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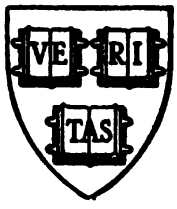

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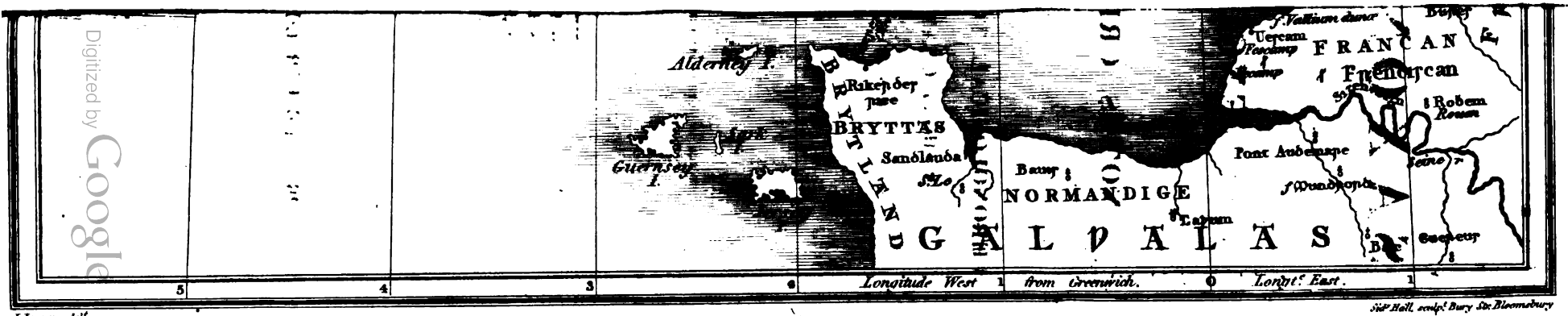

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THE

SAXON CHRONICLE,

WITH AN

ENGLISH TRANSLATION,

AND

NOTES, CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

CHRONOLOGICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND GLOSSARIAL INDICES;

A SHORT GRAMMAR OF THE ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE;

A NEW MAP OF ENGLAND DURING THE HEPTARCHY;

PLATES OF COINS, &c.

BY THE REV. J. INGRAM, B.D.

RECTOR OF BOTHERFIELD GRETS, OXFORDSHIRE; AND FORMERLY ANGLO-SAXON PROFESSOR IN OXFORD.

——Well I wote, thou spring'st from ancient race
Of Saxon Kings, that have, with mighty hand,
And many bloudy battailes fought in place,
High rear'd their royall throne in Britane land.

SPENSER, F. Q. p. 49, ed 1613.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN,

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THE

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

ENGLAND may boast of two substantial monuments of its early history; to either of which it would not be easy to find a parallel in any nation, ancient or modern. These are, the Record of Doomsday [1], and the Saxon Chronicle [2]. The former, which is little more than a statistical survey, but contains the most authentic information relative to the descent of property and the comparative importance of the different parts of the kingdom at a very interesting period, the wisdom and liberality of the British Parliament long since deemed worthy of being printed [3] among the Public Records, by Commissioners appointed for that purpose. The other work, though not treated with absolute neglect, has not received that degree of attention which every person who feels an interest in the events and transactions of former times would naturally expect. In the first place, it has never been printed entire, from a collation of all the MSS. But of the extent of the two former editions, compared with the present, the reader may form some idea, when he is told that Professor Wheloc's *Chronologia Anglo-Saxonica*, which was the first [4] attempt of

[1] Whatever was the origin of this title, by which it is now distinguished, in an appendix to the work itself it is called "*Liber de Wintonia*," or "The Winchester-Book," from its first place of custody.

[2] This title is retained, in compliance with custom, though it is a collection of chronicles, rather than one uniform work, as the received appellation seems to imply.

[3] In two volumes folio, with the following title: "Domesday-Book, *seu Liber Censualis Willelmi Primi Regis Angliæ, inter Archivos Regni in Domo Capitulari Westmonasterii asservatus: jubente rege augustissimo Georgio Tertio prælo mandatus typis* MDCCLXXXIII."

[4] Gerard Langbaine had projected such a work, and had made considerable progress in the collation of MSS., when he found himself anticipated by Wheloc.

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the kind, published at Cambridge in 1644, is comprised in less than 62 folio pages, exclusive of the Latin appendix. The improved edition by Edmund Gibson, afterwards bishop of London, printed at Oxford in 1692, exhibits nearly four times the quantity of the former; but is very far from being the *entire* [1] chronicle, as the editor considered it. The text of the present edition, it was found, could not be compressed within a shorter compass than 374 pages, though the Editor has suppressed many notes and illustrations, which may be thought necessary to the general reader. Some variations in the MSS. may also still remain unnoticed; partly because they were considered of little importance, and partly from an apprehension, lest the commentary, as it sometimes happens, should seem an unwieldy burthen, rather than a necessary appendage to the text. Indeed, till the Editor had made some progress in the work, he could not have imagined that so many original and authentic materials of our history still remained unpublished.

To those who are unacquainted with this monument of our national antiquities, two questions appear requisite to be answered:—What does it *contain?* and, By whom was it *written?* The indulgence of the critical antiquary is solicited, whilst we endeavour to answer, in some degree, each of these questions [2].

To the first question we answer, that the Saxon Chronicle contains the original and authentic testimony of contemporary writers to the most important transactions of our forefathers, both by sea and land, from their first arrival in this country to the year 1154. Were we to descend to particulars, it would require a volume to discuss the great variety of subjects which it embraces. Suffice it to say, that every reader will here find many interesting facts relative to our architecture, our agriculture, our coinage, our commerce, our naval and military glory, our laws,

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[1] "*Nunc primum* integrum *edidit*" is Gibson's expression in the title-page. He considers Wheloc's MSS. as fragments, rather than entire chronicles: "*quod* integrum *nacti jam discimus.*" These MSS., however, were of the first authority, and not less entire, as far as they went, than his own favourite *Laud.* But the candid critic will make allowance for the zeal of a young Bachelor of Queen's, who, it must be remembered, had scarcely attained the age of *twenty-three* when this extraordinary work was produced.

[2] They have been repeatedly put to the Editor, during the progress of the work, by many persons.

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our liberty, and our religion. In this edition, also, will be found numerous specimens of Saxon poetry, never before printed, which might form the ground-work of an introductory volume to Warton's elaborate annals of English Poetry. Philosophically considered, this ancient record is the *second* great phenomenon in the history of mankind. For, if we except the sacred annals of the Jews, contained in the several books of the Old Testament, there is no other work extant, ancient or modern, which exhibits at one view a regular and chronological panorama of a PEOPLE, described in rapid succession by different writers, through so many ages, in their own vernacular LANGUAGE. Hence it may safely be considered, not only as the primæval source from which all subsequent historians of English affairs have principally derived their materials, and consequently the criterion by which they are to be judged, but also as the faithful depository of our national idiom; affording, at the same time, to the scientific investigator of the human mind a very interesting and extraordinary example of the changes incident to a language, as well as to a nation, in its progress from rudeness to refinement.

But that the reader may more clearly see how much we are indebted to the Saxon Chronicle, it will be necessary to examine what is contained in *other* sources of our history, prior to the accession of Henry II., the period wherein this invaluable record terminates.

The most ancient historian of our own island, whose work has been preserved, is Gildas, who flourished in the latter part of the sixth century. British antiquaries of the present day will doubtless forgive me, if I leave in their original obscurity the prophecies of Merlin, and the exploits of king Arthur, with all the Knights of the Round Table, as scarcely coming within the verge of history. Notwithstanding, also, the authority of Bale, and of the writers whom he follows, I cannot persuade myself to rank Joseph of Arimathea, Arviragus, and Bonduca, or even the emperor Constantine himself, among the illustrious writers of Great Britain. I begin, therefore, with Gildas; because, though he did not compile a regular history of the island, he has left us, amidst a cumbrous mass of pompous rhapsody and querulous declamation, some curious descriptions of the character and manners of the inhabitants; not only the Britons

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and Saxons, but the Picts and Scots [1]. There are also some parts of his work, almost literally transcribed by Bede, which confirm the brief statements of the Saxon Chronicle [2]. But there is, throughout, such a want of precision and simplicity, such a barrenness of facts amidst a multiplicity of words, such a scantiness of names of places and persons, of dates, and other circumstances, that we are obliged to have recourse to the Saxon Annals, or to Venerable Bede, to supply the absence of those two great lights of history—Chronology and Topography.

The next historian worth notice here is Nennius, who is supposed to have flourished in the seventh century: but the work ascribed to him is so full of interpolations and corruptions, introduced by his transcribers, and particularly by a simpleton who is called Samuel, or his master Beulanus, or both, who appear to have lived in the ninth century, that it is difficult to say how much of this motley production is original and authentic. Be that as it may, the writer of the copy printed by Gale bears ample testimony to the Saxon Chronicle, and says expressly, that he compiled his history partly from the records of the Scots and Saxons [3]. At the end is a confused but very curious appendix, containing that very genealogy, with some brief notices of Saxon affairs, which the fastidiousness of Beulanus, or of his amanuensis, the aforesaid Samuel, would not allow him to transcribe. This writer, although he professes to be the first historiographer [4] of the Britons, has sometimes repeated the very words of Gildas [5]; whose name is even prefixed to some copies of the work. It is

[1] The reader is forcibly reminded of the national dress of the Highlanders in the following singular passage: "*furciferos magis vultus pilis, quàm corporum pudenda, pudendisque proxima, vestibus tegentes.*"

[2] See particularly capp. xxiii. and xxvi. The work which follows, called the Epistle of Gildas, is little more than a *cento* of quotations from the Old and New Testament.

[3] "*De historiis Scotorum Saxonumque, licet inimicorum,*" &c. Hist. Brit. *ap.* Gale, XV Script. p. 93. See also p. 94 of the same work; where the writer notices the absence of all written memorials among the Britons, and attributes it to the frequent recurrence of war and pestilence. A new edition has been prepared from a Vatican MS. with a translation and notes by the Rev. W. Gunn, and published by J. and A. Arch.

[4] "*Malo me historiographum quàm neminem,*" &c.

[5] He considered his work, perhaps, as a lamentation or declamation, rather than a history. But Bede dignifies him with the title of "*historicus,*" though he writes "*flebili sermone.*"

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a puerile composition, without judgement, selection, or method [1]; filled with legendary tales of Trojan antiquity, of magical delusion, and of the miraculous exploits of St. Germain and St. Patrick: not to mention those of the valiant Arthur, who is said to have felled to the ground in one day, single-handed, eight hundred and forty Saxons! It is remarkable, that this taste for the marvellous, which does not seem to be adapted to the sober sense of Englishmen, was afterwards revived in all its glory by Geoffrey of Monmouth in the Norman age of credulity and romance.

We come now to a more cheering prospect; and behold a steady light reflected on the Saxon Chronicle by the Ecclesiastical History of Bede; a writer who, without the intervention of any legendary tale, truly deserves the title of Venerable [2]. With a store of classical learning not very common in that age, and with a simplicity of language seldom found in monastic Latinity, he has moulded into something like a regular form the scattered fragments of Roman, British, Scottish, and Saxon history. His work, indeed, is professedly ecclesiastical; but, when we consider the prominent station which the Church had at this time assumed in England, we need not be surprised if we find therein the same intermixture of civil, military, and ecclesiastical affairs, which forms so remarkable a feature in the Saxon Chronicle. Hence Gibson concludes, that many passages of the latter description were derived from the work of Bede [3]. He thinks the same of the description of Britain, the notices of the Roman emperors, and the detail of the first arrival of the Saxons. But, it may be observed, those passages to which he alludes are not to be found in the earlier MSS.[4] The description of Britain, which forms the introduction, and

[1] But it is probable that the work is come down to us in a garbled and imperfect state.

[2] There is an absurd story of a monk, who in vain attempting to write his epitaph, fell asleep, leaving it thus: "*Hac sunt in fossa Bedæ - - - - ossa*:" but, when he awoke, to his great surprise and satisfaction he found the long-sought epithet supplied by an *angelic* hand, the whole line standing thus: "*Hac sunt in fossa Bedæ* venerabilis *ossa*."

[3] See the preface to his edition of the Saxon Chronicle.

[4] A remarkable instance may be seen in page 31 of this edition, A.D. 616; where some of the expressions seem to be borrowed from king Alfred's translation of Bede. A few of these passages are printed within brackets, that the reader may be led to distinguish between the original annals and the various interpolations of successive transcribers. This, however, has been seldom done, except where the language and orthography have assumed a Norman cast. Even the Benet MS. contains many interpolations.

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refers us to a period antecedent to the invasion of Julius Cæsar, appears only in three copies of the Chronicle; two of which are of so late a date as the Norman Conquest, and both derived from the same source. Whatever relates to the succession of the Roman emperors was so universally known, that it must be considered as common property: and so short was the interval between the departure of the Romans and the arrival of the Saxons, that the latter must have preserved amongst them sufficient memorials and traditions to connect their own history with that of their predecessors. Like all rude nations, they were particularly attentive to genealogies; and these, together with the succession of their kings, their battles, and their conquests, must be derived originally from the Saxons themselves, and not from Gildas, or Nennius, or Bede [1]. Gibson himself was so convinced of this, that he afterwards attributes to the Saxon Chronicle all the knowledge we have of those early times [2]. Moreover, we might ask, if our whole dependence had been centred in Bede, what would have become of us after his death [3]? Malmsbury indeed asserts, with some degree of vanity, that you will not easily find a *Latin* historian of English affairs between Bede and himself [4]; and in the fullness of self-complacency professes his determination, *to season with Roman salt the barbarisms of his native tongue!* He affects great contempt for Ethelwerd, whose work will be considered hereafter; and he well knew how unacceptable any praise of the Saxon Annals would be to the Normans, with whom he was connected [5]. He thinks it necessary to give his reasons, on one occasion, for inserting from these very Annals what he did not find in Bede; though it is obvious, that the best part of his materials, almost to his own times, is derived from the same source.

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[1] This will be proved more fully when we come to speak of the *writers* of the Saxon Chronicle.

[2] Preface, *ubi supra*.

[3] He died A.D. 734, according to our Chronicle; but some place his death to the following year.

[4] This circumstance alone proves the value of the Saxon Chronicle. In the Edinburgh Chronicle of St. Cross, printed by H. Wharton, there is a chasm from the death of Bede to the year 1065; a period of 330 years.

[5] The cold and reluctant manner in which he mentions the Saxon Annals, to which he was so much indebted, can only be ascribed to this cause in him, as well as in the other Latin historians. See his Prologue to the First Book, "*De Gestis Regum*," &c.

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The object of bishop Asser, the biographer of Alfred, who comes next in order, was to deliver to posterity a complete memorial of that sovereign, and of the transactions of his reign. To him alone are we indebted for the detail of many interesting circumstances in the life and character of his royal patron [1]; but most of the public transactions will be found in the pages of the Saxon Chronicle: some passages of which he appears to have translated so literally, that the modern version of Gibson does not more closely represent the original [2]. In the editions of Parker, Camden, and Wise, the last notice of any public event refers to the year 887. The interpolated copy of Gale, called by some Pseudo-Asserius, and by others the Chronicle of St. Neot's, is extended to the year 914 [3]. Much difference of opinion exists respecting this work; into the discussion of which it is not our present purpose to enter. One thing is remarkable: it contains the vision of Drihtelm, copied from Bede, and that of Charles king of the Franks, which Malmsbury thought it worth while to repeat in his History of the kings of England. What Gale observes concerning the *fidelity* with which these Annals of Asser are copied by Marianus, is easily explained. They both translated from the Saxon Chronicle, as did also Florence of Worcester, who interpolated Marianus; of whom we shall speak hereafter.

But the most faithful and extraordinary follower of the Saxon Annals is Ethelwerd; who seems to have disregarded almost all other sources of information. One great error, however, he committed; for which Malmsbury does not spare him. Despairing of the reputation of classical learning, if he had followed the simplicity of the Saxon original, he fell into a sort of measured and inverted prose, peculiar to himself; which, being at first sufficiently obscure, is sometimes rendered almost unintelligible by the incorrect manner in which it has been printed. His authority,

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[1] If there are additional anecdotes in the Chronicle of St. Neot's, which is supposed to have been so called by Leland because he found the MS. there, it must be remembered that this work is considered an interpolated Asser.

[2] The common phrase ahton pæl-ſtope ȝepealb, he translates "*loco funeris dominati sunt.*"

[3] The death of Asser himself is recorded in the year 909; but this is no more a proof that the whole work is spurious, than the character and burial of Moses, described in the latter part of the book of Deuteronomy, would go to prove that the Pentateuch was not written by him. See Bishop Watson's *Apology for the Bible.*

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nevertheless, in an historical point of view, is very respectable. Being one of the few writers untainted by monastic prejudice [1], he does not travel out of his way to indulge in legendary tales and romantic visions. Critically considered, his work is the best commentary on the Saxon Chronicle to the year 977; at which period one of the MSS. which he seems to have followed, terminates. Brevity and compression seem to have been his aim, because the compilation was intended to be sent abroad for the instruction of a female relative of high rank in Germany [2], at her own request. But there are, nevertheless, some circumstances recorded which are not to be found elsewhere; so that a reference to this epitome of Saxon history will be sometimes useful in illustrating the early part of the Chronicle; though Gibson, I know not on what account, has scarcely once quoted it. It would have been more frequently noticed in the present edition, had not the Editor formed a design of re-printing the whole work, which consists of less than ten pages folio, either in an appendix, or in a separate volume of illustrations of the Saxon Chronicle. A late decision of the House of Commons will probably render either of these plans unnecessary [3].

During the sanguinary conflicts of the eleventh century, which ended first in the temporary triumph of the Danes, and afterwards in the total subjugation of the country by the Normans, literary pursuits, as might be expected, were so much neglected, that scarcely a Latin writer is to be found; but the Saxon Chronicle has preserved a regular and minute detail of occurrences, as they passed along, of which subsequent historians

[1] Malmsbury calls him "noble and magnificent," with reference to his rank; for he was descended from king Alfred: but he forgets his peculiar praise—that of being the only Latin historian for two centuries; though, like Xenophon, Cæsar, and Alfred, he wielded the sword as much as the pen.

[2] This was no less a personage than Matilda, the daughter of Otho the Great, emperor of Germany, by his first empress Eadgitha or Editha; who is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 925, though not by name, as given to Otho by her brother, king Athelstan. Ethelwerd adds, in his epistle to Matilda, that Athelstan sent *two* sisters, in order that the emperor might take his choice; and that he preferred the mother of Matilda.

[3] I allude to that noble design, formed before the expiration of the last session, of printing the works of our early historians, under the superintendence of Mr. Petrie, keeper of the Records in the Tower; who has paid great attention to the collation of different manuscripts, and whose kindness the Editor has often experienced.

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were glad to avail themselves. For nearly a century after the Conquest, the Saxon annalists appear to have been chiefly eye-witnesses of the transactions which they relate[1]. The policy of the Conqueror led him by degrees to employ Saxons as well as Normans; and William II. found them the most faithful of his subjects: but such an influx of foreigners naturally corrupted the ancient language; till at length, after many foreign and domestic wars, tranquillity being restored on the accession of Henry II., literature revived; a taste for composition increased; and the compilation of Latin histories of English and foreign affairs, blended and diversified with the fabled romance and legendary tale, became the ordinary path to distinction. It is remarkable, that when the Saxon Chronicle ends, Geoffrey of Monmouth begins. Almost every great monastery about this time had its historian: but some still adhered to the ancient method. Florence of Worcester, an interpolator of Marianus, as we before observed, closely follows Bede, Asser, and the Saxon Chronicle[2]. The same may be observed of the Annals of Gisburne, of Margan, of Melros, of Waverley, &c.; some of which are anonymous compilations, whilst others have the name of an author, or rather transcriber; for very few aspired to the character of authors or original historians. Thomas Wikes, a canon of Oseney, who compiled a Latin Chronicle of English affairs from the Conquest to the year 1304, tells us expressly, that he did this, not because he could add much to the Histories of Bede, William of Newburgh, and Matthew Paris, but "*propter minores, quibus non suppetit copia librorum*[3]." Before the invention of printing, it was necessary that numerous copies of historical works should be transcribed, for the instruction of those who had not access to libraries. The transcribers frequently added something of their own, and abridged or omitted what they thought less interesting. Hence the endless variety of interpolators and deflorators

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[1] See particularly the character of William I. p. 294, written by one who was in his court. The compiler of the Waverley Annals we find literally translating it more than a century afterwards:—"*nos dicemus, qui eum vidimus, et in curia ejus aliquando fuimus*," &c. Gale, ii., 134.

[2] His work, which is very faithfully and diligently compiled, ends in the year 1117; but it is continued by another hand to the imprisonment of king Stephen.

[3] Chron. *ap.* Gale, ii., 21.

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of English history. William of Malmsbury, indeed, deserves to be selected from all his competitors for the superiority of his genius; but he is occasionally inaccurate, and negligent of dates and other minor circumstances; insomuch that his modern translator has corrected some mistakes, and supplied the deficiencies in his chronology, by a reference to the Saxon Chronicle. Henry of Huntingdon, when he is not transcribing Bede, or translating the Saxon Annals, may be placed on the same shelf with Geoffrey of Monmouth.

As I have now brought the reader to the period when our Chronicle terminates, I shall dismiss without much ceremony the succeeding writers, who have partly borrowed from this source; Simeon of Durham, who transcribes Florence of Worcester, the two priors of Hexham, Gervase, Hoveden, Bromton, Stubbes, the two Matthews, of Paris and Westminster, and many others, considering that sufficient has been said to convince those who may not have leisure or opportunity to examine the matter themselves, that however numerous are the Latin historians of English affairs, almost every thing original and authentic, and essentially conducive to a correct knowledge of our general history, to the period above mentioned, may be traced to the Saxon Annals.

It is now time to examine, who were probably the *writers* of these Annals. I say probably, because we have very little more than rational conjecture to guide us.

The period antecedent to the times of Bede, except where passages were afterwards inserted, was perhaps little else, originally, than a kind of chronological table of events, with a few genealogies, and notices of the death and succession of kings and other distinguished personages. But it is evident from the Preface of Bede and from many passages in his work, that he received considerable assistance from Saxon bishops, abbots and others; who not only communicated certain traditionary facts *vivâ voce*, but also transmitted to him many written documents. These, therefore, must have been the early Chronicles of Wessex, of Kent, and of the other provinces of the Heptarchy; which formed together the ground-work of his History. With greater honesty than most of his followers, he has given us the names of those learned persons who assisted him with this local information. The first is Alcuinus or Albinus, an abbot of

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Canterbury, at whose instigation he undertook the work; who sent by Nothelm, afterwards archbishop of that province, a full account of all ecclesiastical transactions in Kent, and in the contiguous districts, from the first conversion of the Saxons. From the same source he partly derived his information respecting the provinces of Essex, Wessex, East Anglia, and Northumbria. Bishop Daniel communicated to him by letter many particulars concerning Wessex, Sussex, and the Isle of Wight. He acknowledges assistance more than once "*ex scriptis priorum*;" and there is every reason to believe that some of these preceding records were the Anglo-Saxon Annals; for we have already seen that such records were in existence before the age of Nennius. In proof of this, we may observe, that even the phraseology sometimes partakes more of the Saxon idiom than the Latin[1]. If, therefore, it be admitted, as there is every reason to conclude from the foregoing remarks, that certain succinct and chronological arrangements of historical facts had taken place in several provinces of the Heptarchy before the time of Bede, let us inquire by whom they were likely to have been made.

In the province of Kent, the first person on record, who is celebrated for his learning, is Tobias, the ninth bishop of Rochester, who succeeded to that see in 693. He is noticed by Bede as not only furnished with an ample store of Greek and Latin literature, but skilled also in the *Saxon* language and erudition[2]. It is probable, therefore, that he left some proofs of this attention to his native language; and, as he died within a few years of Bede, the latter would naturally avail himself of his labours. It is worthy also of remark, that Bertwald, who succeeded to the illustrious Theodore of Tarsus in 690, was the first English or Saxon archbishop of Canterbury. From this period, consequently, we may date that cultivation of the vernacular tongue which would lead to the com-

[1] For instance: "*victoriam sumpsêre*," namon rize, &c. "*Fracta est Roma à Gothis*" seems to be borrowed from the Saxon: A.D. cccxxxv. Dep Gotan abræcon Rome-burh. "*Irrupta*" and "*Irruptio urbis*" are the expressions of Orosius, whom Bede follows. It is remarkable that the later MSS. read "to-bræcen — þam Gotum," for inverting the construction, in the very words of king Alfred, and adding an interpolation from the same source.

[2] "*Virum Latina, Græca, et* Saxonica *lingua atque eruditione multipliciter instructum.*" —Bed. *Eccles. Hist.* v., 8. *Chron.* S. Crucis *Edinb. ap.* Wharton, i., 157.

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position of brief chronicles, and other vehicles of instruction, necessary for the improvement of a rude and illiterate people. The first chronicles were, perhaps, those of Kent or Wessex; which seem to have been regularly continued, at intervals, by the archbishops of Canterbury, or by their direction[2], at least as far as the year 1001, or even 1040; for the Benet MS., which some call the Plegmund MS., ends in the latter year; the rest being in Latin. From internal evidence indeed, of an indirect nature, there is great reason to presume, that archbishop Plegmund transcribed or superintended this very copy of the Saxon Annals to the year 891, the year in which he came to the see; inserting, both before and after this date, to the time of his death in 923, such additional materials as he was well qualified to furnish from his high station and learning, and the confidential intercourse which he enjoyed in the court of king Alfred. The total omission of his own name, except by another hand, affords indirect evidence of some importance in support of this conjecture. Whether king Alfred himself was the author of a distinct and separate Chronicle of Wessex, cannot now be determined. That he furnished additional supplies of historical matter to the older Chronicles is, I conceive, sufficiently obvious to every reader who will take the trouble of examining the subject. The argument of Dr. Bracke, the present dean of Bristol, in an obliging letter to the Editor on this subject, is not without its force;—that it is extremely improbable, when we consider the number and variety of king Alfred's works, that he should have neglected the history of his own country. Besides a genealogy of the kings of Wessex from Cerdic to his own time, which seems never to have been incorporated with any MS. of the Saxon Chronicle, though prefixed or annexed to several, he undoubtedly preserved many traditionary facts; with a full and circumstantial detail

[1] The materials, however, though not regularly arranged, must be traced to a much higher source.

[2] Josselyn collated two Kentish MSS. of the first authority; one of which he calls The History or Chronicle of St. Augustine's, the other that of Christ Church, Canterbury. The former was perhaps the one marked in our series C.T. A vi.; the latter the Benet or Plegmund MS.

[3] Wanley observes, that the Benet MS. is written in one and the same hand to this year, and in hands equally ancient to the year 924; after which it is continued in different hands to the end. Vid. Cat. p. 120.

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of his own operations, as well as those of his father, brother, and other members of his family; which scarcely any other person than himself could have supplied. To doubt this, would be as incredulous a thing as to deny that Xenophon wrote his Anabasis, or Cæsar his Commentaries. From the time of Alfred and Plegmund to a few years after the Norman Conquest, these Chronicles seem to have been continued by different hands, under the auspices of such men as archbishops Dunstan, Ælfric, and others, whose characters have been much misrepresented by ignorance and scepticism on the one hand, as well as by mistaken zeal and devotion on the other. The indirect evidence respecting Dunstan and Ælfric is as curious as that concerning Plegmund; but the discussion of it would lead us into a wide and barren field of investigation; nor is this the place to refute the errors of Hickes, Cave, and Wharton, already noticed by Wanley in this Preface. The Chronicles of Abingdon, of Worcester, of Peterborough, and others, are continued in the same manner by different hands; partly, though not exclusively, by monks of those monasteries, who very naturally inserted many particulars relating to their own local interests and concerns; which, so far from invalidating the general history, render it more interesting and valuable. It would be a vain and frivolous attempt to ascribe these latter compilations to particular persons[1], where there were evidently so many contributors; but that they were successively furnished by contemporary writers, many of whom were eye-witnesses of the events and transactions which they relate, there is abundance of internal evidence to convince us. Many instances of this the Editor had taken some pains to collect, in order to lay them before the reader in the Preface; but they are so numerous that the subject would necessarily become tedious; and therefore every reader must be left to find them for himself. They will amply repay him for his trouble, if he takes any interest in the early history of England, or in the

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[1] Florence of Worcester, in ascertaining the succession of the kings of Wessex, refers expressly to the "*Dicta Ælfredi*." Ethelwerd had before acknowledged that he reported many things—"*sicut docuere parentes*;" and then he immediately adds, "*Scilicet Ælfred rex Athulfi regis filius, ex quo nos originem trahimus.*" Vid. *Prol.*

[2] Hickes supposed the *Laud* or Peterborough Chronicle to have been compiled by Hugo Candidus (Albus, or White), or some other monk of that house.

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general construction of authentic history of any kind. He will see plagiarisms without end in the Latin histories, and will be in no danger of falling into the errors of Gale and others; not to mention those of our historians who were not professed antiquaries, who mistook that for original and authentic testimony which was only translated. It is remarkable that the Saxon Chronicle gradually expires with the Saxon language, almost melted into modern English, in the year 1154. From this period almost to the Reformation, whatever knowledge we have of the affairs of England has been originally derived either from the semibarbarous Latin of our own countrymen, or from the French chronicles of Froissart and others.

The revival of good taste and of good sense, and of the good old custom adopted by most nations of the civilized world—that of writing their own history in their own language—was happily exemplified at length in the laborious works of our English chroniclers and historians.

Many have since followed in the same track; and the importance of the whole body of English history has attracted and employed the imagination of Milton, the philosophy of Hume, the simplicity of Goldsmith, the industry of Henry, the research of Turner, and the patience of Lingard. The pages of these writers, however, accurate and luminous as they generally are, as well as those of Brady, Tyrrell, Carte, Rapin, and others, not to mention those in black letter, still require correction from the Saxon Chronicle, without which no person, however learned, can possess any thing beyond a superficial acquaintance with the elements of English History, and of the British Constitution.

Some remarks may here be requisite on the CHRONOLOGY of the Saxon Chronicle. In the early part of it the reader will observe a reference to the grand epoch of the creation of the world. So also in Ethelward, who closely follows the Saxon Annals. It is allowed by all, that considerable difficulty has occurred in fixing the true epoch of Christ's nativity [2], because the Christian æra was not used at all till about the year 532 [3], when

[1] See A.D. xxxii. the æra of Christ's crucifixion, p. 5, and the notes below.

[2] See Playfair's System of Chronology, p. 49.

[3] Playfair says 527: but I follow Bede, Florence of Worcester, and others; who affirm that the great paschal cycle of Dionysius commenced from the year of our Lord's incarnation 532—the year in which the code of Justinian was promulgated. Vid. Flor.

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was introduced by Dionysius Exiguus, whose code of canon law, joined afterwards with the decretals of the popes, became as much the standard of authority in ecclesiastical matters as the pandects of Justinian among civilians. But it does not appear that in the Saxon mode of computation this system of chronology was implicitly followed. We mention this circumstance, however, not with a view of settling the point of difference, which would not be easy, but merely to account for those variations observable in different MSS., which arose, not only from the common mistakes or inadvertencies of transcribers, but from the liberty, which the original writers themselves sometimes assumed in this country, of computing the current year according to their own ephemeral or local customs. Some began with the Incarnation or Nativity of Christ; some with the Circumcision, which accords with the solar year of the Romans as now restored; whilst others commenced with the Annunciation; a custom which became very prevalent in honour of the Virgin Mary, and was not finally abolished here till the year 1752; when the Gregorian calendar, commonly called the New Style, was substituted by Act of Parliament for the Dionysian. This diversity of computation would alone occasion some confusion; but in addition to this, the INDICTION, or cycle of 15 years, which is mentioned in the latter part of the Saxon Chronicle, was carried back three years before the vulgar æra, and commenced in different places at four different periods of the year. But it is very remarkable that, whatever was the commencement of the year in the early part of the Saxon Chronicle, in the latter part the year invariably opens with Midwinter-day or the Nativity. Gervase of Canterbury, whose Latin Chronicle ends in 1199, the æra of *legal* memory, had formed a design, as he tells us, of regulating his chronology by the Annunciation; but from

An. 532, 1064, and 1073. See also M. West. An. 532. In page 32 of the Chronicle is a confused account of the paschal cycle of Dionysius from the Laud MS., which we have endeavoured to explain, perhaps without success. It seems to be misplaced. The first small cycle of 95 years from 532 would place it to the year 627. Six of these cycles, adding 30 years from the incarnation to the baptism of Christ, would refer it to the year 600. If again it relates to the first commencement of the Dionysian cycle, which is most probable, as in Bede, Florence, and others, then it should have been placed to the year 532.

an honest fear of falsifying dates he abandoned his first intention, and acquiesced in the practice of his predecessors; who for the most part, he says, began the new year with the Nativity [1].

Having said thus much in illustration of the work itself, we must necessarily be brief in our account of the present edition. It was contemplated many years since, amidst a constant succession of other occupations; but nothing was then projected beyond a reprint of Gibson, substituting an English translation for the Latin. The indulgence of the Saxon scholar is therefore requested, if we have in the early part of the Chronicle too faithfully followed the received text. By some readers no apology of this kind will be deemed necessary; but something may be expected in extenuation of the delay which has retarded the publication. The causes of that delay must be chiefly sought in the nature of the work itself.—New types were to be cast; compositors to be instructed in a department entirely new to them; manuscripts to be compared, collated, transcribed; the text to be revised throughout; various readings of great intricacy to be carefully preserved, with considerable additions from unpublished sources; for, however unimportant some may at first sight appear, the most trivial may be of use. With such and other difficulties before him, the Editor has, nevertheless, been blessed with health and leisure sufficient to overcome them; and he may now say with Gervase the monk at the end of his first Chronicle,

Finito libro reddatur gratia Christo [2]."

Of the translation it is enough to observe, that it is made as literal as possible, with a view of rendering the original easy to those who are at present unacquainted with the Saxon language. By this method also the connexion between the ancient and modern language will be more obvious. The same method has been adopted in an unpublished translation of Gibson's Chronicle by the late Mr. Gough, now in the Bodleian Library. But the honour of having *printed* the first literal version of the

[1] Vid. Prol. in Chron. Gervas. *ap.* X. Script. p. 1338.

[2] Often did the Editor, during the progress of the work, sympathize with the Printer; who, in answer to his urgent importunities to hasten the work, replied once in the classical language of Manutius: "*Precor, ut occupationibus meis ignoscas; premor enim oneribus, et typographiæ cura, ut vix sustineam.*" Who could be angry after this?

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Saxon Annals was reserved for a learned LADY, the Elstob of her age[1]; whose work was finished in the year 1819. These translations, however, do not interfere with that in the present edition; because they contain nothing but what is found in the printed texts, and are neither accompanied with the original, nor with any collation of MSS.

It remains that the Editor should make his acknowledgements to those friends from whom he has derived assistance and encouragement. To the Very Reverend the Dean of Bristol he is much indebted for his ingenious and sensible remarks on many parts of the Saxon Chronicle. He only fears that the polite condescension of the Dean in relinquishing his own plans has deprived the world of a more interesting work than is here offered to its attention[2]. To Mr. Ellis of the British Museum he returns his grateful thanks, not only for his kind attention at all times, but for his ready correspondence on subjects connected with this work. From Mr. Petrie, the worthy keeper of the Records in the Tower, from whose active and persevering researches our national histories will soon derive additional light, the Editor has also received much assistance in his early inquiries after MSS. By the liberality of the late Mr. Ruding in lending his plates of Anglo-Saxon Coins before his own work was published, this edition is enriched with a series of specimens of British and Saxon coinage from Cunobelin to the Conquest; from which it will be evident how little progress was made in that branch of art for a period of 1000 years. In the last plate some reverses of coins are added, which exhibit curious illustrations of the architecture of the Saxons. Upon the whole it is hoped that, however the Editor may have executed his task, the Engravers and Printers will be found to have performed their parts with fidelity, accuracy, and elegance.

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[1] Miss Gurney, of Keswick, Norfolk. The work, however, was not published.

[2] The Editor, however, has reason to believe that his own plan is not essentially different, except in one instance, from that of Dr. Beeke, as described by himself: "Vol. i. Introduction: text and translation on opposite pages, in the same type, with the material variations subjoined. Vol. ii. A new map; with various notes and dissertations." The present Editor has materials enough for a second volume; but, as the publication of it is uncertain, he has endeavoured to make this work complete without it.

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SYNOPSIS

OF

MANUSCRIPTS OF THE SAXON CHRONICLE.

MSS.	Trans.	Description of MS.	Place of Custody.	Age.
I.		BEN. The Benet MS.	C. C. C. C. c xi. MSS. Parker.	A.D. 891—1070.
II.		*C.T.* A iii.	Br. Mus. Cot. Tiberius, A iii.	A.D. 977.
	1	IVN. 66. ii.	Junian MSS. Bodleian.	Transcribed from the preceding by Junius.
III.		*C.T.* A vi.	Br. Mus. Cot. Tiberius, A vi.	A.D. 977.
	2	*Cant.* of Gibson,	Bodleian. Laud. G 36.	Transcript of the preceding and of No. II.
IV.		C. OTHO. B xi.	*Olim* Cotton Library. *Lost.*	A.D. 1001.
	3	*Cott.* of Wheloc.	Q. The same with the preceding.	A.D. 1001.
	4	Dublin Transcript.	Dublin Library. E 5. 15.	Transcribed by Lambard from No. IV.
V.		*C.T.* B i. Abingdon Chronicle.	Br. Mus. Cot. Tiberius, B i.	Ends imperfectly in 1066.
VI.		*C.T.* B iv. Worcester Chronicle.	Br. Mus. Cot. Tiberius, B iv.	Ends abruptly in 1080.
VII.		*Petrob.* Peterborough Chronicle.	*Olim* Abb. Petrob. *Supposed to be lost.*	Collated with the preceding by Josselyn to 1080.
VIII.		*Laud.* of Gibson.	Bodleian. Laud. E. 80.	Ends imperfectly in 1154.
IX.		C. DOMIT. A viii.	Br. Mus. Cot. Domitian, A viii.	Ends imperfectly in 1058.
	5	*Cot.* of Gibson.	Junian Books. Bodleian.	A Collation of the preceding by Junius to 1057.

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OBSERVATIONS.

I. Wanley, in his Catalogue, has described this MS. very minutely, p. 130; and his description has been adopted by Nasmith, clxxiii. p. 255; with this difference, that the latter, probably from an error of the press, places the first change of the writing after the year 881, instead of 891. They both misrepresent the latter part of the MS.; describing it as continued by different hands to the year 1075; whereas the Saxon part ends with the year 1070; and the remainder, which is in barbarous Latin, and may be considered as the biography of the Norman Landfranc, rather than any part of the Saxon Chronicle, is continued to the year 1093; when, after a vacancy of four years in the metropolitan see, Anselm succeeded to Landfranc. The word "autographon," applied to this MS. by Wanley, is calculated to mislead, if understood of the whole. In a qualified sense it is applicable, not only to this MS., but to many others; as *C. T.* B i. and iv. *Laud*, &c.; each of which contains much original and valuable matter, not to be found elsewhere; and yet it would be easy to prove the earlier parts to be copied from older Chronicles. We have already noticed this MS. in the Preface, as connected with the names of Alfred and Plegmund, who seem to have had some share in compiling the first part of it. At the head of it stands this inscription, in the hand-writing of Archbishop Parker: "*Chronica scripta anno 23 ætatis Alfredi.*" The last word, being mistaken by some person for Ælfrici, led Hickes, Cave, and Wharton, to misappropriate this Chronicle to Ælfric, who lived about a century after Alfred. The passage which occasioned this inscription occurs in the first page: Ða ꝼenᵹ Ælꝼꝛeð hıeꝛa bꝛoþuꝛ to ꝛıce. ⁊ þa pæꝛ aᵹan hıꝛ ıelðe xxııı pıntꝛa. But it is singular, that neither Wanley himself, nor Wheloc, who inspected this MS., should have taken notice that this first page contains the archetype of that Genealogy of the West-Saxon Kings, which is the subject of *C. T.* A iii. and which, as we have observed elsewhere, is always found separate, instead of being interwoven with the Chronicle. It begins thus:

Ƿý ᵹEARE ƿE ƿÆS AᵹAN FRĀ CRISTES acen neꝛꝛe cccc. pıntꝛa. ⁊ xcıııı. uuıntꝛa. þa ceꝛðıc ⁊ cẏnꝛıc hıꝛ ꝛunu --- &c.

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This genealogy, like that prefixed to Wheloc's Bede, ends with --ȝeeoƀon[1]. The next page begins thus:

ÆR cpiꝛtes ȝeꝛlæꝛcneꝛꝛe lx. pintꝛa ȝaiuꝛ iuliuꝛ ꝛe caꝛene æneꝛt -- &c.

At the end of the year 890 is added, in a neat but imitative hand, the following interpolation, which is betrayed by the faintness of the ink, as well as by the Norman cast of the dialect and orthography:

Ðeꝛ pæꝛ plegemunƀ ȝecoꝛon oꝛ ȝoƀe ϳ oꝛ eallen hiꝛ halechen.

There are many other interpolations in this MS.[2]; a particular account of which, however curious, would necessarily become tedious. A few only are here selected, with a view to illustrate the critical apparatus of this work, and the progressive accumulation of historical facts. They are generally very short, except where an erasure has been made to find room for them. The notice of the birth of St. Dunstan, as of every thing else relating to him, appears to be a monastic interpolation. His death is mentioned in the margin, in a very minute hand, in Latin. There seems to be nothing of any great value in this MS. beyond the time of Ælfric, whose death is recorded, after a considerable chasm, in the year 1005. After this period the notices of events and transactions are very scanty and defective. The royal donation of the haven of Sandwich to Christ Church, Canterbury, is placed to the year 1031, but evidently written after the Conquest, and left unfinished. The Saxon part ends in the year 1070, with the words, -- bleꝛꝛungan unƀeꝛꝛenȝ; after describing at full length the dispute between the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

We have been thus particular in our account of this MS. not only because it is of the first authority for its antiquity and correctness, but because, from unavoidable restrictions, it is more difficult of access than any other. The Editor cannot conclude without returning his sincere thanks to a Wiccamical friend, the Rev. Mr. Shelford, one of the Fellows of C.C.C.C., for allowing him the opportunity of examining it in his rooms at Cambridge.

II. This, though a single leaf or fragment, supposed to have once formed a part of *C. T.* A vi., deserves some particular notice. It contains the genealogy of the Saxon Kings of Wessex, mentioned before; but instead of ending with the word ȝeeoƀon, as in the Benet MS., it is continued to the reign of Edward the Martyr, c. A.D. 977, when it ends abruptly thus: ƿa ꝛenȝ Eaƀpeaꝛƀ to. Eaƀ-ȝaꝛeꝛ ꝛunu. ϳ heolƀ - - - corresponding in this and other circumstances with *C. T.*

[1] Vid. p. 20 of this Edition.

[2] The death of Plegmund, for instance.

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A vi. This genealogy, as far as - - - ȝeeoðon, was first printed by Wheloc, and repeated by Obadiah Walker, with the incorrect translation of Wheloc, in an Appendix to the Life of Alfred, p. 199; but it was first inserted entire into the text of the Chronicle by Gibson, not from the original MS., but from a transcript by Junius in the Bodleian, marked in our Synopsis IVN. 66. ii. The difficulty of adjusting this and other genealogies to the text affords a presumptive argument, among others, that there was a regular Chronicle in existence before the time of Alfred. (*Vide* Fac-simile, No. IV.)

III. This MS., which is written in the same hand with much neatness and accuracy from the beginning to the end, is of very high authority and antiquity. It was probably written c. A.D. 977, where it terminates. The hand-writing resembles that ascribed to St. Dunstan. It narrowly escaped destruction in the fire at Westminster, previous to its removal to its present place of custody; being one of Sir R. Cotton's MSS., formerly belonging to the Monastery of St. Augustine's, Canterbury. A transcript from it in the Bodleian, *Laud.* G 36, marked *Cant.* (Canterbury) by Gibson, contains also at the end the Genealogy of the Kings of Wessex from *C.T.* A iii. fol. 175. (*Vide* Fac-simile, No. III.)

IV. The fate of this MS. is so little known, that it is necessary to make some remarks on it. Though after diligent search it is believed to be now irrecoverably lost, yet it appears to have passed through many hands, and to have been even transcribed and printed. At least there is every reason to suppose, that the Dublin transcript by Lambard is a copy from this MS., and that Wheloc made it the basis of his edition, the Benet MS. being less accessible; from which, however, to the year 1001, where it ended, it differed so little, that it was probably compiled from it. The Benet MS. itself has nothing of much importance beyond that period. At the end of the Dublin transcript is this note, in the hand-writing of Archbishop Usher: "These Annales are extant in S[r] R. Cotton's Librarye at the ende of Bede's Historye in the Saxon Tongue." This accords with the description of the MS. in Wanley's Catalogue, p. 219; to which the reader is referred for more minute particulars; but it is said to have begun thus:

> Ęr Cꞃiſteſ ȝeꝼlæſcneſſe ſẏxtı ꝩıntꞃa Gaıuſ Iulıuſ ſe caſeꞃe - - -
> Expl. - - ⁊ hıe namon ꝼꞃıð.

As this MS. was therefore in existence so late as 1705, when Wanley published his Catalogue, there can be little doubt that it perished in the lamentable fire of 1731, which either destroyed or damaged so many of the Cotton MSS. while deposited in a house in Little Dean's Yard, Westminster.

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(4.) This transcript is become more valuable from the loss of the original. It appears from dates by Lambard himself, at the beginning and end, that it was begun by him in 1563, and finished in 1564, when he was about the age of twenty-five. In the front is this inscription in Saxon characters:

Ƿillm lambaꝺe, 1563; and, ꝓulꝓhelm lambheoꝺ; with this addition, pæccaꝺ ꝺine leohꞇ-ꝓæꞇ; which may be thus translated:

"Lambard, arise; awake thy lamp."

At the end is the following memorandum: "Finis. 9 Aprilis 1564. W. L. propria manu." I am informed by several gentlemen of Trinity College, Dublin, to whom I am indebted for most of the particulars relating to this transcript, that it was once in the possession of Archbishop Usher, and is the same mentioned in his Ecclesiastical History, p. 182, which Nicolson says "is worth the enquiring after[1]." It came into the Dublin Library with the other MSS. of the Archbishop, according to his original intention, after the Restoration of Charles II. The word Ðeꝩ, at the beginning of each year, is omitted; as in another transcript by Lambard, printed in the Appendix to Lye's Saxon Dictionary. It is a paper transcript, and contains 41 pages 4to.

V. This MS., though frequently quoted by Somner in his Dictionary under the title of "Chronica Abbendoniæ," or the Abingdon Chronicle, and said to have been transcribed by him, seems not to have been known to Gibson, though noticed by Nicholson within a few years after the appearance of his edition[2]. It contains many important additions to the former Chronicles, some of which are confirmed by *C.T.* B iv.; but many are not to be found in any other MS., particularly those in the latter part of it. These are now incorporated with the old materials. Wanley considers the hand-writing to be the same to the end of the year 1048. The orthography, however, varies about the year 890 (889 of the printed Chronicle). The writer seems to have been startled at Oꝼꝼæ for Oꝺꝺan, *i. e.* Othoni, A.D. 925; for there is a chasm from that place to the year 934, when a slight notice is introduced of the expedition of Athelstan into Scotland[3]. In the year 982 are some curious particulars respecting the wars of Otho II. in Greece, and his victories there over the Saracens, now first printed. From the

[1] English Historical Library, Part i. p. 117. [2] *Ibid.* p. 116.

[3] Most of the MSS. are defective here; and the thread of History, during this turbulent period, appears to have been often disturbed. But Poetry took advantage of the circumstance, and occasionally filled a chasm with some of the earliest specimens of the northern muse; the preservation of which we owe exclusively to the Saxon Chronicle.

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same source, and from *C.T.* B iv., we have been enabled to present to the reader of English history a more copious and accurate account than has hitherto appeared, of the Danish invasions, the civil wars in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and the battles of Harold previous to the Norman Conquest. The MS. terminates imperfectly in 1066, after describing most minutely the battle of Stamford-bridge; the few lines which appear in the last page being supplied by a much later hand. It begins like the Benet MS. (*Vide* Fac-simile, No. I.)

Æn cnihtef gefælfcneffe. lx. pintna gaiuf iuliuf fe cafene - - -
Expl. - - let hafolð faran ham to nofpeie mið alle þa fcipe.

VI. This MS. like the preceding, though of invaluable authority, was unknown to Gibson. It is written in a plain and beautiful hand, with few abbreviations, and apparently copied in the early part, with the exception of the introductory description of Britain, from a very ancient MS. The defective parts, from A.D. 261 to 693, were long since supplied from four excellent MSS. by Josselyn; who also collated it throughout with the same; inserting from them, both in the text and in the margin, such passages as came within his notice; which are so numerous, that very few seem to have eluded his vigilant search. A smaller but elegant hand commences fol. 68, A.D. 1016; and it is continued to the end, A.D. 1079, in a similar hand, though by different writers. Wanley notices a difference in the year 1052. The value and importance of this MS., as well as of the preceding, will be best exemplified by a reference to the Notes and Various Readings in the present edition. The last notice of it will be found in page 285. It begins thus: (*Vide* Fac-simile, No. II.)

Bnýtene igland if ehta hund mila lang - - - - &c.
Expl. - - - ne pýlle fe þeh hef na mafe fcaðe appitan þe he hif fæðef ge—

VII. Of this MS. our notice will be brief; because we know nothing of it but from the Collations of Josselyn. It is supposed to be a different MS. from the Peterborough Chronicle used by Gibson. Wheloc, however, seems rather hastily to have attributed to this MS. all the passages which he has printed within brackets; for on examining the Benet MS. I do not find that he had sufficient authority for so doing.

VIII. This MS. is so well known, from being made the basis of Gibson's edition where Wheloc's was deficient, that it will not be so necessary to enlarge on it here. It is a fair copy of older Chronicles, with a few inaccuracies, omissions, and interpolations, to the year 1122; therefore no part of it was written

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before that period. The next ten years rather exhibit different ink than a different writer. From 1132 to the end, A.D. 1154, the language and orthography become gradually more Normanized, particularly in the reign of King Stephen; the account of which was not written till the close of it. The dates not being regularly affixed to the last ten years, Wanley has inadvertently described this MS. as ending A.D. 1143; whereas it is continued eleven years afterwards. We have given a Fac-simile of the beginning, No. VI. For the end, which is scarcely legible, we must refer the reader to the last page of this edition. Perhaps CHATTERIS may be added to the names of places there elicited; --ceneſ, not --beneſ, being probably the remnant of the word Cateneſ. There was an abbey for Benedictine nuns at Chatteris, antiently written Cateriz and Cateres, the patronage of which was given by Hen. I. to Hervey Bishop of Ely.

IX. This is a singularly curious MS., attributed generally to a monk of Christ Church, Canterbury, on account of the monastic interpolations. It is often quoted and commended by H. Wharton, in his Anglia Sacra, because it contains much ecclesiastical and local information. We consider it, however, of the least authority among the Cotton MSS., because the writer has taken greater liberties in abridging former Chronicles, and inserting translations of Latin documents in his own Normanized dialect. Frithestan, Bishop of Winchester, who died A.D. 931 according to this Chronicle, is called biſcop Þentanuſ; and Byn-ſtanuſ is said to have been consecrated on hiſ loh—*in ejus* locum, *lieu*, Fr. Its very peculiarities, nevertheless, stamp a great value on it; and its frauds are harmless, if possible, because they are easily detected. Towards the end the writer intended to say something about Prince Edward, the father of Edgar and Margaret; but it is nearly obliterated, and the MS. soon after concludes, A.D. 1058. It is remarkable for being written both in Latin and Saxon; but for what purpose it is now needless to conjecture. It is said to have been given to Sir Robert Cotton by Camden. The passages printed from it by Gibson, and the variations in the margin, marked *Cot.*, are from the Collations of Junius inserted in his copy of Wheloc. There does not appear to have been any entire transcript of the MS., as we find it sometimes stated[1]. Gibson takes no notice of the introductory description of Britain as being in this MS., and he dates its termination in the wrong place. We have therefore had recourse to it again in the British Museum, where it is deposited. A favourable specimen of it may be seen in the Fac-simile, No. V.

[1] Vid. Wanl. Cat. p. 220.

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I

ÆR CRISTES GEFLÆ
sc nesse · lx wintra gaius iulius se casere
ærest romana brytenland gesohte ⁊ bryt
tas mid gefeohte cnysede ⁊ hi oferswiðde ⁊ swa þeah

II

Bryttene igland is ehta hund mila lang · ⁊
twa hund mila brad ⁊ her syndon þā iglande · ·

III

ÆRCRISTES GEFLÆSC
nesse · lxwintra gaius iulius setarshe ærest

IV

Đa wæs agangen fram cristes acennednesse · cccc · ⁊ xc[iiii] · wintra

V

Sixtigū wintrū ær þā
þe crist wære acenned. gaius iulius roma
na kasere mid hundeahtatigū scipū ge
sohte brytene. þær he wæs ærost gewent

VI

Brittene igland is ehta hund mila lang.
⁊ twa hund brad. ⁊ her sind on þis
iglande fif geþeode. englisc ⁊ brit
tisc ⁊ wilsc ⁊ scyttisc ⁊ pyhtisc ⁊
bocleden · Erest weron bugend þises
landes brittes · þa comon of armenia. ⁊ gesætan

I. I. transcripsit

Sculp.

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ANGLE-SEXENA STAFF-CRAFTE:

OR,

A SHORT GRAMMAR OF THE ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE.

Stæf cræfte if þeo cæg þe þæra boca angyrcynn unlycð. The Key-staff is the Letter-craft is the key that unlocketh the knowledge of books

---

ANGLE-SEXENA STAFF-RAFTE;

OR

THE ANGLO-SAXON ALPHABET.

Æ	A	a	a
B	B	b	b
C	C	c	c
D	D	ð	d
E	E	e	e
F	F	f	f
F G	G	g	g
H	H	h	h
I	I	i	i
K	K	k	k
L	L	l	l
M	M	m	m
N	N	n	n
O	O	o	o
P	P	p	p
R	R	r	r
S	S	s	s
T	T	t	t
Þ	Þ	þ	th
U	U	u	u
W	W	p	w
X	X	x	x
Y	Y	y	y
Z	Z	z	z

ABBREVIATIONS

and	ond

ANGLE-SÆXENA STÆF-CRÆFTE:

OR,

A SHORT GRAMMAR OF THE ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE.

Stæf-cræfte is seo cæg þe þæra boca andgyte unlycð. *Ælfr. Præf. Gram.*
Letter-craft is the key that unlocketh the knowledge of books.

ANGLE-SÆXENA STÆF-RÆDE;

OR

THE ANGLO-SAXON ALPHABET.

A A	A	a	a
B	B	b	b
C C	C	c	c
D	D	ð	d
E Ꞓ	E	e	e
F	F	f	f
G G	G	ȝ	g
H Ƕ	H	h	h
I	I	ı	i
K	K	k	k
L	L	l	l
M Ꙍ	M	m	m
N	N	n	n
O	O	o	o
P	P	p	p
R	R	ꝛ	r
S S	S	ſ	s
T	T	t	t
Đ þ	TH	ð þ	th
U	U V	u	u v
Ƿ Ꙍ	W	ƿ	w
X	X	x	x
Y	Y	ẏ	y
Z	Z	z	z

ABBREVIATIONS.

⁊,	*et,*	*and.*
ꝛ,	*vel,*	*or.*
þ̄,	þæt̄e, þæt,	*that.*
b̄,	bıſcop,	*bishop.*
k̄,	kẏnıng,	*king.*
ȝ̄,	ȝeaꝛ,	*year.*
cp̄,	cpæð,	*quoth.*
kl̄,	*kalendas,*	*calends.*

THE ARTICLE

Se, ſeo, þæt; *o, n, ro.*

SING.

	M.	*F.*	*N.*
N.	Se,	ſeo & ſıo,	þæt.
G.	þæſ,	þæꝛe,	þaſ.
D. & Ab.	þæm,	þæꝛe,	þam.
Ac.	þone,	þa,	þæt.

PLUR.

	M.	*F.*	*N.*
N.	þa,	þẏ,	þa & þe[1].
G.	þæꝛa,	þaꝛa,	þæꝛa.
D. & Ab.	þam,	þæm,	þam.
Ac.	þa,	þẏ,	þa & þe.

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

þeſ, þeoſ, þıſ.

SING.

	M.	*F.*	*N.*
N.	þeſ,	þeoſ,	þıſ.
G.	þıſeſ,	þıſſeꝛe,	þıſeſ.
D. & Ab.	þıſum,	þıſſeꝛe,	þıſum.
Ac.	þıſne,	þaſ,	þıſ.

PLUR.

	M.	*F.*	*N.*
N. & Ac.	þaſ,	þæſ,	þẏſ, &c.
G.	þıſſeꝛa,	&	þıſſa.
D. & Ab.	þıſum,	þẏſum,	þẏſſum, &c.

[1] This form of the Article is still retained. It was used by the Normans, indiscriminately, for all cases and genders in both numbers.

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EXAMPLES OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

I. God, *God.*

	Sing.	Plur.
N. Ac. & V.	God,	Godaſ [1],
G.	Godeſ,	Goda,
Dat. & Ab.	Gode,	Godum.

II. ꝑiteza, *a prophet.*

Sing.		Plur.	
N. & V.	ꝑiteza,	N. Ac. & V.	ꝑitezan,
Gen. D. Ac. & Ab.	ꝑitezan,	Gen.	ꝑitezena,
		Dat. & Ab.	ꝑitezum.

III. Cpen, *a queen.*

Sing.		Plur.	
N. Ac. & V.	Cpen,	Nom.	cpena,-o,-u,
G. D. & Ab.	cpene,	Gen.	cpena,
		D. & Ab.	cpenum.

IV.[2] Sunu, *a son.*

Sing.		Plur.	
N. D. Ac. V. & Ab.	Sunu,	N. G. Ac. & V.	ſuna,
G.	ſuna,	D. & Ab.	ſunum.

EXAMPLES OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

I. God, gode, god, *good.*

	Sing. M.	F.	N.	Plur. M. F. N.
N. & Voc.	God,	gode,	god,	
G.	godeſ,	godre,	godeſ,	N. & Ac. gode, goda,
D. & Ab.	godum,	godre,	godum,	G. godra,
Ac.	godne,	gode,	god.	D. & Ab. godum.

II. Goda, with a *prosthetic* a.

Sing.		Plur.	
N. & V.	Goda,	N. Ac. & V.	godan,
G. D. Ac. & Ab.	godan,	G.	godena,
		D. & Ab.	godum, & godan.

N.B. To this form may be referred ꝑiſa, *wise*; ylca, *the same*; (*ilk*, Scot.) and all participial adjectives in a[3]; which are declined like the substantive ꝑiteza.

---

[1] Nouns of the neuter gender here either follow the N. Sing., as hinz, hiꝛ, &c.; or end in a, o, u; as in the third declension. Thus we find ſcipa, e, o, u, &c.

[2] This declension is added from a slight difference in the genitive case. In the nominative singular there are as many terminations of nouns as there are letters in the alphabet.

[3] Saxon participials of the superlative degree are very harmonious: as, Ælꝼꝛeð ſe þe ꝼæꝛ ealra þæꝛa ſeþunzenoſtena Engle-landeꝛ kynnza ſe ꝼeoꝛꝼullendoſta. ⁊ ſe luꝼiendoſta hiꝛ leoda; "Alfred, who was of all the most renowned kings of England, the most benevolent, and the most loving (or fond) of his subjects." So from the adjective ælmeꝛ-ꝼulla is formed ælmeꝛꝼullesta.

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DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

			Regular.	Irregular.
Positive,	Rihtpiſe[1],	*righteous*, i.e. rightwise.	Yfel,	*evil*,
Comparative,	ꝑihtpiſeſne,	*more righteous*, rightwiser.	pyrſ,	*worse*,
Superlative,	ꝑihtpiſeſt,	*most righteous*, rightwisest.	pyrſt,	*worst*.

EXAMPLES OF PRONOUNS.

First Person.—Ic, (ego,) *I.*

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N.	Ic, ich, *I*,	wit, *we two*,	we, *we*, woꝺ, urih, uriȝ, D. S.
G.[2]	min, *mine*,	uncer,	ure,
D. & Ab.	me,	unc, unȝe, uncrum,	ur, uriȝ, uric, &c.
Ac.	me, meh, mec,	ꝑit,	ur, urih, &c.

Second Person.—ꝺu, (tu,) *thou.*

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. & V.	ꝺu, *thou*,	ȝyt, incit, inc, *ye two*,	ȝe, *ye, you*,
G.	ꝺin, ꝺine,	incer,	eower, iuer, iuerne, &c.
D. & Ab.	ꝺe,	incrum, inc,	eow, ȝeow, iowiȝ,
Ac.	ꝺe,	inc,	eow, iuh, &c.

Third Person.—Ðe, heo, hit; (is, ea, id;) *he, she, it.*

	Sing.	Plur.
N.	Ðe, heo, hit,	hi, hiȝ, hie, hy, heo, &c.
G.	hir, hire, hir,	hira, hiera, hyra, heora, heaꝩ, &c.
D. & Ab.	him, hire, hit,	him, heom, hym,
Ac.	hine, hi, hit,	hi, hiȝ, &c.

Nouns expressive of numbers are declined like other adjectives; as an, ane, a, *one;* (unus, una, unum;) G. aner: ꝺriȝ, ꝺregen, *twain;* ꝺru, ꝺra, *two;* (duo, duæ, duo;) G. ꝺregra, ꝺrega: ꝺry, ꝺreo, ꝺrea, *three;* (tres, tria;) G. ꝺreora, ꝺrea; D. & Ab. ꝺrym, ꝺrim, &c. Tyn be tynum, *ten by ten;* aner, *once;* ꝺriȝer, *twice;* ꝺriȝer, *thrice;* belong to this class. See page xxxi.

OF VERBS. Be ꝩorꝺum.

A Verb is properly called ꝩorꝺ in Saxon; being the origin and foundation, —orꝺ-ſtruma ⁊ ſtunꝺ-peall,—of most other words. Of the eight parts of speech, says Ælfric, the most and the mightiest,—ꝺa mæſtan ⁊ ꝺa mihtiȝoſtan,—are the Noun and Verb. With Nouns we name all things; but with Verbs we predicate of all things. The Verb Substantive is first in order, called eꝺpirtlic

[1] This is properly the termination of the feminine gender; ꝑihtpiȝ, or ꝑihtpira, being the masculine form; which make ꝑihtpirre and ꝑihtpirra in the comparative degree.

[2] From the genitive case of the primitive pronouns are formed the possessive; as, min, *mine, my;* ꝺin, *thine, thy;* ure, *our;* eower, *your:* but as they are declined like other adjectives, the Saxon student will find no difficulty in their terminations. For the same reason ylc and ylca, yrſ and yrſra, &c. are omitted; being declined like goꝺ and goꝺa, respectively.

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in Saxon; being expressive of existence; from per, to be. Its various and irregular forms are thus stated, for the use of the Saxon student:

Infinitive. Beon ↑ peran, *to be.*

Indicative PRESENT.

Sing.		Plur.	
1. Ic eom, beom, or beo,	*I am,*	pe	beoþon, biþon, beoþ, ꝑynoon, ꝑino;
2. þu eart, beorþ, or byrt,	*thou art,*	ze	þin, anon, &c.
3. he yꝑ, beoþ, or byþ,	*he is,*	hi	*we are, ye are, they are.*

PRETERITE.

Sing.		Plur.	
1. Ic pæꝑ, paꝑ, peꝑ,	*I was,*	pe	pæꝑon -un, peoꝑon, peꝑon, &c.
2. þu pære, paꝑe,	*thou were, or wast,*	ze	*we were, ye were, they were.*
3. he pæꝑ, paꝑ, peꝑ,	*he was.*	hi	

Obs. There is no Future tense, strictly speaking, in any Saxon verb; but the grammarians give us beo, byrt, byð, singular; and beoð for the plural, which belong to the present tense. The future was generally expressed by an auxiliary verb, as in modern English, thus:

Sing.			Plur.	
1. Ic ꝑceal	beon;	*I shall be,*	pe	ꝑcealon, ꝑceolon -un, -an, beoþ,
2. þu ꝑcealt		*thou shalt be,*	ze	*we, ye, they, shall be.*
3. he ꝑceal		*he shall be.*	hi	

Obs. The use of the auxiliary verb *will*, as expressive of futurity, where no volition is implied, is of modern growth. Ælfric uses ꝑceall to express the Latin future.

Imperative Mood.

The Imperative mood is defective in many points. It has no preterite, because no man can order that which is past to be otherwise than it is; and if we cannot indicate the future, much less can we command it. It also wants the first person; because no man commands himself; and though grammarians have introduced a third person, as in the Latin and Greek grammars, it is borrowed from the subjunctive mood. The Imperative form is made known by placing the nominative case after it; as, beo þu, *be thou*; beoþ ze, *be ye*; beo ↑ ꝑi þin nama zehalzod, *be thy name hallowed*; beon ↑ ꝑin hi berꝑunzene, *let them be beaten.* The subjunctive mood itself appears to be an elliptical form borrowed from the infinitive; as, ꝥ pe beon, *that we* may *be*—the auxiliary verb magon being understood; and, though lufion is substituted for lufiað in the plural number of the optative and potential, as well as of the subjunctive mood, this form is derived from the infinitive, lufian, *to love.* The same remark is applicable to the gerundial form of the infinitive; as, læne me þa boc to ræðanne, *lend me the book to read.*—Having premised thus much, we trust that the Saxon scholar will excuse the omission here of those repetitions of the same inflexions which are found in the elaborate Grammars of Hickes and others. The optative mood is well explained by a Saxon grammarian of the tenth century: Eala zif ic lufode Lod, *O that I loved God*; which, he remarks, is the same as if you say, Forzeafe Lod ꝥ ic hine lufode, *God grant that I loved him.*—Vid. H. Tooke, I. 102, &c.

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Infinitive. Lufian ł lufigean, *to love.*

Gerund. To lufianne enne (*ad amandum*).

Indicative Present.

Sing.		Plur.	
1. Ic lufige, ł lufie,	*I love,*	ƿe	
2. þu lufast, -est, -st,	*thou lovest,*	ge	lufiað, *we, ye, they love.*
3. he lufað -eð, -ð, -t,	*he loveth.*	hi	

Obs. Geseon ł geseean, *to see,* makes geseoh, geseah, gesih, gesihð, geseoð, &c. Ƿægan, *to weigh,* changes g into h; as ƿæhð, &c.

PRETERITE.

Sing.		Plur.	
1. Ic lufode,	*I loved,*	ƿe	
2. þu lufodest,	*thou lovedst,*	ge	lufodon -un, -an, *we, ye, they loved.*
3. he lufode,	*he loved.*	hi	

Obs. The irregular preterites are very numerous; e.g. geslægan ł geslan, *to slay,* makes gesloh, sing. geslogon -an, plur. See p. xxx.

Imperative Mood.

Sing.		Plur.	
1. - - -		lufion ƿe,	*love we,*
2. lufa ðu,	*love thou,*	lufige -iað[1], ge,	*love ye,*
3. lufige he,	*love he.*	lufion hi,	*love they.*

Participle; lufiand, -end, -gend, e, *fem.* declined like god, gode, god. Participial adjective; lufienda, declined like goda, or the substantive ƿitega. Many substantives are formed from participles; as freond, *a friend*; from freon, *to make free*; because friendship gives freedom.

From lufode, the preterite of the active verb, is formed the passive verb, by prefixing the different inflexions of the verb substantive beon ł ƿesan, *to be*: as, Ic eom lufod -e, &c.

N.B. The indeclinable parts of speech may be found in every Dictionary.

OF ANOMALOUS AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Some verbs are Anomalous, unemne; thus explained by Ælfric: forðan þe hi ne gað na swa swa oþre ƿord on sumere stoƿe, "because they depart from the form of other verbs in some place or other:" thus beran, *to bear,* makes in the preterite ic bær, *I bare,* not ic berode. Thus ƿyllan, *to will,* has ic ƿylle, þu ƿylt, he ƿile, in the present indicative; ic ƿolde, &c. in the past. It is also defective, ateorigendlic; as it wants the imperative mood; the reason of which is thus philosophically expressed by the Saxon Grammarian; forþan þe se ƿilla sceall beon æfre frih; "because the WILL shall be ever FREE;" a sentence worth more than the whole HERMES of Harris! But though the will cannot be commanded, it may and ought to be controuled. The negative verb, therefore, has the imperative mood; nelle þu, *be thou unwilling*; nelle ge, *be ye unwilling.*

Some verbs are Defective, not only in mood, but in number and person. The following are selected as instances; being called impersonal verbs: that is, they are defective in the first and second person; rinð, *it raineth*; i.e. water *runneth*; hit þunrað, *it thundereth*; hit liht, *it lighteneth*; hit sniƿð, *it snoweth*; hit hagolað, *it haileth*; hit fryst, *it freezeth*; whence the substantive *frost.* The fol-

[1] This form is retained by Chaucer; as, "Listeth, lordinges," &c.

lowing examples of verbs defective in the first and second person, though not called impersonal, are selected from Ælfric, and may be of use to the Saxon student.

hund byncð, *hound barketh,*	oxa hlepð, *ox loweth,*
pulf fyld, *wolf howleth,*	fcæp blæt, *sheep bleateth,*
hopf hnæzð, *horse neigheth,*	fpýn zpunað, *swine grunteth.*

Ðaf pond ȝ þýllice (adds the grammarian) mann mæg cpeðan zif mon pile onzean zecýnde. on eallum þpim hæbum. ac hit bið fpiðe ðýrlic þ pe man beopðe oððe blæte: "these verbs and the like man may utter, if man will, against nature, in all three persons; but it would be very absurd that man should bark or bleat."

Mon, man, men, me', is frequently used with an active verb as an equivalent for a passive; like *on* in French, i. e. *om;* as þe man hat, *which is called;* ne zehýnde me of nanan feczean, *there was none heard of,* &c.

EXAMPLES OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

INFINITIVE.	PRETERITE.	PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.	MODERN VERB.
Acpencan,	acpanc, acpenc,	acpinen, acpent,	*to quench.*
Ahebban, Aheffan,	ahof,	ahafen, aheffen, ahofýn,	*to heave,* or *lift up.*
Anirran,	anaf,	anifren,	*to arise.*
Beatan,	beot,	beaten,	*to beat.*
Beodan, biddan,	bad, bæde, bude,	bod, bidden,	*to bid,* or *pray.*
Bindan,	band,	bund, bunden,	*to bind,*
Ceofan,	ceaf, ceof,	ceofed, ceofen,	*to choose.*
Cnapan,	cneop,	cnapen,	*to know.*
Cuman,	com, cum, cpom,	cumen,	*to come.*
Delfan,	dealf, dulf,	dulfen,	*to delve.*
Dnædan,	dnad, dnæde,	dnadde,	*to dread.*
Dnifan,	dpaf,	dhýfen,	*to drive.*
Dpincan,	dpanc,	dpuncen,	*to drink.*
Faran, fenan,	fende, fop,	faren, fened,	*to fare,* or *go.*
Feohtan,	feahte, fuhte,	feohten,	*to fight.*
Findan,	fand, funde,	funden,	*to find.*
Forfacan, Forfæcan,	fofroc,	forfocen, forfozen,	*to forsake.*
Ferpinzan,	ferpanz, ferponz,	ferpunzen,	*to swinge,* or *scourge.*
Fetan,	featte, feotte,	zotten,	*to get,* or *obtain.*
Fnaran,	fnor,	fnaren,	*to engrave.*
Fnindan,	fnunde,	fnunden,	*to grind.*
Fýfan,	faf, feaf,	fyfen,	*to give.*
Hanzan, hon,	henz, hoh,	hanzen, hupz,	*to hang.*
Healdan,	heold, heolde,	healden, heolden,	*to hold.*
Helpan,	hulpe,	holpen,	*to help.*
Ræccan, Reccan,	neahte, nehte, nohte,	neht,	*to reck,* or *reckon.*
Ridan,	nad,	nidden,	*to ride.*
Sinzan,	pang,	punzen,	*to sing.*
Slæzan,	floz, floh,	flazen,	*to slay.*
Spefan,	fpop,	fpofen,	*to swear.*

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EXAMPLES OF PREPOSITIONS.

WITH AN ACCUSATIVE CASE.		WITH A DATIVE OR ABLATIVE.	
Abutan, embutan, onbutan, -on[1],	*about, throughout, or around.*	Æftan, æfter, abæftan, beæftan,	*after, or behind, abaft.*
emb, ymb, ymbutan, (ἀμφὶ),	*around.*	æt[3], for, on,	*at a place, in, &c.*
ƿiþ, (juxta, per, &c.)	*by, or according to, &c.*	for, fore, (pro, propter, &c.)	*for, on account of, &c.*
ʒeond, beʒeond-an, biʒeondan,	*beyond.*	fram, fra,	*from, fro.*
in, innan, onʒean, aʒen, anʒean, (ἀντὶ,)	*into, against.*	on[2], innan, binnan, ƿiðinnan,	*in, within.*
toʒeanes, toƿeard,	*near, toward.*	til, to, into, &c.	*to, into, &c.*
ƿið, (contra,)	*against.*	ƿið, in the sense of mid, (μετὰ,)	*with, amongst, &c.*

ANGLO-SAXON NUMBERS.

	CARDINAL.		ORDINAL.	
I.	An, ane, an,	*one.*	se, seo, þ forma,	*The first.*
II.	tweʒen, twu, twa,	*two.*	—— oðer,	— *second.*
III.	þry, þreo, þrea,	*three.*	—— þridda,	— *third.*
IIII.	feðer, feower,	*four.*	—— feorða,	— *fourth.*
V.	feof, fif,	*five.*	—— fifta,	— *fifth.*
VI.	seox, six,	*six.*	—— sixta,	— *sixth.*
VII.	syfon, seofan,	*seven.*	—— seofoða,	— *seventh.*
VIII.	ehta, eahta,	*eight.*	—— eahteoða,	— *eighth.*
IX.	nyʒan, niʒon,	*nine.*	—— niʒoða,	— *ninth.*
X.	teon, tyn,	*ten.*	—— teoða,	— *tenth.*
XI.	anlyfen, endlufan,	*eleven.*	—— endlyfta,	— *eleventh.*
XII.	twealf, twelf,	*twelve.*	—— twelfta,	— *twelfth.*
XIII.	þreotyne, &c.	*thirteen.*	—— þreoteoða,	— *thirteenth.*
XX.	tweontiʒ, twentiʒ,	*twenty.*	—— twenteoʒoða,	*twentieth.*
XXX.	þryttiʒ, þrittiʒ,	*thirty.*	&c.	&c.
XL.	feowertiʒ,	*forty.*		
L.	fiftiʒ,	*fifty.*	[The remaining Numbers of the Ordinal class are formed from the Cardinal by changing tiʒ into tiʒeoða, or teoʒeoða.]	
LX.	sixtiʒ,	*sixty.*		
LXX.	seofantiʒ,	*seventy.*		
LXXX.	hund-eahtatiʒ,	*eighty.*		

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[1] Onbutan þ land, Gen. 2, 11. Yet the same compound preposition is joined with a dative case in our Chronicle, p. 287, A.D. 1083; but it is the business of the Lexicographer to explain by examples the endless varieties, and nice shades of distinction, which in the Saxon prepositions almost bid defiance to general rules.

[2] On and to have sometimes a genitive case; as, on þæs dæʒes, ἐπὶ τῆς ἡμέρας, to þæs, in tantum. Sometimes the genitive case is used without either; as, þæs ƿintres, *this winter;* þæs þe, (quatenus,) *as far as*, used adverbially, thus: þæs þe us bec secʒað, *as far as books inform us.*

[3] In the sense of *apud, ad, juxta*, &c. this preposition is sometimes joined with an accusative case; as æt handa, *at hand.*

CARDINAL.

xc.	hund-nigontig,	*ninety*; *i. e.* nine ties of the hands.
c.	hund, hundpeð, hund-teontig,	*a hundred*; a hand-ridding, or ten ties of the hands.
cx.	hund-endlufontig,	*hundred and ten*; eleven ties of the hands.
cxx.	hund-tpelftig,	*hundred and twenty*; twelve ties of the hands.
cc.	tpa hund,	*two hundred*; two hand-riddings.
ccc.	ðpeo hund, &c.	*three hundred*, &c.; three hand-riddings.
ī. ū.	ðufend,	*a thousand*; thus end; the *ne plus ultra* of Saxon numeration; in the plural ðufenda, -e, -o, -u, *thousands*.

CONCLUSION.

Thus have we ventured to give a short introduction to Saxon Grammar; rather for the sake of convenient reference in reading the Saxon Chronicle, than with a view of affording complete rules for the study of the language. The Saxon grammar above all others must be taught by the language, and not the language by the grammar. There is the less necessity for enlarging on the subject at present, because a work is in the press, which is undertaken for that express purpose[1]. Of the four parts therefore, into which Grammar is usually divided, Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody, no regular discussion is here attempted. Prosody, indeed, belongs to POETRY; a department as distinct from Grammar, as Logic, Rhetoric, or any other branch of general literature. Ælfric makes THIRTY divisions of Grammar; concluding with HISTORY and FABLE; his discrimination of which is worth repeating. The passage, moreover, contains every part of speech except the interjection; and forms a good illustration of Saxon Orthography, Etymology, and Syntax.

"Sume fŷnð zehatene FABULÆ. ꝑ fŷnð ẏðele fpellunza. FABULÆ fŷnð þa laza þe men fecza ð onzean zecŷnð. ꝑ næfne ne zepeap ð ne zepuþ ð an ne mæz. Sum þæpa ip zehaten ÐISTORIA. ꝑ ip zepecednipp. mið þæpe man appit ȝ zepecð þa þinz. ȝ þa ðæða. þe pæpon zedone on eallum (ealðum?) ðazum. ȝ up ðipne pæpon." "Some parts are called FABLES; that is, IDLE TALES. FABLES are the LIES[2] that men tell against NATURE, that never were nor can be. Some part is called HISTORY; that is, RELATION; whereby man writes and relates the things and the deeds that were done in old days, and to us were unknown."

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[1] By the Rev. J. Bosworth, Vicar of Little Horwood, Bucks.

[2] Or, according to the literal Saxon, LAYS; a word preserved by Poets; as, "The Lay of the last Minstrel," &c. But the critical grammarian condemns only those LAYS that are AGAINST NATURE; agreeing herein with the best critics of antiquity. Aristotle commends Homer, because he has taught other poets how to manage Fiction with propriety; ψευδῆ λέγειν ὡς δεῖ.

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The Saxon Chronicle.

BRYTENE[a] igland is ehta hund mila lang. and twa hund brad. And her sind on þam iglande fif geþeode. Englisc. and Bryt-Wylsc[b]. and Scyttisc. and Pyhtisc. and Bocleden. Erest weron bugend þises landes Brittas. þa comon of Armenia. and geseton suðanwearde Brytene ærost. Ða gelamp hit þæt Pyhtas comon suþan of Scithian. mid langum scipum na manegum. and þa comon ærest on norþ Ybernian up. and þær bædon Scottas þæt hi þær moston wunian. Ac hi noldan heom lyfan.

THE island Britain[1] is 800 miles long, and 200 miles broad. And there are in the island five nations; English, Welsh (*or British*[2]), Scottish, Pictish, and Latin. The first inhabitants were the Britons, who came from Armenia[3], and first peopled Britain southward. Then[4] happened it, that the Picts came south from Scythia, with long ships, not many; and, landing first in the northern part of Ireland, they told the Scots that they must dwell there. But they would not give them

[a] This introductory part of the Chronicle to An. V. first printed by Gibson from the Laud MS. only, has been corrected by a collation of two additional MSS. in the British Museum, *Cot. Tiberius* B iv. and *Domitianus* A viii. Some defects are also here supplied. [b] Brittisc ⁊ Wilsc, *Laud.*

[1] The materials of this introductory part are to be found in Pliny, Solinus, Orosius, Gildas, and Bede. The admeasurement of the island, however inaccurate, is from the best authorities of those times, and followed by much later historians. So Simon of Durham says of the length "*Anglia habet in longitudine* 800 *milliaria a loco Penwithstert vocato, qui situs est* 15 *leugis ultra Michaeles Stowe in Cornewalas, usque ad Cathenes trans Scotiam.*" He is more correct in the breadth,—"*In latitudine habet* 300 *mil. a Depiestowe usque Dofre.*" —X. Script. *sub init.* But many writers have *ducenta*, or *plus quam ducenta.*

[2] Gibson, following the Laud MS. has made six nations of five, by introducing the British and Welsh as two distinct tribes. The Cotton scribe, *Dom.* A viii. aware of this inconsistency, omits ⁊ Boclẏden.

[3] "*De tractu Armoricano.*"—Bede, *Hist. Eccl.* i. 1. "[illegible]"—Alfr. The word Armenia occurring a few lines above in Bede, it was perhaps inadvertently written by the Saxon compiler of the Chronicle instead of Armorica.

[4] "*Post intervallum* 800 *annorum,*" &c.—Hen. Hunt. p. 300. *ed. Franc.* Matth. West. A.D. 75.

ꝼoꝛðan þe hiȝ cꝛæðon [a]þ hi ne mihton ealle ætȝæðeꝛe ȝeꝛunian þæꝛ. ⁊ þa cꝛæðon" þa Scottaꝛ. Þe eoꝛ maȝon þeahhꝛæðeꝛe ꝛæð ȝelæꝛan. Þe ꝛiton oðeꝛ iȝland heꝛ be eaꝛtan. þæꝛ ȝe maȝon eaꝛðian ȝýꝛ ȝe ꝓýllað. ⁊ ȝýꝛ hꝛa eoþ ꝓiðꝛtent. þe eoꝛ ꝓultumiað. þ ȝe hit maȝon ȝeȝanȝan. Ða ꝛeꝛðon þa Pýhtaꝛ. ⁊ ȝeꝛeꝛðon þiꝛ land noꝛðanpeaꝛð. ꝛuðanpeaꝛð hit hæꝛðon Bꝛýttaꝛ. ꝛꝛa pe æꝛ cꝛæðon. Anð þa Pýhtaꝛ heom abæðon piꝛ æt Scottum[b]. on þa ȝeꝛað þ hi ȝecuꝛon heoꝛa cýne-cýnn áá on þa piꝛ healꝛe. þ hý heolðon ꝛꝛa lanȝe ꝛýððan. Anð þa ȝelamp hit. ymbe ȝeaꝛa ꝓýne. þ Scotta ꝛum dæl ȝeꝛat oꝛ Ybeꝛnian on Bꝛýtene. ⁊ þæꝛ landeꝛ ꝛum dæl ȝeeoðon. ⁊ þæꝛ heoꝛa heꝛetoga Reoða ȝehaten. ꝛꝛom þam hý ꝛýnð ȝenemnode Dalꝛeoði:

[c]Sixtiȝum ꝓintꝛum æꝛ þam þe Cꝛiꝛt pæꝛe acenneð. Gaiuꝛ Iuliuꝛ Romana Caꝛeꝛe mið hund-ehtatiȝum ꝛcipum ȝeꝛohte Bꝛýtene. Ðæꝛ he pæꝛ æꝛeꝛt

leave; for the Scots told them that they could not all dwell there together; "But," said the Scots, "we can nevertheless give you advice. We know another island here to the east. There you may dwell, if you will; and whosoever withstandeth you, we will assist you, that you may gain it." Then went the Picts and entered this land northward. Southward the Britons possessed it, as we before said. And the Picts obtained wives of the Scots, on condition that they chose their kings always on the female side[1]; which they have continued to do, so long since. And it happened, in the run of years, that some party of Scots went from Ireland into Britain, and acquired some portion of this land. Their leader was called Reoda[2], from whom they are named Dalreodi (*or Dalreathians*)[3].

Sixty winters ere that Christ was born, Caius Julius, emperor of the Romans, with 80[4] ships sought Britain. There he was first beaten in a dreadful fight,

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[a] So *C.T.* B iv. abs. *Laud. Dom.* A viii. and Gibs. from the repetition of cꝛæðon. [b] Scottan, *C.T.* B iv.

[c] Æꝛ Cꝛiꝛteꝛ ȝeꝛlæꝛcneꝛꝛe ꝛýxti ꝓintꝛa. Gaiuꝛ Iuliuꝛ ꝛe Caꝛeꝛe æꝛeꝛt Romana Bꝛetene lonð ȝeꝛohte. ⁊ Bꝛýttaꝛ mið ȝeꝛeohte cniꝛꝛeðe. ⁊ hý oꝛeꝛꝛýðde. ⁊ ꝛꝛa ðeah ne meahte þæꝛ nice ȝeꝛinnan:. This is the whole of Wheloc prior to An. I. So also, with little variation, *C.T.* B i. *C.T.* A vi. *C. Otho*, and the Dublin transcript by Lambard. *C.T.* B iv. has ceolum for ꝛcipum. *C. Dom.* A viii. explains áá by æuꝛe, þa ȝeꝛað by þ ꝛoꝛe-ꝓýꝛð; but the other variations in that MS. are chiefly in the orthography.

[1] In case of a disputed succession, "*Ubi res veniret in dubium*," &c.—Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* i. 1. King Alfred, translating Bede, says, "þ ȝet to dæȝ iꝛ mið Peohtum healðen," "*quod usque hodie apud Pictos constat esse servatum.*" Then comes Henry of Huntingdon, who in the middle of the twelfth century repeats the very words of Bede.

[2] Reaða, Ælfr. *Reuda*, Bede, Hunt. &c. Perhaps it was originally Reuða or Reoða.

[3] *Dalreudini*,—Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* i. 1. Dalꝛeaðingaꝛ,—Ælfr. Dal and dæl, *dail*, Goth. a deal, portion, or division. "*Lingua eorum* dâl *partem significat.*"—Bede, as above; but Wheloc has *patrem* by mistake. Hence *Dal-reath*, &c.

[4] "*Præter octoginta onerarias, in quibus duæ legiones erant transportatæ, tradit Cæsar se octodecim naves equitibus distribuisse.*"—*Cæsar de Bell. Gall.* lib. 4.

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geswenced mid grimmum gefeohte. ⁊ micelne dæl his heres forlædde. And þa he forlet his here gebidan mid Scottum. ⁊ gewat suþ into Galwalum. ⁊ þær gegaderode six hund scipa. mid þam he gewat eft into Brytene. And þa hi ærost togædere gewærdon. þa man ofsloh þæs Caseres gerefan. se wæs Labienus gehaten. Ða genamon þa [a]Walas. and adrifon sumne ea ford ealne mid scearpum pilum greatum innan þam wætere. seo ea hatte Tæmese. Ða þ onfundon þa Romani. þa noldon hig faran ofer þone ford. þa flugon þa Bryt-walas to þam wudu-fæstenum. ⁊ se Casere geeode wel monige heah-burh mid mycelum gewinne. ⁊ eft gewat into Galwalum :·

and lost a great part of his army. Then he let his army abide with the Scots[1], and went south into Gaul. There he gathered 600 ships, with which he went back into Britain. When they first rushed together, Cæsar's tribune, whose name was Labienus[2], was slain. Then took the Welsh sharp piles, and drove them with great clubs into the water, at a certain ford of the river called Thames. When the Romans found that, they would not go over the ford. Then fled the Britons to the fastnesses of the woods; and Cæsar, having after much fighting gained many of the chief towns, went back into Gaul[3].

Anno I. Octauianus ricsode[b] LVI.[c] wintra. ⁊ on þam XLII.[d] geare his rices

A.D. 1. Octavianus reigned[4] fifty-six winters; and in the forty-second year

[a] walas, Gibs. whence he also proposes to read palum for pilum afterwards. [b] rixade, *Laud. Cot.* rixode, *C.T.* B i. [c] So *Laud. Cot.* LXVI. or, syx ⁊ syxti, *C.T.* B i. *Cant.* Whel. [d] So *Laud.* LXII. Whel. *Vitio fortasse librarii literis transpositis.* Gibs. XLV. *Cant.* LII. *C.T.* B i.

[1] This is an error, arising from the inaccurately written MSS. of Orosius and Bede; where *in Hybernia* and *in Hiberniam* occur for *in hiberna.* The error is retained in Wheloc's Bede.

[2] "*Mendose, uti suspicor,* Labienus; *is enim multo tempore post pugnam Britannicam Cæsaris extitit legatus, ac demum, defectione ad hostes facta, in bello, quod habuit cum Pompeii filiis Cæsar, Hispanico periit.* A. Hirtius *de Bell. Hispan.* c. 4. *Legendum vero fortasse* Laberius, *nam Q. Laberium Durum, tribunum militum, a Britannis occisum memorat Cæsar in Comment. de Bell. Gall.* l. 5. c. 5."—Gibs. "*Labienus a Britannis occisus in Chestonwoode prope Rofam.*"—Lel. *ex vet. Chron. ap.* Wigmore. Venerable Bede also, and Orosius, whom he follows verbatim, have *Labienus.* It is probably a mistake of some very ancient scribe, who improperly supplied the abbreviation *Labius* (for *Laberius*) by *Labienus.*

[3] Of these early transactions in Britain king Alfred supplies us with the following brief but circumstantial account in his Saxon paraphrase of Orosius:—"Æfter þam þe he [Gaius Iulius] hi [Gallie] oferwunnen hæfde he for on Brittannie þ igland. ⁊ wið þa Bryttas gefeaht. ⁊ geflymed wearð on þam lande þe man het Centland. Raþe þæs he gefeaht wið þa Bryttas eft on Centlande. ⁊ hi wurdon aflymed: Heora ðriðde gefeoht wæs neah þæra ea þe man hæt Temese. neah þam forda þe man hæt Welingaford: Æfter þam gefeohte him eode on hand se cyning ⁊ þa burhware þe wæron on Cyrnceastre. ⁊ siððon ealle þe on þam iglande wæron."—Oros. Ælfr. v. 12. The classical reader will duly appretiate the accuracy of the terms Gallie and Brittannie, *Galliæ* and *Britanniæ.*

[4] "*56 annos, 6 menses, aliquantosque dies.*"—Flor. Wigorn. "*56 an. 6 mens.*"—Bed. *De sex ætatibus mundi.*

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Cpiſt pæſ acenneð. [a]Ða þſý tunczel[b]-pitizan oſ eaſt dæle cuomon[c] to þon[d] þ hý Cpiſt peoſðedon[e]. And þa cild on Bethleem oſſlezene pæſun[f] foſ Cpi-ſtes ehtnesſe ſnam[g] Heſode:

II.

An. III.[h] Hes ſpealt Heſóðes ſnam[g] him ſylfum[i] oſſtcod. ȝ Aſchelauſ hiſ ſunu[k] ſenz to ſice. [l]And þ cild Cpiſt peaſð zebosen azean oſ Egiptan[m]:

IV. V.

An. VI.[n] Fnam[g] ſnýmðe middan-zeaſdes[o] oð þis zeaſ pæſon azán v. þu-sendu[p] pintſa ȝ tpa hund pintſa:

VII.—X.

An. XI.[q] [r]Hes onſenz Heſodes An-tipatſes ſunu to sice in Iudea[m]:

An. XII. Philippuſ ȝ Heſodes to-dældun[s] Iudeam[t] ſeoðes sicum[tu]:

XIII.—XV.

An. XVI.[x] Hes ſenz Tibesiuſ[y] to sice:

of his reign Christ was born. [1]Then three astrologers from the east came to worship Christ; [2]and the children in Bethlehem were slain by Herod in persecution of Christ.

A.D. 3. This year[3] died Herod, stabbed by his own hand; and Archelaus his son succeeded him. [4]The child Christ was also this year brought back again from Egypt.

A.D. 6. From the beginning of the world to this year were agone five thousand and two hundred winters[5].

A.D. 11. This year[6] Herod the son of Antipater undertook the government in Judea.

A.D. 12. This year[7] Philip and Herod divided Judea into four kingdoms.

A.D. 16. This year Tiberius succeeded to the empire.

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[a] An. II. *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] tunzol, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] coman, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] þan, *Laud. Cant.* þam, *C.T.* B i. [e] puſðoden, *Laud.* peoſðodan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] oſſlazene pæſon, *Laud. Cot.* -pæſan, *C.T.* B i. [g] So *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. &c. as land always, and not lond: ſnom, Whel. and Gibs. [h] An. II. *Laud.* An. IV. *C.T.* B i. and iv. [i] So *Laud. C.T.* B i. [k] ſuna, *Laud.* [l] From *Cot.* abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. &c. [m] An. II. *Laud.* [n] eaſdes, *Laud.* [o] þuſend, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [p] An. VI. *Ben.* [q] *Petrob.* [r] to-dældon, *Laud.* todæland, *C.T.* B i. [s] ȝ Lýſnam, *Cant. C.T.* B i. Whel. &c. A mistake arising from the name of Lysias, one of the tetrarchs, according to Gibson. But Lysanias, and not Lysias, appears from St. Luke's gospel to have been one of the tetrarchs with Herod and Philip. Probably we ought to read—Philippuſ ȝ Heſodes ȝ Lýſaniaſ to-dældon Iudeam ſeoſes sicum. Bede makes Lysias one of the tetrarchs, an abbreviation probably for Lysanias. Vid. p. 3, note [g]. [t] IV. sicu. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. ſýſes sicum, *C.T.* B i. Hes ſeaſð Iudea to-dæled on ſoure tetſaſchan. *Cot.* an. 7. [u] to-dældon, *Laud.* Gibson, following Wheloc, has repeated the verb to-dældun, which I find omitted in *C.T.* B i. *Cant.* &c. [x] An. XV. *Cant. C.T.* B i. So Orosius. [y] Týbesiuſ, *C.T.* B i. Wheloc.

[1] *An.* 2. Matth. Westm.
[2] *An.* 4. Flor. Wig. *secund. Comput. Evangelii.*
[3] *An.* 6. Flor.
[4] *An.* 7. Flor. *An.* 8. M. West.
[5] On the Saxon Chronology, see Note A.D. 33.
[6] *An.* 7. Flor. [7] *An.* 7. M. West.

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XVII.—XXV.

An. XXVI.[a] Þeꝛ onꝼeng Pilatuꝛ ɣýminge[b] oꝼeꝛ þa[c] Iudeaꝛ:·

A.D. 26. This year[1] Pilate began to reign over the Jews.

XXVII.—XXIX.

An. XXX. Þeꝛ þæꝛ Cꝛiꝛt ɣeꝼulluhtud[d]. ⁊ Peteꝛ ⁊ Andꝛeaꝛ ɣehꝛunꝼon[e]. ⁊ Iacobuꝛ ⁊ Ioanneꝛ [f]⁊ Philippuꝛ". [g]⁊ þa XII. apoꝛtolaꝛ":·

A.D. 30. This year[2] was Christ baptized; and Peter and Andrew were converted, together with James, and John, and Philip, and all the twelve apostles.

XXXI. XXXII.

An. XXXIII. Þeꝛ þæꝛ Cꝛiꝛt ahangen ꝼꝛom ꝼꝛuman[h] middan-ɣeaꝛdeꝛ[i] ýmb ꝼiꝛ ðuꝛendo[k] pintꝛa ⁊ cc.[l] ⁊ XXVI.[m] pintꝛa:·

A.D. 33. This year[3] was Christ crucified[4]; about five thousand two hundred and twenty-six winters from the beginning of the world[5].

An. XXXIV. Þeꝛ þæꝛ ꝛ̄ꝛ̄[n] Pauluꝛ ɣehꝑýꝛꝼed[o] ⁊ ꝛ̄ꝛ̄ Stephanuꝛ oꝼtoꝛꝼoð[p]:·

A.D. 34. This year[6] was St. Paul converted[7], and St. Stephen stoned.

An. XXXV. Þeꝛ ꝛe eaðiga Peteꝛ ꝛe apoꝛtol ɣeꝛæt biꝛceop-ꝛetl[q] on[r] Antiochia þæꝛe[s] ceaꝛtꝛe:·

A.D. 35. This year[8] the blessed Peter the apostle settled an episcopal see in the city of Antioch.

XXXVI.

[t]An. XXXVII. Þeꝛ Pilatuꝛ oꝼꝛloh hýne ꝛýlꝼne miþ hiꝛ aɣenꝛe handa":·

A.D. 37. This year[9] Pilate slew himself with his own hand.

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[a] An. XXV. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] ɣýmene, *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. ɣemine, *C.T.* B iv. [c] From *Laud. Cot.* [d] ɣeꝼulpaþ, *Cant.* So *C.T.* B i. an. 28. ɣeꝼulloþ, *Laud. Cot.* [e] ɣehꝑýnꝼeþe, *Laud.* ɣehꝛeꝛueþe, *Cot.* ɣehꝑýnꝼðe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [f] Abs. *Laud.* [g] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. but the Benet and Cotton MSS. of Wheloc have these words after ɣeꝼulluhtuð. [h] ꝼꝛam ꝼꝛýmðe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] -eaꝛdeꝛ, *Laud.* omitting the guttural. [k] ðuꝛend, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [l] ⁊ tꝛa ⁊ ýx ⁊ tꝛenti, Whel. omitting hund. [m] XXIII. *Cant.* V. ⁊ cc. ⁊ XXVI. *C.T.* B i. [n] From *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] So *C.T.* B i. ɣehꝑýnꝼed, *Cot.* ɣehꝑiꝛꝼeð, Whel. and Gibs. [p] þaꝛ oꝼtoꝛꝼuoð, *Cot.* [q] So *C.T.* B i. biꝛceop-ꝛtol, *Cot.* biꝛchop-ꝛetl, *Cant.* [r] So *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. [s] Abs. *Laud.* [t] From *Cot.*

[1] *An.* 29. Flor.

[2] *An.* 31. Flor.

[3] *An.* 34. Flor. but the Saxon annalists agree with Orosius and Bede.

[4] 8 *die Aprilis,* Flor. M. West.

[5] Gibbon *regrets* this chronology, i. e. from the creation of the world, which he thinks preferable to the vulgar mode from the Christian æra. But how vague and uncertain the scale which depends on a point so remote and undetermined as the precise time when the world was created! If we examine the chronometers of different writers, we shall find a difference, between the *maximum* and the *minimum,* of 3368 years. The Saxon chronology seems to be founded on that of Eusebius, which approaches the medium between the two extremes.

[6] *An.* 35. Flor.

[7] *An.* 35. M. West.

[8] "*S. Petrus cathedram Antiochenæ ecclesiæ tenet annis 7.*"—Flor. *an.* 38. M. West. *an.* 34.

[9] *An.* 42. Flor. This act is attributed by Orosius, and Bede who follows him, to the threaten-

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XXXVIII.

An. XXXIX.[a] Her onfeng Gaius rice[b]:·

XL.—XLIII.

An. XLIV.[c] Her se eadiga Petrus se apostol gesæt bisceop-setl[d] on Rome:· [e]Her Iacobus. Iohannes broðer. wearð ofslagen fram Herode":·

An. XLV.[f] Her Herodes aswealt[g]. se þe Iacobum ofsloh. ane[h] geare ær his agnum[i] deaþe[k]:·

An. XLVI.[l] [m]Her Claudius. oðer Romana cẏninga. Brẏtene lond[n] gesohte. ⁊ þone maran[o] dæl [p]ðæs ealondes' on his geweald onfeng. ⁊ eac swẏlce Orchadus[q] ða ealond Romana cẏnedome underðiodde". [r]Þis wæs feorðes geares his rices. ⁊ on þis ẏlcan geare gewearð se mẏcela hungur on Sẏria þe Lucas recð on þare boc Actus Aposto-

A.D. 39. This year Caius undertook the empire.

A.D. 44. This year the blessed Peter the apostle settled an episcopal see at Rome[1]; and James, the brother of John, was slain by Herod.

A.D. 45. This year died Herod, who slew James one year ere his own death.

A.D. 46. This year[2] Claudius, the second of the Roman emperors who invaded Britain, took the greater part of the island into his power, and added the Orkneys to the dominion of the Romans. This was in the fourth year of his reign. And in the same year[3] happened the great famine in Syria which Luke mentions in the book called The

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[a] xxix. *C.T.* B i. omitting the first x. [b] Gaius feng to rice, *Cot.* [c] An. XLV. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [d] So *C.T.* B i. bisceop-stol, *Cot.* bischop-setl, *Cant.* [e] From *Cot.* [f] An. XLVI. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [g] swealt, *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [h] anum, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [i] agenum, *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] dæþe, *Cant.* [l] An. XLVII. *Laud. C.T.* A vi. B i. [m] Her Claudius Romana cining gewat mid here on Brẏtene. ⁊ þ igland geeode. ⁊ ealle Pihtas ⁊ Walas under-þeodde Romana rice. *Laud.* So *C.T.* B iv. with little variation. Her Claudius se Kasere com to Brẏtlande. ⁊ geeode mẏcel þæs eglandes. ⁊ eac þ egeland of Orcanie he geehte to Romanan. *Cot.* [n] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* A vi. B i. [o] mæstan, *Cant.* þæne mæstan, *C.T.* B i. [p] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] Orcadius, *C.T.* B i. afterwards ealand, and, underðeode. Orcadas þa calond (ealand *in lemmate*) to Romwara rice geþeodde.—Ælfr. Bed. [r] From *Petrob.* Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. Þis gefeoht he gefremede þam feorþan geare his rices. on þam geare gewearð se mẏcla hunger on Siria. þe wæs forewitegad on Actibus Apostolorum þurh Agabum þone witegan. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. with little variation, from Orosius and Bede. An. XLVII. On þisum geare wæs swiðe stið hunger. *Cot.*

ing conduct of Caligula, with a remark, that it was *he* (Pilate) who condemned our Lord to death: "Pilatus he hæfde on þreatunga oþ he hine sylfne ofstang. He gedemde urne Drihten to deaðe."—Oros. Ælfred. vi. 3.

[1] "*An.* 46. *Petrus apostolus, cum primus Antiochenam ecclesiam fundasset, Romam mittitur, ubi evangelium prædicans, 25 annis, mensibus 6, diebus 13, episcopus ejusdem urbis perseverat.*"—Flor. *An.* 43.—Oros.

[2] So Bede. *An.* 48. Flor. *An.* 44. M. West.

[3] *An.* 48. Flor. The following is the account of this famine in king Alfred's Orosius: "On þam geare wæs mẏcel hungor on Siria ⁊ on Palestina, buton þ Elena. Adiabena cwen. sealde þam munucum corn genoh þe wæron æt Hierusalem."

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lorum". ᵃÐa feng Nero to rice. æfter Claudie. se æt nextan forlet Brytene igland for his uncafscipe":·

ᵇAn. XLVII. Marcus se godspellere in Ægipta. aginð writan þ godspell":·

XLVIII. XLIX.

ᶜAn. L. Her Paulus gebunden wearð gesend to Rome":·

LI.—LXI.

An. LXII. Her Iacobus. ᵈCristes broðer". þrowodeᵉ:·

An. LXIII. Her Marcus se godspellere forðferde:·

LXIV.—LXVIII.

An. LXIX. ᶠHer Petrus 7 Paulus þrowodon":·

An. LXX. ᵍHer Uespasianus ʰonfeng rice":·

An. LXXI. Her Titus. Uespasianus

Acts of the Apostles. After Claudius Nero succeeded to the empire, who almost lost the island Britain through his incapacity.

A.D. 47. This year[1] Mark, the evangelist in Egypt, beginneth to write the gospel.

A.D. 50. This year[2] Paul was sent bound to Rome.

A.D. 62. This year[3] James, the brother of Christ, suffered[4].

A.D. 63. This year[5] Mark the evangelist departed this life[6].

A.D. 69. This year[7] Peter and Paul suffered[8].

A.D. 70. This year[9] Vespasian undertook the empire.

A.D. 71. This year[10] Titus, son of

ᵃ From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. But this account of the succession of Nero to the empire is rather premature, if we admit the additions from the Cotton MS. which I do not find elsewhere. According to Orosius he succeeded Claudius in the year of Rome 809, i. e. A.D. 57, and continued emperor till A.D. 72. Ða feng Neron to rice æfter Claudie þam casere. se naht freomlices ongan on þære cyneryssan (*in re militari*). Ac betwuh oþera unrim æwyrdleana Romwara rices [wæs] ðæt he lytelne Breotona rice forlet.—Ælfr. Bed. ᵇ From *Cot.* ᶜ From *Cot.* ᵈ So *Cot.* frater dñi, *Laud.* Whel. *Cant. C.T.* B i. ᵉ þrowade, *Laud. C.T.* B i. ᶠ Her Petrus þrowode on rode, 7 Paulus wæs ofslagen. *Cot.* So Florence of Worcester from Bede, as quoted below. *C.T.* B i. agrees with the printed text, except in the usual termination of the verb, þrowodan for þrowodon. ᵍ Her agann Uespasianus to rixiende. *Cot.* ʰ feng to rice, *Cant.* So *C.T.* B i. Uespassianus, *C.T.* B i. and iv. See also king Alfred's Saxon version of Bede.

1 "*An.* 55. *Marcus evangelium quod Romæ* scripsit, *Petro mittente, in Ægypto* prædicat."—Flor. *An.* 42. Bede. "*Marcus evangelista evangelium, quod Petro narrante conscripserat, primum Aquileiæ prædicavit, ibique ordinato Hermagora discipulo suo, ad Ægyptum pervenit.*"—M. West.

2 *An.* 60. Flor. 3 *An.* 64. Flor.

4 "*Lapidatur.*"—Flor. M. West.

5 *An.* 67. Flor. *An.* 46. M. West.

6 "*Alexandriæ martyrium complevit.*"—M. West. "*Maii, die paschæ.*"—Flor.

7 *An.* 72. Flor. *An.* 66. M. West.

8 "*Petrus crucifixus, Paulus gladio cæsus.*"—Flor. from Bede.

9 *An.* 74. Flor. *An.* 73. Oros. *An.* 71. West.

10 *An.* 76. Flor.

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ſunu. on[a] Hieruſalem oſſloh Iudea[b] [c]endlyuan ſiðan hund" ſuſenda[d]:-

LXXII.—LXXX.

An. LXXXI. Hes [e]Titus [f]fenz to rice". [g]æftes Uespasiane". se þe sæde þ he þone dæz forluse. þe he noht[h] to zode on ne zedyde[i]:-

LXXXII.

An. LXXXIII.[k] Hes Domicianus. Titer broðor. fenz to rice:-

An. LXXXIV.[l] Hes Ioannes se zodspellere[m] in Pathman[n] þam ealonde[o] þæt[p] þa boc [q]þa man clipað" Apocalipsis:-

LXXXV.—LXXXIX.

An. XC.[r] Hes Simon [s]se apostol". [t]Cristes mæi". sæs ahanzen. ⁊ Iohannes se zodspellere [u]hine zenerde" in[x] Ephesu[y]:-

XCI.

An. XCII.[z] Hes Clemens se[a] Papa forððende[b]:-

A.D. 81. This year[1] Titus came to the empire, after Vespasian, who said that he considered the day lost in which he did no good.

A.D. 83. This year[2] Domitian, the brother of Titus, assumed the government.

A.D. 84. This year[3] John the evangelist in the island Patmos wrote the book called The Apocalypse.

A.D. 90. This year[4] Simon, the apostle, a relation of Christ, was crucified; and John the evangelist rested at Ephesus.

A.D. 92. This year[5] died[6] Pope[7] Clement.

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[a] So *Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. in, Whel. and Gibs. [b] Iudeiscra manna, *Cot.* [c] So *Cot.* from Alfred's Orosius; but *C.T.* B i. *Laud.* Whel. CXI. i. e. $\overline{\text{CXI}}$. the horizontal line above signifying *thousands.* [d] So *C.T.* B i. þusend, *Laud.* [e] fenz Titus to rice, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] rixað, *Cot.* [g] From *Cot.* [h] naht, *Cant. C.T.* B i. So in Alfred's Orosius, where the same sentence occurs *verbatim et literatim*, though a little transposed. Oros. Ælfr. vi. 8. [i] dyde, *Laud.* [k] An. LXXXIV. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [l] An. LXXXVII. *Laud.* An. LXXXV. *C.T.* B i. [m] Apostol, *Cot.* [n] on Pathmo, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] iglande, *Laud.* þæm ealande, *Cant.* þam ealande, *C.T.* B i. [p] apsat, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] From *Cot.* [r] An. C. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. Petrus, Gibs. [t] From *Cot.* [u] forððende, *Cot.* zenerde on þam dæze in Ephesu, *Cant.* So *C.T.* B i. but part of the last word Ephesu is wanting. [x] Abs. *Cot.* [y] So *Cant.* Epheria, *Laud.* Epheio, Whel. and Gibs. from Epheio in the MSS. which the *Laud* follows, an error repeated by Gibson from Wheloc. [z] An. CI. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [a] From *Cot.* [b] forðende, *Laud.*

[1] *An.* 84. Flor.

[2] *An.* 86. Flor.

[3] *An.* 100. Flor.

[4] *An.* 114. Flor. *an.* 103. M. West. *Kal. Mart.* Bed. *Martyrol.* Respecting the relationship of Simon (or Simeon) to Christ, "*secundum carnem*" vid. Flor. *an.* 42.

[5] *An.* 100. Flor.

[6] "*Passus est.*" Flor. from the "*Gesta Pontificum.*" See also *an.* 101. *secund. Dionysium.*

[7] Though the title of pope, or *papa*, is very ancient (what more so?) yet king Alfred properly calls pope Eleutherius, "biscop ⁊ papa ðære Ro-

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XCIII.—CIX.

An. CX.[a] Þeꝛ Iꝛnatiuꝛ ꝛe[b] biꝛceop[c] þꝛopuþe[d]:·

A.D. 110. This year[1] Bishop Ignatius suffered[2].

CXI.—CXIV.[e] CXV.

[f]An. CXVI. Þeꝛ Aþꝛianuꝛ ꝛe Caꝛeꝛe aȝan to ꝛixienne″:·

A.D. 116. This year[3] Hadrian the Cæsar[4] began to reign.

CXVII.—CXXIV.[g]—CXXXIV.[h]—CXLIV.

An. CXLV.[i] [k]Þeꝛ Maꝛcuꝛ Antoniuꝛ anꝺ Auꝛeliuꝛ hiꝛ bꝛoꝺeꝛ ꝛenȝon to ꝛice″:·

A.D. 145. This year Marcus Antoninus and Aurelius his brother succeeded to the empire.

CXLVI.—CLXXXVIII.

An. CLXXXIX. [l]Þeꝛ Seueꝛuꝛ ꝛenȝ to ꝛice. ȝ ꝛeꝛꝺe miꝺ heꝛe on Bꝛyt̄ene. ȝ miꝺ ȝeꝛeohte ȝeeoꝺe þæꝛ iȝlanꝺeꝛ myċelne ꝺæl. ȝ þa ȝeꝛoꝛhte he peal miꝺ tuꝛꝛum. ȝ bꝛæꝺ peal þæꝛ on uꝛon. ꝛꝛam ꝛæ to ꝛæ. Bꝛyt̄palum to ȝebeoꝛȝe. Þe ꝛicꝛaꝺe XVII. ȝeaꝛ″. [m]ȝ ðа ȝeenꝺoꝺe on Ebeꝛꝛic. ȝ[n] Baꝛꝛianuꝛ hiꝛ ꝛunu ꝛenȝ to ꝛice″:· [o]Oþeꝛ hiꝛ ꝛunu pæꝛ

A.D. 189. This year[5] Severus came to the empire; and went with his army into Britain, and subdued in battle a great part of the island. Then wrought he a mound of turf[6], with a broad wall thereupon, from sea to sea, for the defence of the Britons. He reigned seventeen years; and then ended his days at York. His son Bassianus succeeded

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[a] An. CIX. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. [c] biꝛchop, *Cant.* [d] ꝛꝛopaꝺe, *Laud.* ꝛꝛopoꝺe, *Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] *An.* 114. *Alexander hic constituit aquam benedictam fieri.* Gibs. from *Laud.* It appears that this water was to be sprinkled, not only in churches, but also in the habitations of men. *Alexander papa constituit aquam sparsionis cum sale benedicto in hominum habitaculis spargi.* Flor. See Foxe, *Martyrol.* iii. 12. ed. 1641. [f] From *Cot.* [g] *An.* 124. *Syxtus papa hic constituit ymnum decantare, Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, in officio missæ.* Gibs. from *Laud.* [h] *An.* 134. *Telesphorus papa hic constituit ymnum angelicum decantari, Gloria in excelsis Deo, diebus festis.* Gibs. from *Laud.* [i] An. CLV. *Laud.* abs. *Cant.* [k] *C.T.* B iv. *Petrob.* where for Antonius read Antoninus. [l] This year is corrected from *C.T.* B i. B iv. &c. Þeꝛ Seveꝛuꝛ onꝛenȝ ꝛice. ȝ ꝛicꝛoꝺe ꝛeoꝛenteine ꝛinteꝛ. ꝛe Bꝛeten lonꝺ miꝺ ðice beȝẏꝛꝺe ꝛꝛom ꝛæ oþ ꝛæ. Whel. So nearly *C.T.* B i. So also *Cant. an.* 188. but for ꝛeoꝛenteine it has XIV. and for beȝẏꝛꝺe, with *C.T.* B i. ꝛoꝛȝẏꝛꝺe. Þeꝛ Seueꝛuꝛ on Bꝛyt̄ene ȝeꝛoꝛhte peall oꝛ tuꝛꝛum. ꝛþðan he þ lanꝺ miꝺ ȝeꝛeohte ȝeꝛann. ȝ bꝛeꝺen peall þaꝛ on uꝛon ꝛꝛam ꝛæ to ꝛæ. ȝ he ꝛixaꝺe XVII. ȝeaꝛ. *Cot. an.* 178. [m] *Petrob. C.T.* B iv. to Oþeꝛ, &c. [n] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [o] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv.

manꝛcan cẏꝛican," bishop and father of the Romish church; a very different thing from being bishop and father of all the churches in Christendom.

[1] *An.* 115. Flor. [2] "*bestiis traditur.*"—Flor. *Kal. Febr.* M.West. Bed. *in Martyrol.*

[3] *An.* 124. Flor. *An.* 118. M.West.

[4] About this time the title of *Cæsar* began to be given to the heir apparent of the empire, which was changed to that of *Augustus* and *Princeps*, when he became emperor. This distinction, however, was soon lost in the German and other languages.

[5] *An.* 181. Flor. *An.* 192. M.West.

[6] Vid. Camd. *Britannia.* "*An. Dom.* 205, *vallum hoc fecit.*"—M.West.

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ȝehaten Geta[a] ȝe ꝓoꝓpeaꝛðˊˊ. [b]Ðeꝛ Eleuðeꝛ on Rome onꝓenȝ biꝛceopdom. ⁊ ðone ꝓulðoꝛꝓæꝛtlice[c] ꝓiꝛtýne pintep ȝeheold[d]:· To ðam[e] Luciuꝛ Bꝛýtene[f] cýninȝ ȝende boc-ȝtaꝓaꝛ[g]. bæð[h] þæt he pæꝛe Cꝛiꝛten ȝedon. ⁊ he þuꝛhteah [i]þ ꝥ he bæðˊ. [k]⁊ hi[l] ȝýððan punodon on ꝓihtan ȝeleaꝓan[m] oððe Diocletianuꝛ[n] ꝓice″:·

him in the empire. His other son, who perished[1], was called Geta. This year[2] Eleutherius undertook the bishopric of Rome, and held it honourably for fifteen winters[3]. To him Lucius, king of the Britons, sent letters, and prayed that he might be made a Christian[4]. He obtained his request; and they continued afterwards in the right belief until the reign of Diocletian[5].

CXC.—CXCVIII.

[o]An. CXCIX. On þýȝum ȝeaꝛe paꝛ ȝeꝛunden ȝeo haliȝe ꝓoðˊˊ:·

A.D. 199. In this year was found the holy rood[6].

CC.—CCII.[p]—CCLIV.[q]—CCLXXXII.

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[a] So *C.T.* B iv. Geza, Gibs. [b] An. CLXVII. *Cant. Laud.* An. CXLVII. (for CLXVII. *literis transpositis.*) Heꝛ Eleuðeꝛuꝛ ȝenȝ to Papdome. ⁊ heold XV. ꝓintꝛe: And on ðýꝛan ýlcan ȝeaꝛe ȝenð Luciuꝛ cinȝ Bꝛitꝛalana ⁊ bæð ꝓulꝓihteȝ. ⁊ he him ȝona ȝende. ⁊ he punode on ꝓihtan ȝeleauan oððe Diocletianeȝ timan. *Cot.* [c] ꝓuꝓlice, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. þæne for þone, *C.T.* B i. [d] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. ȝehold, Whel. Gibs. [e] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. iv. ðan, Whel. Gibs. [f] Bꝛýtꝛalana, *Laud.* [g] So *C.T.* B i. ȝtaꝛaȝ, Whel. Gibs. men, *Laud.* mæn, *C.T.* B iv. [h] So *Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. bet, Whel. ⁊ bead ꝓulluhteȝ. ⁊ he him ȝona ȝende. *Laud.* So *C.T.* B iv. with little variation. [i] So *Cant.* ꝥ, *C.T.* B i. [k] *Petrob. C.T.* B iv. *ad fin.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [l] heo, *Laud.* [m] ꝓihtan ȝeleꝓan, *Laud.* ꝓihton ȝeleavon, Gibs. [n] So *Laud. C.T.* B iv. Diaclecianeȝ, Gibs. from *Petrob.* as printed by Wheloc. Deochtianeȝ, Ælfred. Oros. and Bede. [o] From *Cot.* [p] *An.* 202. *Victor papa hic constituit, ut Pascha die Dominico celebretur, sicut prædecessor ejus Eleutherus.* Gibs. from *Laud.* [q] *An.* 254. *Cornelius papa de catacumbis levavit per noctem corpora apostolorum, et posuit Pauli quidem via Ostiensi ubi decollatus est; Petri autem, juxta locum ubi crucifixus est.* Gibs. from *Laud.*

[1] "*A fratre Bassiano, cui et Caracallæ nomen, interfectus, anno ætatis* 22, *seu* 25 *secundum nonnullos, imperii mense undecimo.*"—Vid. Spartian. *in Geta. Aurel. Vict. Eutrop.* lib. 8. &c.

[2] *An.* 162. Flor. *An.* 185. M. West. *solita discrepantia.* "*A.D.* 186. *Eodem anno Britannia fidem Christi suscepit, prædicantibus verbum Fugatio et Damiano, missis a papa Eleutherio, regnante Lucio, rege Britonum.*"—Leland. *ex vet. Cod. Roff. Mon. Collect.* vol. iv. p. 69. ed. 1774. In some authors we find the names of these primitive missionaries written Faganus and Fuganus, Duvianus, &c. and in Matth. West. Deruvinianus and Deruvianus.

[3] "*Per* 15 *annos et mensem unum.*"—Flor. "*An.* 25, *menses* 6, *dies* 5."—Spelman.

[4] *Vid.* Spelman. *Concil.* tom. i. p. 31, &c.

[5] *Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccl.* lib. i. c. 6, 7. Spelman. *Concil.* tom. i. p. 37.

[6] Those writers who mention this grand discovery of the holy cross, by Helena the mother of Constantine, disagree so much in their chronology, that it is a vain attempt to reconcile them to truth or to each other.

This and the other notices of ecclesiastical matters, whether Latin or Saxon, from the year 190 to the year 380 of the *Laud* MS. and 381 of the printed Chronicle, may be safely considered as interpolations, probably posterior to the Norman Conquest. See Note [b] An. CCLXXXIII.

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An. CCLXXXIII.[a] [b]Þeꝛ ðꝛopaðe Sanctuꝛ[c] Albanuꝛ maꝛtýꝛ″:·

A.D. 283. This year suffered[1] Saint Alban the Martyr.

CCLXXXIV.—CCCXI.[d]—CCCXLII.

[e]An. CCCXLIII. Þeꝛ ꝛoꝛðfeꝛðe S. Nicolauꝛ″:·

A.D. 343. This year[2] died St. Nicolaüs.

CCCXLIV.—CCCLXXVIII.

An. CCCLXXIX. [f]Þeꝛ Gꝛatianuꝛ fenz to ꝛice″:·

A.D. 379. This year[3] Gratian succeeded to the empire.

CCCLXXX.[g]

An. CCCLXXXI.[h] Þeꝛ Maximuꝛ[i] [k]ꝛe Caꝛeꝛe″ fenz to ꝛice:· Þe[l] pæꝛ on Bꝛýten londe zeboꝛen. ȝ þonon[m] he[n] ꝛoꝛ into Gallia[o]. [p]ȝ he þaꝛ ofꝛloh þone Caꝛeꝛe Gꝛatianum. ȝ hiꝛ bꝛoðeꝛ aðꝛaꝛ[q] oꝛ eðele. ꝛe pæꝛ zehaten[r] Valentinianuꝛ. ȝ ꝛe Valentinianuꝛ eft zeꝛamnode peꝛoð[s]. ȝ ofꝛloh Maximum. ȝ fenz to ꝛice:· On[t] ðam[u] týman[x] aꝛaꝛ Pelazieꝛ zeðýlð zeond miðdan zeaꝛð″[y]:·

A.D. 381. This year[4] Maximus the Cæsar came to the empire. He was born in the land of Britain[5], whence he passed over into Gaul. He there slew the emperor Gratian; and drove his brother, whose name was Valentinian, from his country (Italy). The same Valentinian afterwards collected an army, and slew Maximus; whereby he gained the empire. About this time[6] arose the error of Pelagius over the world.

CCCLXXXII.—CCCCIII.[z]—CCCCXVII.

An. CCCCXVIII. Þeꝛ Romane ze-

A.D. 418. This year the Romans

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[a] CCLXXXVI. *Laud.* [b] *Petrob.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. &c. N.B. Nothing is recorded in *C.T.* B i. or in any of the older MSS. from the year 190 to the year 380, inclusive. [c] Scꝛ', Whel. [d] *An* 311. *Sanctus Silvester papa* XXIII. *Hujus tempore celebratur Nicænum Concilium: Arelatense quoque primum, in quo fuit Avitianus, Rotomagi archiepiscopus.* Gibs. from *Laud. Vid.* Flor. *an.* 316. [e] From *Cot.* Þiep, Gibs. [f] *Petrob.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] *Hoc tempore celebratur Constantinopolitanum Concilium* CL. *patrum, adversus Macedonium et Eunomium, sub Damaso.* Gibs. from *Laud.* See Bed. *Chron.* 387. [h] CCCLXXX. *Laud.* [i] So *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. Maximianuꝛ, Whel. [k] Abs. *Laud. Cot.* [l] ꝛe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [m] þanon, *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. [n] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. [o] in Galpalaȝ, *Laud. Cot.* in Gallia, *C.T.* B i. In the latter MS. nothing occurs afterwards till the year 435 of the printed Chronicles. [p] *Petrob.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] ðꝛaꝛ, *Cot.* [r] ȝeclýpod, *Cot.* [s] peoꝛoð, *Laud.* [t] So *Laud.* in, Gibs. [u] ðýꝛeȝ, *Cot.* [x] tiðum, *Laud.* [y] So *Laud.* eaꝛð, Gibs. from Whel. [z] *An* 403. *Innocentius papa hic misit Decretalem epistolam Victricio Rotomagensi archiepiscopo. Hic constituit sabbato jejunare, quia eo die Dominus jacuit in sepulchro.* Gibs. from *Laud.*

[1] "10 *kal. Jul. juxta civitatem Verolamium,*" &c.—Bed. i. 8.

[2] *An.* 362. Flor. *An.* 342. M. West.

[3] *An.* 377. Bed.

[4] *An.* 382. Flor.

[5] *Imperator in Britannia creatus est,* king Alfred uniformly translates—He pæꝛ on Bꝛýtene aceanned: whence not only Constantine, but also his father Constantius, Gratian, and Maximus, are said to have been born in Britain.

[6] *Sub regno Arcadii, an.* 394. Bed. *Hist. Eccl.* i. 10. *An.* 404. M. West. *An.* 435. Spelman.

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ꝼomnodon[a] eal[b] þa[c] ꝿoldhoꝛd þe on Bꝛỳtene pæꝼon[d]. ⁊ ꝼume on eoꝛðan ahỳðdon[e]. ꝥ hỳ[f] nænig mon[g] ꝿiððan ꝼindan[h] ne meahte[i]. ⁊ ꝼume mid him[k] on Gallia læddon[l]:·

CCCCXIX.—CCCCXXII.

An. CCCCXXIII. [m]Deꝛ Theodoꝛiuꝛ ꝛe ginꝿa[n] ꝛenig to ꝛice″:·

CCCCXXIV. CCCCXXV.[o]—CCCCXXVIII.

[p]An. CCCCXXIX. [q]Deꝛ Palladiuꝛ ꝛe biꝛceop pæꝛ onꝛendeb [r]to Scottum. þæt he hioꝛa ꝿeleaꝛan ꝿetꝛỳmede[s]. ꝼꝛom Cæleꝛtino[t] þam Papan″:·

[[u]An. CCCCXXX. Deꝛ Patꝛiciuꝛ pæꝛ aꝛend ꝼꝛam Celeꝛtine þam papan to bodianne Scottum ꝼulluht″:·]

CCCCXXXI.[x]—CCCCXXXIII.[y] CCCCXXXIV.

An. CCCCXXXV.[z] [a]Deꝛ Gotan abꝛæcon Rome buꝛh. ⁊ næꝛꝛe ỳððan Ro-

collected all the hoards of gold[1] that were in Britain; and some they hid in the earth, so that no man afterwards might find them, and some they carried away with them into Gaul.

A.D. 423. This year Theodosius the younger succeeded to the empire.

A.D. 429. This year[2] bishop Palladius was sent from pope Celestinus to the Scots, that he might establish their faith.

A.D. 430. This year[3] Patricius was sent from pope Celestinus to preach baptism to the Scots.

A.D. 435. This year[4] the Goths sacked the city of Rome; and never since

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[a] ꝿeꝛomnodan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] ealle, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [c] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. ꝥ, *Edd.* [d] pæꝛan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] ahỳddan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. behỳddan, *Laud. Cot.* [f] heo, *Laud.* [g] nan man, *Laud.* [h] ꝼindon, *Laud.* [i] mihton, *Laud.* mihte, *C.T.* B i. [k] heom, *Laud.* [l] læddan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [m] *Petrob.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] ꝿeonꝿa, *Cot.* [o] *An.* 425. *Hujus temporis ætate extitit exordium regum Francorum: primus Faramundus.* Gibs. from *Laud.* So Florence of Worcester, *verbatim, an.* 426. [p] Abs. *Laud.* An. ccccxxx. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] Deꝛ paꝛ Palladiuꝛ aꝛend ꝼꝛam Celeꝛtine þam papan to bodiande Scottum ꝼulpiht. *Cot.* [r] to bodianne Scottum ꝼulluht. *Petrob.* [s] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. tỳmede, Gibs. from Whel. [t] ꝼꝛam Galeꝛtino, *C.T.* B iv. [u] Gibs. from *Laud.* N.S. [x] *An.* 431. *Hoc tempore, Diabolus in Creta Judeis in specie Moysi apparens, ad terram repromissionis per mare pede sicco perducere promittit: sicque plurimis necatis reliqui ad Christi gratiam convertuntur.* Gibs. from *Laud. Vid.* Flor. *an.* 438. [y] *An.* 433. *Cœlestinus papa. Hujus tempore aggregata est Ephesina synodus ducentorum episcoporum, cui præfuit Cyrillus Alexandrinus præsul, adversus Nestorium Constantinopolitanum episcopum.* Gibs. from *Laud.* See Bed. *Chron.* &c. [z] cccclx. *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. and *Petrob.* according to Joscelin. [a] Deꝛ pæꝛ tobꝛocen Romana buꝛh ꝼꝛam Gotum. ỳmb xi. hund ꝼintꝛa ⁊ x. ꝼin-

[1] This is not to be understood strictly; *gold* being used as a general term for money or coin of every description; great quantities of which, it is well known, have been found at different times, and in many different places, in this island: not only of gold, but of silver, brass, copper, &c.

[2] *An.* 431. Flor. *Vid.* Bed. *Chron.* 452.

[3] "*An.* 432. *Patricius sanctus, genere Brittus, a sancto Cœlestino papa consecratur, et ad archiepiscopatum Hiberniæ missus; ibi per annos* 60 *signis atque mirabilibus prædicans, totam insulam Hiberniæ convertit ad fidem.*"—Flor. Palladius and Patricius have been sometimes confounded together; so that it is difficult to assign to each his respective share of merit in the conversion of the Scots of Ireland. The *Petrob.* MS. according to Joscelin, had *Patricius* for *Palladius.*

[4] *An.* 409. Bede. *An.* 410. Flor.

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mane ne ꝓicꝓodon[a] on Bꝛýtene :· [b]Đæt pæꝛ embe xi. hund ꝓintꝛa ⁊ x. ꝓintꝛa ðæꝛ þe heo ꝛetimbꝛed paꝛ :· Ealleꝛ hi [c]ꝓixodon on Bꝛýtene' ꝛeopeꝛ hund ꝓintꝛa ⁊ hund-ꝛeouantı[d] ꝓintꝛa. ꝛýððan Gaiuꝛ Iuliuꝛ þ lond æꝓoꝛt ꝛeꝛohte" :·

have the Romans reigned in Britain. This was about eleven hundred and ten winters after it was built. They reigned altogether in Britain four hundred and seventy winters since Gaius Julius first sought that land.

CCCCXXXVI.—CCCCXXXIX.[e]—CCCCXLII.

An. CCCCXLIII. [f]Đeꝛ ꝛendon [g]oꝛeꝛ ꝛæ' Bꝛýtpalaꝛ to Rome. ⁊ heom ꝓultomeꝛ[h] bædon ꝓið Peohtaꝛ. Ac hi þaꝛ næꝛðan nanne. ꝓoꝛðam þe hi ꝛýꝓðedon[i] ꝓið Ætılan[k] Đuna cýnınge. And þa ꝛendon hi to Anglum. ⁊ Angel-cýnneꝛ æþelingaꝛ þæꝛ ylcan bædon" :·

A.D. 443. This year[1] sent the Britons over sea to Rome, and begged assistance against the Picts[2]; but they had none, for the Romans were at war with Atila king of the Huns. Then sent they to the Angles, and requested the same from the nobles of that nation.

[l]An. CCCCXLIV. Đeꝛ ꝓoꝛðꝛeꝛde ꝛc̃ꝛ Maꝛtınuꝛ" :·

A.D. 444. This year died St. Martin.

CCCCXLV.—CCCCXLVII.

[[m]An. CCCCXLVIII. Đeꝛ Iohanneꝛ Baptıꝛta atýpede tꝛam munecon. þa comon ꝓam eaꝛt dæle to ꝛebiddenne hi on Ieꝛuꝛalem. hiꝛ heauod. on þæꝛe ꝛtope þe hꝓilan paꝛ Đeꝛodeꝛ punuŋ" :·]

A.D. 448. This year John the Baptist shewed his head to two monks, who came from the eastern country to Jerusalem for the sake of prayer, in the place that whilom was the palace of Herod[3].

An. CCCCXLIX. [n]Đeꝛ Maꝛtıanuꝛ

A.D. 449.[4] This year Marcian and

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tꝛa þæꝛ þe heo ꝛetimbꝛed pæꝛ. Siðþan oꝛeꝛ þ ne ꝓixodan lenꝛ Romana cýnınꝛaꝛ on Bꝛýtene. *Laud.* —Đeꝛ paꝛ tobꝛocen Rome ꝛeo buꝓh ꝓam Gotum. ⁊ ꝛýðþan oneꝛ þ na ꝓixodan Romana cýnꝛaꝛ on Bꝛýtene. cccc. ⁊ lxx. ꝛeaꝛa hi ꝓixodan ꝓiðþan Gaiuꝛ Iuliuꝛ æꝓoꝛt þ lond ꝛeꝛohte. *Cot.*

[a] ꝓixedan. *Cant.* ꝓixodan, *C.T.* B i. [b] *Petrob.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] þæꝛ ꝓixodan, *Laud.* [d] ꝛeoꝛentı, *Laud.* [e] *An.* 439. *Leo papa hic sancivit Calchedonensem synodum.* Gibs. from *Laud.* [f] *Laud. Petrob.* Whel. Josc. abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] From *Laud.* [h] ꝓultumeꝛ, *Laud.* [i] ꝛeoꝛþodan, *Laud.* [k] So Josc. Ætlan, *Laud.* Ætla, *Edd.* [l] From *Cot.* [m] From *Cot.* N.S. [n] An. CCCCXLVIII. Đeꝛ Maꝛtıanuꝛ ⁊ Valentınıanuꝛ ꝓixodan. ⁊ on þam tıman com Angelcýn to þiꝛum lande ꝛelaðode ꝓam Ꝩýꝛtꝛeꝛcopne cinge him to helpe hiꝛ ꝛýnde to ꝛoneꝛcumende. Đi coman on þiꝛ lande mið þꝓim langan ꝛcipan. ⁊ heoꝛa heꝛetoꝛan pæꝛon Denꝛeꝛt ⁊ Doꝛꝓa: Ealꝓa æꝓoꝛt hi ðeꝛ cinꝛeꝛ ꝛýnd oꝛꝛlozon ⁊ apeꝛ ðꝓuan. ⁊ ꝛýðþan hi penden aꝛean þone cýnꝛ aꝛean þa Bꝛýttaꝛ. ⁊ hi ꝓoꝛðýdon þuꝓh ꝛýne. ⁊ þuꝓh ꝓýnðeꝛ eꝛꝛe. *Cot.* —Đeꝛ Maꝛtıanuꝛ ⁊ Valentınuꝛ onꝛenꝛon ꝓice. ⁊ ꝓixadon vii. ꝓintep. ⁊ on heoꝓa ðaꝛum ꝛelaðode

[1] *An.* 446. Flor. Bede. S. Dunelm. *An.* 434. M. West.

[2] "*Tertium jam petunt auxilia a Romanis; eos enim Britannis subsidio bis venisse et Pictos repulisse tradunt historici.*"—Gibs.

[3] Gibs. from *Cot.* an interpolated legend, from the *Gesta Pontificum*, repeated by Bede, Florence, Matth. West. Fordun, and others. The head was said to be carried to Edessa.

[4] See Bed. *Chron.* and *Hist. Eccl.* i. 15.

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ȝ Valentinianuſ[a] onſenȝon ꝑice. ȝ ꝑicꝑodon[b] vii. ꝑintep:· On heopa dagum Hengeſt ȝ Horſa. ꝑrom Pýrtgeorne gelaðode Brytta cýninge to ꝑultume[c]. ȝeꝑohton Brytene on ꝑam ꝑtæðe[d] þe ir ȝenemneð[e] Yppineſ-fleot. æreſt Brýttum to ꝑultume. ac hý eft on hý ꝑuhton:· [f]Se cing het hi ꝑeohtan agien Pihtaſ. ȝ hi ꝑpa dýdan. ȝ ꝑige hæfdon ꝑpa hpaſ ꝑpa hi comon:· Di ða ſende to Angle. ȝ heton heom ſendan maſe ꝑultum, ȝ heom ſeggan Brytpalana nahtneſſe. ȝ ðæſ landeſ cýꝑta. Di þa ſendon heom maſe ꝑultum. ða comon þa menn of ðrim mægðum Geſmanie. of Ealð[g]-Seaxum. of Anglum. of Iotum:·

Of Iotum comon Cantpaſe[h]. ȝ Pihtpaſe[i]. (þ ir ſeo mæið[k] þe nu eaſdað on Piht.) ȝ þ cýnn on Peſt-Sexum ðe man nu gýt het Iutna-cýnn:· Of Ealð-Seaxum[l] comon Eaſt-Seaxan[m] ȝ

Valentinian assumed the empire, and reigned seven winters. In their days Hengest and Horsa, invited by Wurtgern[1] king of the Britons to his assistance, landed in Britain in a place that is called Ipwinesfleet[2]; first of all to support the Britons, but they afterwards fought against them. The king directed them to fight against the Picts; and they did so; and obtained the victory wheresoever they came. They then sent to the Angles, and desired them to send more assistance. They described the worthlessness of the Britons, and the richness of the land. They then sent them greater support. Then came the men from three powers[3] of Germany; the Old Saxons, the Angles, and the Jutes[4]. From the Jutes are descended the men of Kent, the Wightwarians (that is, the tribe that now dwelleth in the isle of Wight), and that kindred in Wessex that men yet call

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Pýrtgeorne Angelcýn hiðeꝑ. ȝ hi þa coman on þrim ceolum hiðeꝑ to Brytene. on ꝑam ꝑtæde Deoppineſ-fleot. Se cýning Pýrtgeorn gef heom land on ꝑuðan-eaſtan þirꝑum lande. þið þan þe hi ꝑceoldon ꝑeohton þið Pihtaſ. Deo þa ꝑuhton þið Pihtaſ. ȝ heoꝑdon ꝑige ꝑpa hpeꝑ ꝑpa heo comon: Dý ða ſendon to Angle heton ſendon maſa ꝑultum. ȝ heton heom ſeccan Brytpalana nahtꝑcipe. ȝ þeſ landeſ cýꝑta. Dý þa ſona ſendon hiðeꝑ maſe peoꝑeð þam oðrum to ꝑultume. Ða comon, &c. *Laud.*

[a] Mauricius ȝ Valentinus, *Cant. C.T.* B i. Whel.—an error arising from the abbreviations used in designating the emperors. "*Mauritius et Valentinus*," &c. Ethelw. 449. [b] ꝑixoban, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] ȝ hie, Whel. abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. &c.—to ꝑultume, abs. *C.T.* B i. [d] ꝑtede, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] So *C.T.* B i. nemneð, *Cant.* [f] From *Laud. Petrob.* to the end of the year, corrected in some places. See Alfred's Bede. Abs. *Cant.* [g] Ald, *Laud.* [h] Cantpaſa, *Laud.* incorrectly. [i] Pihtpaſa, *Laud.* incorrectly, as before. [k] megð, *Laud.* [l] So *Laud.* Saxon, Gibs. from Whel. [m] Seaxa, *Laud.*

[1] Vortigerio, Flor. Vurtigerno, Bed. Pýrtgeorn, Ælfr. Guorthigerno, Gorthigerno, Gortigerno, Nennius *ap.* Gale, p. 105. Uurtigerno, Bed. Wurthgern, Wirthgern, Wrthern; Ethelw.

[2] "*Tribus longis navibus quas illi* ciulas (*al.* ceolas) *vocant.*"—Hunt. mýclum ꝑcýpum,—Ælfr.

[3] "*Cum* 16 *navibus.*"—Malmesb.

[4] Iutis, Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* i. 15.—not Vitis, as Gibson quotes him. Geatum, Ælfr. Giotis, Ethelw. The Goths, Jutes, and Getæ were the same people; whence the peninsula of Jutland, as well as the isle of Gothland, is called Gotland by king Alfred in the periplus of Oht-here. From Jutna-cýnn, Jeatna-kýn, come Je'nkyn, Jenkyns, Jenkins, &c.

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Suð-Seaxan. ȝ Ƿeſt-Seaxan[a]:· Of Angle comon. ſe á ſiððan [b]ſtod peſtiȝ betpix Iutum ȝ Seaxum'. Eaſt-Engle. ȝ Middel Angle. ȝ Meaſce. and ealle Noꝛðýmbꝛa:· [c]Deoꝛa heꝛe-togan pæꝛon tpezen ȝebꝛoðꝛa. Denȝeſt and Doꝛꝛa. þ pæꝛon Ƿihtȝilſeſ ſuna. Ƿihtȝilſ pæſ Ƿittinȝ. Ƿitta Ƿectinȝ. Ƿecta Ƿodninȝ. ſnam ðam Ƿodne apoc eall upe cýne-cýnn. ȝ Suðan-hýmbꝛa eac″:·

the kindred of the Jutes. From the Old Saxons came the people of Essex and Sussex and Wessex. From Anglia, which has ever since remained waste between the Jutes and the Saxons, came the East Angles, the Middle Angles, the Mercians, and all of those north of the Humber. Their leaders were two brothers, Hengest and Horsa; who were the sons of Wihtgils; Wihtgils was the son of Witta, Witta of Wecta, Wecta of Woden. From this Woden arose all *our* royal kindred, and that of the South-humbrians also.

CCCCL.[d]—CCCCLIV.

An. CCCCLV. Deꝛ Denȝeſt ȝ Doꝛꝛa ȝefuhton pið Ƿýꝛtȝeoꝛnne[e] þam cýninȝe. on[f] þæꝛe ſtope þe iſ ȝecpeden[g] Æȝeleſꝛoꝛð[h]. [i]ȝ hiſ bꝛoþoꝛ man þæꝛ oꝛꝛloh. Doꝛꝛan″. ȝ æꝛteꝛ þam[k] ſenȝ Denȝeſt to ꝛice. ȝ Æſc hiſ ſunu:·

A.D. 455. This year Hengest and Horsa fought with Wurtgern the king on the spot that is called Aylesford[1]. His brother Horsa being there slain, Hengest afterwards took to the kingdom with his son Esc.

CCCCLVI.

An. CCCCLVII.[l] [m]Deꝛ Denȝeſt ȝ Æſc [n]hiſ ſunu' ȝefuhton pið Bꝛýttaſ. on[o] þæꝛe ſtope þe iſ ȝecpeden[p] Cpeccanꝛoꝛð[q]. ȝ þæꝛ oꝛꝛlozon[r] ſeoꝛeꝛ [s]þu-

A.D. 457. This year Hengest and Esc fought with the Britons on the spot that is called Crayford, and there slew four thousand men. The Britons then

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[a] Sexa, *Laud.* [b] From *Laud.* abs. Whel. [c] From *Laud.* [d] *Hujus tempore celebratur Calchedonense concilium* DCXXX. *episcoporum, adversus Eutychem abbatem et Dioscorum.* Gibs. from *Laud.* See Flor. Bed. &c. [e] Ƿýꝛtȝeꝛne, *Laud.* [f] So *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. &c. in, Gibs. [g] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. ȝeclýpoð, *Cot.* cpeden, Gibs. [h] Æȝeleſþꝛep, *Laud.* Æȝeleſþnæp, *Cot.* Æȝleſþꝛep, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] ȝ man hiſ bꝛoðoꝛ Doꝛꝛan ðan oꝛꝛloh. *Cot.* ȝ hiſ bꝛoðoꝛ Doꝛꝛan man þæꝛ oꝛꝛloh. *Cant.* [k] þæm, *Cant.* þonn, *Laud.* [l] CCCCLVI. *Laud. C.T.* B i. [m] Deꝛ Denȝeſt ȝ Æſc mið ſýnðeſ eȝȝe oꝛꝛlozon ſeoꝛeꝛ peꝛoð Bꝛýtta. *Cot.* [n] From *C.T.* B i. [o] So *Laud. Cot. Cant.* [p] ȝenemneð, *Cot.* [q] Cpeacanꝛoꝛð, *Cant. C.T.* B i. Cpeczanꝛoꝛð, *Laud.* [r] oꝛꝛlozan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] So *C.T.* B i. by an abbreviation (IIII.) which is common in ancient MSS.—peꝛaſ, Gibs. from Whel. peꝛað, *Laud.* peꝛoð, *Cot.* —peꝛa is in the genitive case; literally, "four thousands *of* men;" an idiom in which the Saxon cor-

[1] Ægelesthrep, Flor. Egelesthrip, Ethelw. which agrees with most of the Saxon MSS. It was a *thorp* or village near Aylesford. Episford, Nen. *ap.* Gale, incorrectly. "*Horsa,—occisus in bello a Brittonibus, hactenus in orientalibus Cantiæ partibus monumentum habet suo nomine insigne.*" (*sc.* Horsted *pr.* Aylesford.)—Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* i. 15. omitted by king Alfred in his Saxon version.

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renda pepa'. ⁊ ða Bryttas [a]þa forleton Centlond'. ⁊ mid mycelum[b] ege flugon to Lunden byrig":

CCCCLVIII.—CCCCLXIV.

An. CCCCLXV.[c] Her Hengest and Æsc gefuhton wið Walas[d] neah[e] Wippedes-fleote. ⁊ ðær twelf eal[f] Wylisce[g] ealdormen ofslogon[h]. and heora[i] an[k] þegn þær wearð ofslægen ðam wæs noma[l] Wipped:

CCCCLXVI.—CCCCLXXII.

An. CCCCLXXIII. Her Hengest and Æsc gefuhton wið Walas. ⁊ genamon unarimedu[m] here-reaf. and þa Walas flugon þa Englan[n] [o]swa ðær fyr pære":

CCCCLXXIV.—CCCCLXXVI.

An. CCCCLXXVII. Her cuom[p] Ælle to[q] Bryten-land. ⁊ his þry suna. Cymen[r]. ⁊ Wlencing. ⁊ Cissa. mid ðrym scypum[s]. on ða stowe þe is genemned[t] Cymenes-ora[r]. ⁊ ðær ofslogon monige[u] Walas. ⁊ sume on fleame bedrifon on ðone wudu þe is genemned[x] Andredes-leage[y]:

CCCCLXXVIII.—CCCCLXXXI.

A.D. 465. This year[1] Hengest and Esc fought with the Welsh, nigh Wippedfleet; and there slew twelve leaders, all Welsh. On their side a thane was there slain, whose name was Wipped.

A.D. 473. This year Hengest and Esc fought with the Welsh, and took immense booty. And the Welsh fled from the English like fire.

A.D. 477. This year came Ella to Britain, with his three sons, Cymen, and Wlenking[2], and Cissa, in three ships; landing at a place that is called Cymenshore. There they slew many of the Welsh; and some in flight they drove into the wood that is called Andred's-ley.

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responds with the Latin, "*quatuor millia* virorum." Henry of Huntingdon, who seems to have had before him some of the worst MSS. of the Saxon Chronicle, ingeniously *combines* the two corrupt readings, pepaf and pepaþ; and, after forming the British army into four *divisions*, he very naturally kills the four *leaders* of them. "*Quatuor* millia," &c. Ethelw. Flor.

[a] forleton þa Centlanð, *Laud.* þa forletan Kentlanð, *C.T.* B i. [b] So *Laud. C.T.* B i. micele, Gibs. from Whel. [c] cccclxi. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] Walaf, *Laud.* [e] neh, *Laud.* [f] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] Wylisce, *Laud.* Wylisc, *C.T.* B i. [h] ofslogan, *C.T.* B i. [i] So *Laud. C.T.* B i. hiera, Whel. and Gibs. from *Petrob.* [k] From *Laud. Cant.* anne, *Cot.* þegn, abs. *C.T.* B i. [l] nama, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [m] unarimedlicu, *Cant. C.T.* B i. unarimenlicu, *Laud.* [n] Engle, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] swiðe þearle, *Laud.* swa man flyð fyr, *Cot.* swa swa fyr, *Cant. C.T.* B i. more forcibly. [p] com, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] on, *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. [r] Kymen—Kymenes, *C.T.* B i. [s] scypon, *Cot.* scipum, *C.T.* B i. [t] So *Cot. C.T.* B i. &c. genemnað, *Laud.* [u] manige, *Cant.* manige, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [x] So *C.T.* B i. &c. nemned, *Laud. Cant.* [y] -lege, *Laud.* -leage, *Cant.* -lea, *C.T.* B i.

[1] *An.* 473. M. West. [2] Pleting, Hunt. ed. Franc. Plentingus, M. West.—corruptly, as usual.

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[[a]An. CCCCLXXXII. Þeſ ſe eadiga Abbod Benedictuſ þuſh puldor ðaſa mihta þirum middan-eaſde ſcan. eal ſwa ſe eadiga Gregoriuſ reccð on Dialogorum þaſe boc″:-]

A.D. 482. This year the blessed Abbot Benedict shone in this world, by the splendor of those virtues which the blessed Gregory records in the book of Dialogues[1].

CCCCLXXXIII. CCCCLXXXIV.

An. CCCCLXXXV. Þeſ Ælle geſeaht wið Wealaſ[b] neah Meaneſbeſ-burnan-ſtede[c]:-

A.D. 485. This year Ella fought with the Welsh nigh Mecred's-Burnsted[2].

CCCCLXXXVI. CCCCLXXXVII.

An. CCCCLXXXVIII. Þeſ Æſc feng to rice. ⁊ wæſ xxiv. winter[d] Cantwara[e] cyning:-

A.D. 488. This year Esc succeeded to the kingdom; and was king of the men of Kent twenty-four[3] winters.

CCCCLXXXIX.

An. CCCCXC.[f] Þeſ Ælle ⁊ Ciſſa ymb-ſæton Andredeſ-ceaſtre. ⁊ oſſlogon ealle þa þe [g]þær inne eaſdedon″. [h]ne wearð þær ſoſðon an Brýt to laſe″:-

A.D. 490. This year[4] Ella and Cissa besieged the city of Andred, and slew all that were therein; nor was one Briton left there afterwards.

CCCCXCI.[i]—CCCCXCIV.

An. CCCCXCV. [k]Þeſ cuomon[l] twegen ealdorſmen on Brýtene. Cerdic[m]

A.D. 495. This year[5] came two leaders into Britain, Cerdic, and Cynric

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[a] From *Cot.* [b] Wealum, *C.T.* B i. *Cant.* [c] ſtede, *Laud.* ſtæde, *C.T.* B i. [d] wintra, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] Abs. *Laud.* [f] An. cccxci. *Cant. Laud. C.T.* B i. [g] þær inne pæran. *Cant. C.T.* B i. þar innan pæran. *Cot.* [h] na belaf þar an Brýtt to lave. *Cot.* ⁊ þær ne wearð ſuðum an Brýt to laf. *C.T.* B i. *Cant.* [i] *Hoc tempore, beatus Mamertus, episcopus Viennensis, solennes letanias instituit rogationum.* Gibs. from *Laud. an.* 490. [k] Ða wæſ agangen ſnam Criſtes acennednýſſe cccc. ⁊ xciiii. wintra. ða Cerdic ⁊ Cýneric hiſ ſunu comon upp æt Cerdicesſ-oran mid ſix ſcipum. ⁊ ſe Cerdic wæſ Elesing. Elesa Esling. Esla Gewising. Giwis Wiging. Wig Freawining. Freawine Freoðogaring. Freoðogar Branding. Brand Bældæging. Bældæg Woden: And wæſ embe six gear þe hie upp-coman. hie geeodan Weſt-Seaxna land. ⁊ þ wæron þa æþelran cingaſ þe Weſt-Seaxna land æt Wealum genaman. And he hæfde þ rice ſixtýne winter. *Tib.* A iii. *Cant. ad calcem.* Whel. *ante* Bed. The rest of the genealogy, though very valuable, which Gibson first introduced into the text, it has been thought proper and expedient to print within brackets, from Ða geſor he. &c.; because the insertion of it above is not justified by a single MS. and it certainly interrupts the thread of the history. Some account of it will be found in another place. It is now corrected, and some defects are supplied, from a MS. in the British Museum, marked *Tiberius* A iii. and the printed genealogy of Wheloc, not collated by Gibson. [l] coman, *C.T.* B i. *Laud. Cant. Cot.* [m] Cenric, *Laud. Cot.*

[1] *Vid.* Greg. *Dialog.* lib. 2.

[2] "*Juxta locum qui dicitur Mercredesburnanstede.*"—Ethelw.

[3] 34. Hunt.

[4] *An.* 492. M. West.

[5] *An.* 494. M. West.

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⁊ Cynric[a] his sunu. mid fif scipum. on[b] þone stede þe is gecƿeden[c] Cerdices[d]-ora[e]. [f]⁊ ðy ilcan dæge ƿið Ƿealum gefuhton″:· [Ða gefor he. ⁊ þa feng his sunu Cyneric to þam rice. ⁊ hit heold xxvi. ƿintra. Ða he forðferde. þa feng Ceaƿlin to. his sunu. ⁊ heold xvii. gear. Ða he gefor. þa feng Ceol to þam rice. ⁊ heold v. gear. Ða he gefor ða feng Ceolƿulf to. his broðor. ⁊ he rixode seofontyne gear. ⁊ heora cynn gæð to Cerdice. Ða feng Cynegyls. Ceolƿulfes broðor sunu. to rice. ⁊ hæfde an ⁊ þritig ƿintra. ⁊ he onfeng ærest fulƿihte Ƿest-Sexna cinga. And þa feng Cenƿalh to rice. ⁊ heold hit xxxi. ƿintra. se Cenƿalh ƿæs Cynegilses sunu. ⁊ þa heold Sexburh cƿen an gear ꝥ rice æfter him. Ða feng Æscƿine to rice. þæs cynn gæð to Cerdice. ⁊ he heold tƿa gear. Ða feng Centƿine to Ƿest-Sexna rice. Cynegilsing. ⁊ rixode nigon gear. Ða feng Ceadƿalla to þam rice þæs cynn gæð to Cerdice. ⁊ he heold iii. gear. Ða feng Ine to Ƿest-Sexna rice. ðæs cynn gæð to Cerdice. and heold xxxvii.

his son, with five ships, at a place that is called Cerdic's-ore. And they fought with the Welsh the same day. Then he died, and his son Cynric succeeded to the government, and held it six and twenty winters[1]. Then he died; and Ceawlin, his son, succeeded, who reigned 17 years[2]. Then he died; and Ceol succeeded to the government, and reigned 5 years. When he died, Ceolwulf, his brother, succeeded, and reigned seventeen years[3]. Their kin goeth to Cerdic. Then succeeded Cynegils, Ceolwulf's brother's son, to the kingdom; and reigned one and thirty winters[4]. And he first of West-Saxon kings received baptism. Then succeeded Cenwall, who was the son of Cynegils, and reigned one and thirty winters[5]. Then held Sexburga, his queen, the government one year after him. Then succeeded Escwine to the kingdom, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and held it two years[6]. Then succeeded Centwine, the son of Cynegils, to the kingdom of the West-Saxons, and reigned nine years[7]. Then succeeded Ceadwall to the government,

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[a] Cyneric, *Cot.* [b] So *Cant. Laud. C.T.* B i. [c] gehaten, *Cot.* [d] Certices, *Laud. Cot.* [e] hora, Whel. [f] ⁊ on þam ylcan dæge fuhton ƿið Ƿealas. *Cot.*---gefuhton ƿið Ƿalas, *Laud.*---hie gefuhtan ƿið Ƿealum. *Cant. C.T.* B i. The remainder of the year is an interpolation.

[1] 36. Flor. *Genealog. Regum West-Sax. Vid. an.* 534, 560.

[2] 33. Flor. *Geneal. Vid. an.* 560, 593. seofon ƿinter, Whel. "—— *contra quem* [*Ceaulinum*] *Ceolus, filius fratris sui Cuthwulfi, quem ante biennium regem sub se fecerat, immerito rebellavit, regnoque expellens, loco ejus 5 annis regnavit.*"—Flor. *Geneal. Vid. an.* 592, 597. In the genealogy of Florence of Worcester, the reign of the rebel or usurper must have been merged by courtesy in that of the legitimate monarch; a custom continued to our times.

[3] 14. Flor. *Geneal. Vid. an.* 597, 611.

[4] So Flor. *Vid. an.* 611, 643. *Laud.* 641.--rixode xx. ƿintra, Gibs.

[5] *Vid. an.* 643 (641, *Laud.*), 672.

[6] "*Fere tribus.*"—Flor. *Vid. an.* 674, 676.

[7] "8 *annis.*"—Flor.

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pintpa. Đa penz Æðelheapd to pice. þæp cýnn zæð to Cepdice. and heold xvi. zeap. Đa penz Cuðped to. ðæp cýnn zæð to Cepdice. ȝ he heold xvi. pintpa. Đa penz Sizebpiht to. ðæp cýnn zæð to Cepdice. and he heold an zeap. Đa penz Cýnepulf to pice. ðæp cýnn zæð to Cepdice. and he heold an ȝ þpittiz pintpa. Đa penz Bpihtpic to pice. þæp cýnn zæð to Cepdice. and he heold pixtene zeap. Đa penz Ecz-bpiht to ðam pice. and heold peopon ȝ þpittiz pintpa. and peopen monað. Đa penz Æðelpulf hip punu to. and heold ixteoðe healf zeap:—Se Æðel-pulf pæp Ecgbpihtinz. Ecgbpiht Ealh-mundinz. Ealhmund Eafinz. Eafa Eop-pinz. Eoppa Ingildinz. Ingild Cenpe-dinz. ȝ Ine Cenpedinz. ȝ Cuðbuph Cen-pedinz. ȝ Cpenbuph Cenpedinz. Cen-ped Ceolpaldinz. Ceolpald Cuþpulfinz. Cuðpulf Cuðpininz. Cuðpine Celminz. Celm Cýnpicinz. Cýnepic Cpeodinz. Cpeoda Cepdicinz.—And þa penz Æ-ðelbald hip punu to pice. ȝ heold fif zeap. Đa penz Æþelbpiht hip bpoðop to. ȝ heold v. zeap. [a]Đa penz Æþeped hip bpoðop to pice. ȝ heold fif zeap". Đa penz Ælfped heopa bpoðop to [a]pice. ȝ þa pæp azanzen hip ýlde þpeo and tpentiz pintpa. ȝ þpeo hund ȝ pix ȝ

whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and held it three years[1]. Then succeeded Ina to the kingdom of the West-Saxons, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned 37 winters[2]. Then succeeded Ethelheard, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned 16 years[3]. Then succeeded Cuthred, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned 16 winters[4]. Then succeeded Sigebriht, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned one year[5]. Then succeeded Cynwulf, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned one and thirty winters[6]. Then succeeded Brihtric, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned 16 years[7]. Then succeeded Egbert to the kingdom, and held it seven and thirty winters, and seven months[8]. Then succeeded Ethelwulf, his son, and reigned 18 years and a half[9].—Ethelwulf was the son of Egbert, Egbert of Ealmund, Ealmund of Eafa, Eafa of Eoppa, Eoppa of Ingild, Ingild of Cenred, (Ina of Cenred, Cuthburga of Cenred, and Cwenburga of Cenred), Cenred of Ceolwald, Ceolwald of Cuthwulf, Cuthwulf of Cuthwine, Cuthwine of Celm, Celm of Cynric, Cynric of Creoda, Creoda of Cerdic[10]. Then succeeded Ethelbald, the son of Ethelwulf, to the kingdom, and held it five years[11]. Then succeeded Ethelbert,

[a] From Alfred's Genealogy, prefixed to Wheloc's Bede. abs. Gibs. *Tib.* A iii. &c.

[1] *Vid. an.* 685, 688. *Cot.* and Whel. 689.

[2] *Vid. an.* 688, 728. *Laud. Cot.* 726.

[3] 14. Flor. þeopertýne pintep. Whel. *Vid. an.* 728, 741. *Laud.* 740.

[4] 15. Flor. *Vid. an.* 741, 754.

[5] *Vid. an.* 754, 755.

[6] 30. Flor. *Vid. an.* 755, 784.

[7] 15. Flor. *Vid. an.* 784, 800.

[8] *Vid. an.* 800, 836.

[9] *Vid. an.* 836, 854. *Laud.* 855. The Saxon signifies—"18 years, and half of the nineteenth year." Wheloc, not aware of this idiom, makes the reign of Ethelwulf 19 years and a half,—"*novemdecim annos* cum *dimidio*."

[10] See his genealogy, p. 24, and p. 17, note [k].

[11] "*Tribus.*"—Flor. *Vid. an.* 854, 860.

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hund-nÿzantiz pintna þær þe hiꝛ cÿn æꝛeꝛt Peꝛt-Seaxna land on Pealum zeeodon". ⁊ he heold oðꝛan healfan zeaꝛe læꝛ þe xxx. pintna. Ða ꝛenz Eadꝛeaꝛd to. Æl̃fꝛeding. ⁊ heold xxiv. pintna. Ða he foꝛðfeꝛde. þa ꝛenz Æþelꝛtan to. hiꝛ ꝛunu. ⁊ heold xiv. zeaꝛ. ⁊ vii. pucan. ⁊ iii. dazaꝛ. Ða ꝛenz Eadmund to. hiꝛ bꝛoðoꝛ. ⁊ heold ꝛeofoðe healf zeaꝛ. butan ii. nihtum. Ða ꝛenz Eadꝛed hiꝛ bꝛoðoꝛ to. ⁊ heold ix. zeaꝛ. ⁊ vi. pucan. Ða ꝛenz Eadꝛiz to. Eadmundeꝛ ꝛunu cinzeꝛ. ⁊ heold iii. zeaꝛ. ⁊ xxxvi. pucena. butun ii. dazum. Ða he foꝛðfeꝛde. þa ꝛenz Eadzaꝛ to. hiꝛ bꝛoðoꝛ. ⁊ heold xvi. zeaꝛ. ⁊ viii. pucan. ⁊ ii. niht. Ða he foꝛðfeꝛde. þa ꝛenz Eadꝛeaꝛd to. Eadzaꝛeꝛ ꝛunu. ⁊ heold ———]

his brother, and reigned five years[1]. Then succeeded Ethelred, his brother, to the kingdom, and held it five years. Then succeeded Alfred, their brother, to the government. And then had elapsed of his age three and twenty winters, and 396 winters from the time when his kindred first gained the land of Wessex from the Welsh. And he held the kingdom a year and a half less than 30 winters[2]. Then succeeded Edward, the son of Alfred, and reigned 24 winters[3]. When he died, then succeeded Athelstan, his son, and reigned 14 years and 7 weeks, and 3 days[4]. Then succeeded Edmund, his brother, and reigned 6 years and a half, wanting 2 nights[5]. Then succeeded Edred, his brother, and reigned 9 years and 6 weeks[6]. Then succeeded Edwy, the son of Edmund, and reigned 3 years and 36 weeks, wanting 2 days[7]. When he died, then succeeded Edgar, his brother, and reigned 16 years and 8 weeks, and 2 nights[8]. When he died, then succeeded Edward, the son of Edgar, and reigned[9] ——

CCCCXCVI.—D.

An. DI. Þeꝛ cuom Poꝛt on Bꝛÿtene. ⁊ hiꝛ tꝛezen ꝛuna[a] Bieda[b] ⁊ Mæzla. mið

A.D. 501. This year Porta and his two sons, Beda[10] and Mela, came into

[a] ꝛunan, *Laud.* ꝛunu, *C.T.* B i [b] Biedda, *Cot.*

[1] *Vid. an.* 860, 866. [2] *Vid. an.* 871, 901.
[3] *Vid. an.* 901, 925.
[4] *Vid. an.* 925, 941.
[5] *Vid. an.* 941, 946. *Laud.* 948.
[6] *Vid. an.* 946, 955.
[7] *Vid. an.* 955, 957. *Laud.* 959.
[8] *Vid. an.* 957, 958. *Cant.* 959. *Laud.* 975.
[9] From a variety of circumstances, and particularly from this abrupt termination of the MS. (*Tib.* A iii.) from which the Junian transcript was copied, as well as that marked *Cant.* in Gibson's edition, it appears, that this genealogy was compiled from that of king Alfred, prefixed to his Bede, and continued to the year 977 by the writer of the Chronicle marked *Tib.* A vi. In the following year (978) king Edward was assassinated at the gate of Corfe Castle. The genealogy is extended to the reign of Henry I. by Florence of Worcester; p. 695. ed. Franc. 1601.
[10] Bida, Flor. Bleda, M.West.

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tpam ꝼcipum on[a] þæne ꝼtope þe iꝼ ꝿecpeden[b] Portes-muða[c]. [d]ȝ ꝼona land namon″. ȝ þæꝼ[e] oꝼꝼlogon ænne ȝeonȝne[f] Bꝛettiꝼcne[g] monnan[h] ꝼpýðe æþelne:·

DII.—DVII.

An. DVIII. Þeꝛ Ceꝛdic ȝ Cýnꝛic [i]oꝼꝼlogon ænne″ Bꝛýttiꝼcne cýning. [k]þam pæꝼ [l]nama Natanleod[m]. ȝ ꝼiꝼ ðuꝛendo[n] peꝛa mid him. [o]þa æꝼteꝛ þam′ pæꝼ″ þ land ȝenemned [p]Natanleaga oð″ Ceꝛdiceꝼ-ꝼoꝛd:·

[[q]An. DIX. Þeꝛ ꝼ̄ꝼ Benedictuꝼ ꝿe abbud. ealꝛa muneca ꝼæðeꝛ. ꝼeꝛðe to heouenan:·]

DX.—DXIII.

An. DXIV. Þeꝛ cpomon[r] Ꝿeꝛt-Seaxe[s] [t]on Bꝛýtene″. mid þꝛim ꝼcýpum. [u]on ðam″ ꝼtope þe iꝼ ꝿecpeden[x] Ceꝛdiceꝼ-oꝛa[y]. [z]ȝ Stuf ȝ Ꝿihtȝaꝛ[a] ȝeꝼuhton[b] pið Bꝛýttaꝼ. ȝ hie ȝeꝼlýmdon[c]:·

DXV.—DXVIII.

An. DXIX. Þeꝛ Ceꝛdic anð Cýnꝛic Ꝿeꝛt-Seaxna[d] ꝛice onꝼenguṇ[e]. ȝ ðý

A.D. 508. This year Cerdic and Cynric slew a British king, whose name was Natanleod, and five thousand men with him. After this was the land named Netley, from him, as far as Charford[1].

A.D. 509. This year St. Benedict, the abbot, father of all the monks[2], ascended to heaven.

A.D. 514. This year came the West-Saxons into Britain, with three[3] ships, at the place that is called Cerdic's-ore. And Stuff and Wihtgar fought with the Britons, and put them to flight.

A.D. 519. This year Cerdic and Cynric undertook the government of the

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[a] in, *Laud.* [b] nemneð, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. Whel. [d] From *Cot.* [e] From *Cant.* þæꝛ oꝼꝼlogan anne Bꝛittiꝼcne man ꝼꝛiþe æþelne. *C.T.* B i. [f] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. ȝungne, *Laud.* [g] Bꝛýtiꝼcne, *Laud.* Bꝛittiꝼcne, *C.T.* B i. [h] man, *Cant. Laud. C.T.* B i. Gibson, from Wheloc, repeats monnan after æþelne, though he notices it as absent from *Cant. Laud.* to which add *C.T.* B i. [i] oꝼꝼlogan anne, *C.T.* B i. as before. [k] ꝛe paꝼ ȝehaten. *Cot.* [l] Abs. *Cant.* to þam pæꝼ, *&c.* from the repetition of the same words. [m] Nazaleoð, *Laud. Cot.* [n] ðuꝼenð, *Laud. Cot.* V. *C.T.* B i. compendiously, for ꝼiꝼ ðuꝛenda. [o] So *C.T.* B i. æꝼteꝛ ðan, Whel. Gibs. [p] Nazanleoȝ á oð, *Laud.* Nazanleoc á oð, *Cot.* incorrectly. [q] From *Cot.* [r] com, *Laud.* comon, *Cot.* coman, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] Ꝿeꝛt-Seaxa, *Laud.* Ꝿeꝛt-Sexa, *Cot.* [t] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. in Bꝛetene, Gibs. from Whel. [u] in þa, *Laud.* on þaꝼ, Whel. on þa, *C.T.* B i. [x] genemnuð, *Cot.* [y] Ceꝛticeꝼ, *Laud. Cot.* Ceꝛdiceꝼhoꝛa, *C.T.* B i. Whel. [z] So *Laud. C.T.* B i. [a] Ꝿitȝaꝛ, Gibs. [b] ȝeꝼuhtan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] ȝeꝼlýmðan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] From *Cot.* [e] onꝼenȝon, *Cant.*

[1] "*Nazaleod, a quo regio illa dicta est Nazaleoli, quæ modo dicitur Certichesforde.*"—Hunt. mistaking oþ for oþþe.

[2] Merely of those called from him *Benedictines.* But the compiler of the Cotton MS. who was probably a monk of that order, seems not to acknowledge any other. Matthew of Westminster places his death in 536.

[3] "*duabus.*"—M. West.

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ylcan geare hie gefuhton[a] wið Brytt-as. [b]þæs mon nu[c] nemneð Cerdicesford. [d]and siððan sicradon West-Seaxna[e] cynebearn of þam dæge:

DXX.—DXXVI.

An. DXXVII. Her Cerdic and Cynric fuhton[f] wið Bryttas on[g] ðære stowe[h] þe is gecweden Cerdicesleah[i]:

DXXVIII.[k]—DXXIX.

An. DXXX. Her Cerdic and Cynric genamon [l]Wihte ðm ealond. and ofslogon fealan men[o] on Wihtgarabyrig:

DXXXI.—DXXXIII.

An. DXXXIV. Her Cerdic. [m]se forma West-Sexana cyng. forðferde. and Cynric his sunu [m]feng to rice. and [m]rice wæs forð[c] XXVI.[q] wintra. and hi[r] [s]gefealdon hiora[t] twam nefum. Stuffe[u] and Wihtgare. eall[x] Wihte[y] ðm ealond:

DXXXV.—DXXXVII.

An. DXXXVIII. Her sunne aðystrode[z] [a]feowertyne dagum ær kl. Martii. from ær[b] morgene[c] oð undern[d]:

DXXXIX.

[e]An. DXL. Her sunne aðistrode[f]

A.D. 527. This year Cerdic and Cynric fought with the Britons in the place that is called Cerdic's-ley.

A.D. 530. This year Cerdic and Cynric took the isle of Wight, and slew many[l] men in Carisbrook.

A.D. 534. This year died Cerdic, the first king of the West-Saxons. Cynric his son succeeded to the government, and reigned afterwards 26 winters. And they gave to their two nephews, Stuff and Wihtgar, the whole of the isle of Wight.

A.D. 538. This year the sun was eclipsed, fourteen days before the calends of March, from before morning until nine.

A.D. 540. This year the sun was

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[a] gefuhtan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] on þare stowe se yst genemned Ceridingesford. *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] From *Petrob.* Whel. and Gibs. abs. *Cant.* [e] So *Laud.* Seaxa, Gibs. from *Petrob.* [f] gefuhton, *Laud.* fuhtan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. in, Gibs. [h] stowa, *Laud.* [i] -ford, *Laud.* -leag, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] *Hoc tempore Dionysius in urbe R. Circulum Paschalem composuit. Tunc Priscianus profunda grammatica rimatus est.* Gibs. from *Laud.* [l] Wihtland, *Laud.* Wihte ealand, *C.T.* B i. [m] From *Cot.* [n] So *Ben.* Whel. fea, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] manna, *Laud.* [p] Wihtgaras, *Laud.* [q] xxvii. *Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] heo, *Laud.* hie, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] fealde heore, *Cot.* gefealdan heora, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] neuum, *Cot.* [u] Stufe, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [x] From *Laud.* [y] Wihtland, *Laud.* [z] aðestrode, *Laud.* aðeostrode, *Cot. Cant.* [a] on xiv. kal. Martii, *Laud. Cot.* Martius, *C.T.* B i. [b] æran, *Cot.* [c] morgene, *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. morgenne, *Cant.* [d] underne, *Laud.* [e] Abs. *Laud.* [f] aðestrode, *Laud.* aðeostrode, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[l] "*Paucos homines.*"—Flor. following those manuscripts in which fea occurs for feala. So Ethelwerd,—"*Attamen* paucos *interimunt Britannos.*" "Innumerabilem *stragem.*"—Hunt.

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on xii. kl. Iuliuſ[a]. ⁊ ſteorran hý oþýþ-don[b] ful neah healfe tíd ofer[c] un-dern:·

eclipsed on the twelfth day before the calends of July; and the stars showed themselves full nigh half an hour over nine.

DXLI.—DXLIII.

An. DXLIV. Her Wihtgar forð-ferde. ⁊ [d]hine mon bebýrigde" on Wiht-gara[e]-býrig:·

A.D. 544. This year died Wihtgar; and men buried him at Carisbrook.

DXLV.—DXLVI.

An. DXLVII. Her Ida feng to rice. [f]þonon [g]Norð-hýmbra cýne-cýn' æf-tert[h] onboc[i]":· [k]Ida fæſ Eoppinc. Eoppa fæſ[l] Esinc. Esa fæſ[m] [n]Inguinc. Ingui" Angenwitinc. Angenwit Alocinc[o]. Aloc [p]Beonocinc. Beonoc" Brandinc. Brand Bældæginc. Bældæg Woденinc. Woden [m]Freoðolafinc. Freoðolaf" [q]Fri-ðowulfinc. Friðowulf" Finninc. Finn [r]Godwulfinc. Godwulf" Geatinc. [s]⁊ he rixode twelf gear. ⁊ he [t]timbrode Beb-banburh. ærest mid hegge be-týned. ⁊ þar æftor mid pealle":·

A.D. 547. This year[1] Ida[2] began his reign; from whom first arose the royal kindred of the Northumbrians. Ida was the son of Eoppa, Eoppa of Esa, Esa of Ingwy, Ingwy of Angenwit, Angenwit of Alloc, Alloc of Bennoc, Bennoc of Brand, Brand of Balday, Balday of Woden, Woden of Fritholaf, Fritholaf of Frithowulf, Frithowulf of Finn, Finn of Godolph, Godolph of Geata. Ida reigned twelve years. He built Bamburgh-Castle[3], which was first surrounded with a hedge, and afterwards with a wall.

DXLVIII.—DLI.

An. DLII.[u] Her Cynric gefeaht[x] wið Bryttas on[y] ðære[z] stowe þe is genem-

A.D. 552. This year Cynric fought with the Britons on the spot that is

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[a] Julii, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] abýrebon, *Laud.* hie æteowdan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] oner, *Cot.* [d] þar bebýrigeð. *Cot.* [e] -garas, *Laud.* -gares, *Cot.* [f] of him com Norðhumbra cýnn-cýne. *Cot.* [g] Norð-hýmbra, *Laud.* [h] From *Laud.* [i] apoc, *Laud.* [k] Abs. Geneal. *Laud.* [l] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [m] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. Inzinc. Inzin. Gibs. [o] Alochinc, Gibs. [p] Benocinc. Benoc. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] Freoðulfinc. Friðulf. *Cant.* [r] Guðulfinc. Goðulf. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] *Petrob. ad fin. an.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] getimbrade Bebenburh ýð pær. *Cot.* [u] DLI. *Cant.* [x] feaht, *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [y] So *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [z] þare, *Cot.*

[1] *An.* 548. M. West.

[2] "*Ida venit cum quadraginta navibus ad Flamburgh juxta Scarburch.*"—Inc. auct. *ap.* Leland. *Collect.* ii. 44. "*An.* 547. *Ida regnare cœpit, a quo regalis Northan-hymbrorum prosapia originem tenet, et* xii. *añ. in regno permansit.*"—*Ex cod. an.* 737 *exarat.* Wanl. *Cat.* p. 288. *Vid.* Leland. *Collect.* ii. 48.

[3] "*Construxit autem Bebbanburg; et circumdedit eam prius sepe, postea muro.*"—Hunt. attributing both the hedge and the wall to king Ida. He is followed by M. West. *an.* 548.

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neð[z] Seaɲobýɲiȝ[a]. ⁊ þa Bɲýtt-pealaɾ[b] ȝeɾlýmðe:· [c]Ceɲðic pæɾ Cýɲɲiceɾ ɾæðeɲ. Ceɲðic Eleɾiɲȝ. Eleɾa Eɾliɲȝ. Eɾla Gepiɾiɲȝ. Gepiɾ Ꝑiȝiɲȝ. Ꝑiȝ Fɲeaɲiniɲȝ. Fɲeaɾine [d]Fɲiðoȝaɾiɲȝ. Fɲiðoȝaɾ" Bɲanðiɲȝ. Bɲanð Bælðæȝiɲȝ. Bælðæȝ Ꝑoðeniɲȝ:· [[c]Eþelbeɾht peaɾð ȝeboɾen. Eoɾmenɾiceɾ ɾunu. ⁊ on ðam ....tiȝoðan[f] ȝeaɾe hiɾ ɾiceɾ he unðeɾɾenȝ ɾulɾiht æɾeɾt ciɲȝa on Bɲýtene":·]

DLIII.—DLV.

An. DLVI. Ðeɾ Cýɲɲic ⁊ Ceaɾliɲ[g] ɾuhton ꝑið Bɲýttaɾ æt Beɾanbýɲiȝ:·

called Sarum, and put them to flight. Cerdic was the father of Cynric, Cerdic was the son of Elesa, Elesa of Esla, Esla of Gewis, Gewis of Wye, Wye of Frewin, Frewin of Frithgar, Frithgar of Brand, Brand of Balday, Balday of Woden. In this year Ethelbert, the son of Ermenric, was born, who on the two and thirtieth year of his reign received the rite of baptism, the first of all the kings in Britain.

A.D. 556. This year Cynric and Ceawlin fought with the Britons at Beranbury.

DLVII.—DLIX.

An. DLX. Ðeɾ Ceaɾlin [h]ɾeniȝ to ɲice" on Ꝑeɾt-Seaxum[i]. ⁊ Æ̀lle ɾeniȝ[k] to Noɾðan-hýmbɾa[l] ɲice. [m]Iðan ɾoɾðȝeɾaɲenum". [n]⁊ ꝑ° heolð xxx. ɲinteɾ[p]". [e]Æ̀lle pæɾ Yɾɾiɲȝ. Yɾɾe Uɾceɾɲeaiɲȝ. Uɾceɾɲea Ꝑilȝiɾliɲȝ. Ꝑilȝiɾl [q]Ꝑeɾteɲɾalcniɲȝ. Ꝑeɾteɲɾalcna" Sæɾuȝliɲȝ. Sæɾuȝl Sæbalðiɲȝ. Sæbalð Siȝeȝeatiɲȝ. Siȝeȝeat [r]Spæɾðæȝiɲȝ. Spæɾðæȝ" Siȝeȝaɾiɲȝ. Siȝeȝaɾ Ꝑæȝðæȝiɲȝ. Ꝑæȝðæȝ Ꝑoðeniɲȝ. [k]Ꝑoðen Fɲiðopulɾiɲȝ":·

A.D. 560. This year Ceawlin undertook the government of the West-Saxons; and Ella, on the death of Ida, that of the Northumbrians[1]; each of whom reigned thirty winters[2]. Ella was the son of Iff, Iff of Usfrey, Usfrey of Wilgis, Wilgis of Westerfalcon[3], Westerfalcon of Seafowl, Seafowl of Sebbald, Sebbald of Sigeat, Sigeat of Swaddy, Swaddy of Seagar, Seagar of Waddy, Waddy of Woden, Woden of Fritho-

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[z] ȝeclýpeð, *Cot.* [a] Sæleɾbeɲic, *Cot.* Seaɲobuɾh, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] Bɲýttaɾ, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] Abs. Geneal. *Laud.* [d] Fɲeoðoȝaɾiɲȝ. Fɲeoðoȝaɾ. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] From *Cot. vid.* an. DCXVI. [f] *Sic forsan supplenda est lacuna,* ou þam ɾeoɾon ⁊ þɲittiȝoðan. Gibs. *vid.* an. DLX. [g] Ceaɲliɲȝ, *Laud.* [h] ɲice onɾenȝ, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] Seaxan, *Cot.* [k] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [l] Noɾð-hýmbɾa, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [m] From *Laud.* ɾýðþan Iða pæɾ ɾoɾðɾaɾen. *Cot.* [n] ⁊ hýɾa æȝðeɾ ɲixaðe xxx. ɲinteɾa. *Laud. Cot.* [o] From *Cant.* [p] ɲinteɾa, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] -ɾalciɲȝ. -ɾalca. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] Speðbæȝiɲȝ. Speðbæȝ. *Cant. C.T.* B i. whence Swebdegus, Flor. p. 688.

[1] "*Ælla in provincia Deirorum regnum suscepit, et ferme* 30 *annis strenuissime rexit. Interim super Bernicios regnaverunt Adda, primogenitus Idæ,* 7 *annis, Clappa* 5, *Theodulphus* 1, *Freothulfus* 7, *Theodoricus* 7, *Æthelricus* 2, *vivente Ælla.*"—Flor. 559.

[2] Ceawlin reigned 33 years, according to Florence of Worcester.

[3] "*Westor-Walcna, cujus pater Seomelus, cujus pater Suearta, cujus pater Sæpugelus,*" &c.—Flor. *an.* 559. See also p. 688.

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[[a]Đeꝛ ꝼenᵹ Æþelbꝛihtᵇ to Cantꝛaꝛa ꝓice. ⁊ heolð hitᶜ LIII. ꝑintꝛa:· On hiꝛ ðaᵹumᵈ ꝛende ᶜꝛe halᵹa papa″ Gꝛeᵹoꝛiuꝛ uꝛᵉ ꝼulluht. ᶜþ paꝛ on þam tꝛam ⁊ þꝛittiᵹoðan ᵹeaꝛe hiꝛ ꝓiceꝛ″:· And Columba mæꝛꝛeᶠ-ꝓꝛeoꝛt com to Pihtum. ⁊ hi ᵹecẏꝛðe ᵍ to Cꝛiꝛteꝛ ᵹeleauan″. þ ꝛẏnð þonneʰ pæꝛteꝛaꝛⁱ be ᵏnoꝛðum moꝛum″. ⁊ heoꝛa cẏnᵹˡ him ᵹeꝛealde þ iᵹlandᵐ þe man Ií nemnað:· Ðaꝛ ꝛẏndon ꝼiꝛ hẏða. þæꝛ þe ⁿ man ꝛeᵹᵹað″. þaꝛ ꝛe Columbaᵒ ᵹetimbꝛade mẏnꝛteꝛ. ⁊ he þaꝛ paꝛ abbadᵖ XXXII. ꝑintꝛaᵠ. ⁊ þaꝛ ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde. þa þaᵠ he paꝛ LXXVII. ꝑintꝛa:· Ða ꝛtope habbað nuᵠ ᵹẏt hiꝛ ẏꝛꝼnumanʳ:· Suð-Pihtaꝛ þæꝛon mẏcleˢ æꝛ ᵹeꝼullode ᵗoꝛ Ninna biꝛcope″. ꝛe paꝛ on Rome ᵹelæꝛeð:· [[u]Ðæꝛ cẏꝛice ⁊″] ˣhiꝛ mẏnꝛteꝛ″ ẏꝛ ætʸ Þꝛiteꝛnne on S.ᶻ Maꝛtineꝛ naman ᵹehalᵹod. þaꝛ he ꝛeꝛteðᵃ miþ manᵉᵹum wulf. This year Ethelbert came to the kingdom of the Cantuarians, and held it fifty-three[1] winters. In his days the holy pope Gregory sent us baptism. That was in the two and thirtieth year of his reign. And Columba[2], the mass-priest, came to the Picts, and converted them to the belief of Christ. They are the dwellers by the northern moors[3]. And their king gave him the island of Hii, consisting of five hides, as they say, where Columba built a monastery. There he was abbat two and thirty winters; and there he died, when he was seventy-seven years old. The place his successors yet have. The Southern Picts[3] were long before baptized by bishop Ninnia, who was taught at Rome. His church or monastery is at Hwiterne, hallowed in the name of St. Martin, where he resteth with many holy men. Now, therefore,

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[a] From *Petrob.* An. DLXV. *Laud.* Ðeꝛ Columba mæꝛꝛe-ꝓꝛeoꝛt oꝼ Scottum com in Bꝛẏttaꝛ. to læꝛanne Peohtaꝛ. ⁊ hi on þam ealonde mẏnꝛteꝛ poꝛhte. Whel. an. DLXV. Gibson improperly quotes it—he on þam ealonde. *&c.* Perhaps we ought to read—on Ði þam ealonde. *&c.*; for the passage occurs nearly in the same words in *C.T.* B i. *an.* 565.—Ðeꝛ Columba ꝓꝛeꝛbiteꝛ com oꝼ Scottum on Bꝛẏttaꝛ. Peohtaꝛ to læꝛenne. ⁊ on Ðíi þam ealande minꝛteꝛ poꝛhte. *Cant. C.T.* B i. *an.* 565. *Vid.* Bed. Ethelw. *an.* 565. [b] Æþelbẏꝛht, *Cot.* [c] From *Cot.* [d] ðaᵹan, *Cot.* [e] From *Laud. Cot.* [f] meꝛꝛa, *Laud.* [g] to ꝑihtan ᵹeleauan. *Cot.* [h] þone, *Laud.* abs. *Cot.* [i] pæꝛteꝛeꝛ, *Laud.* peaꝛtæꝛeꝛ, *Cot.* [k] noꝛðan moꝛan, *Cot.* [l] cẏninᵹ, *Laud.* [m] eᵹland, *Laud. Cot.* [n] men cpeðað, *Laud.* [o] So *Laud.* Columban, Gibs. from Whel. [p] abbod, *Laud.* [q] From *Laud.* [r] epꝛe-pæꝛdeꝛ, *Laud.* [s] From *Laud.* mẏcel, *Cot.* [t] þuꝛh Ninna biꝛcope. *Cot.* heom bodade ꝛulꝑiht Ninna biꝛcop. *Laud.* [u] Gibs. from *Laud.* þaꝛ cẏꝛice, *Cot.* [x] Abs. *Cot.* [y] From *Laud.* at, *Cot.* [z] Abs. *Laud.* [a] ꝛeꝛtað, *Laud.*

[1] 56. Flor. from Bede. So M. West. but he adds, "*Verumtamen aliorum sententia apparet probabilior.*"—560-566.

[2] *Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccl.* iii. 4. Ethelw. *an.* 565.

[3] "Septentrionales *Picti sunt, qui arduis montium jugis ab Australibus eorum sunt regionibus sequestrati*;—Australes, *qui intra eosdem montes habent sedes.*"—Bed. It is surprising that Gibson, who quotes this passage from Bede, should have erroneously translated the words be noꝛðum moꝛum—"*prope* paludes *aquilonares.*" Mꝛe signifies a lake or *mere*; moꝛ, properly, a mountain; whence the name of Westmoreland. The mistake, however, which was incautiously repeated from Wheloc, is acknowledged and corrected in the table of "*Addenda et Emendanda.*"

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halgum pæpum[a]:· Nu pceal beon æppe[b] on Ií abbod. ⁊ na[c] bipcop. ⁊ þam[d] pculon beon[e] undeppeodde[f] ealle Scotta bipcoper[d]. popðan[g] þe Columba[h] par abbad[i]. na[k] bipcop:·]

shall there be ever in Hiī an abbat, and no bishop; and to him shall be subject all the bishops of the Scots; because Columba was an abbat—no bishop.

DLXI.—DLXVII.

An. DLXVIII. Þep Ceaplin[l] ⁊ Cuða. [m]Ceaplinep bpoðep". gefuhton pið Æþelbýphte. ⁊ hine on[n] Cent geflýmdon. ⁊ tpegen ealdopmen[o] on[p] Pibbandune[q] opplogon[r]. Oplác ⁊ Cnebban:·

A.D. 568. This year Ceawlin, and Cutha the brother of Ceawlin, fought with Ethelbert, and pursued him into Kent. And they slew two aldermen at Wimbledon, Oslake and Cnebba.

DLXIX. DLXX.

An. DLXXI. Þep Cuðpulf[s] feaht pið Bpýttpealap[t] æt Bedican-popda[u]. ⁊ feopep tunap genam. Lýgean-buph[x]. ⁊ Ægeleg-buph[y]. ⁊[z] Benpingtun[a]. ⁊ Egonep-ham. ⁊ ðý[b] ilcan geape he gefop[c]:·

A.D. 571. This year[1] Cuthulf fought with the Britons at Bedford[2], and took four towns, Lenbury, Aylesbury, Benson, and Ensham. And this same year he died.

DLXXII.—DLXXVI.

An. DLXXVII. Þep Cuðpine ⁊ Ceaplin fuhton pið Bpýttap. ⁊ hý[d] iii. cýninga opplogon. Commail[e] ⁊ Condidan[f]. ⁊ Fapinmail[g]. on þære ftope þe hy gecpeden[h] Deopham. ⁊ genamon þpeo ceaptpa[i] on heom. Gleapan-ceaptep[k]. ⁊ Cýpen-ceaptep[l]. ⁊ Baþan-ceaptep[m]:·

A.D. 577. This year Cuthwin and Ceawlin fought with the Britons, and slew three kings, Commail, and Condida, and Farinmail, on the spot that is called Derham, and took from them three cities, Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath.

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[a] From *Laud.* [b] æfep, *Laud.* [c] næg, *Laud.* nan, *Cot.* [d] So *Laud.* [e] Abs. *Laud.* [f] undep-þæddе, *Laud.* [g] fopðam, *Laud.* [h] So *Laud.* Columban, Gibs. from Whel. [i] abbod, *Laud.* [k] neg, *Laud.* næg, *Cot.* [l] Cpealin, Whel. incorrectly. [m] From *Cot.* Ceplinep, Gibs. pe Cuða pæp Ceaplinep bpoðop. *Laud. an.* 571. [n] So *Cant.* in, Gibs. on Kent geflimdan. *C.T.* Bi. [o] ældop-men, *Laud.* [p] op, *Cot.* [q] -duna, *Laud.* [r] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* Bi. Oplap, *ibid.* [s] Cuþa, *Laud.* as before. Cuþulf, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [t] Bpýttap, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [u] Biedcanfopda, *Cant. Laud. C.T.* Bi. [x] -býpig, *Laud.* Liggeanbuph, *C.T.* Bi. [y] Æglepbýpig, *Laud.* Æglepbuph, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [z] From *Laud. C.T.* Bi. [a] So *C.T.* Bi. Benepingtun, *Laud.* [b] on ðam, *Laud.* [c] fopðfop, *Laud.* [d] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [e] Commagil, *Laud.* Conmægl, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. Commaigl, *Cot.* [f] Candidan, *Laud. Cot.* [g] Fapinmagil, *Laud. Cot.* Fapinmægl, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [h] genemned, *Cot.* [i] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. cieftpe, *Cot.* -ceftpo, Gibs. and ceftep afterwards; corrected now from *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [k] Gleapceftpe, *Laud.* Glapeciaftpe, *Cot.* Gleapceaftep, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [l] Cipenciestpe, *Cot.* [m] Baþenceaftep, *Cot.*

[1] *An.* 580. M.West. from a mistake in the last of the Roman numerals. *Vid.* Ethelw.

[2] Bedanforda, Ethelwerd and Florence of Worcester; who closely follow the best MSS. of the Saxon Chronicle. Matth. of Westminster, though in the wrong place (580), is more circumstantial and explanatory,—"*Bedcanforde castellum, quod modo Bedford nuncupatur.*"

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DLXXVIII.—DLXXXII.

[a]An. DLXXXIII. Þeꝛ Mauꝛiciuꝛ ꝛenz to Romana ꝛice″:·

An. DLXXXIV. Þeꝛ Ceaꝛlin ȝ Cuþa ꝛuhtun ꝛiþ ðа[b] Bꝛýttaꝛ on þam ꝛtede þe mon nemneð Feðanleaȝ[c]. ȝ Cuþan[d] mon þæꝛ[e] oꝛꝛloh. ȝ Ceaꝛlin moniȝe[f] tunaꝛ ȝenam[g]. ȝ unaꝛimeðlicu[h] heꝛeꝛeaꝛ [i]ȝ ýꝛꝛe. he ȝehꝛeaꝛꝛ þonan[k] to hiꝛ aȝenum:·

DLXXXV.—DLXXXVII.

An. DLXXXVIII. Þeꝛ Ælle cýniȝ[l] ꝛoꝛðꝛeꝛde. ȝ Æþelꝛic ꝛiciode æꝛteꝛ him v. ȝeaꝛ:·

DLXXXIX. DXC.

An. DXCI. [m]Þeꝛ micel pæl-ꝛýll[n] pæꝛ[o] [b]on Bꝛýtene″ æt Þoðneꝛ-beoꝛȝe[p]. and Ceaꝛlin pæꝛ utaðꝛiꝛen″.. [q]ȝ Ceolꝛic ꝛixaðe VI. ȝeaꝛ″:·

[r]An. DXCII. Þeꝛ Gꝛeȝoꝛiuꝛ ꝛenz to papðome on Rome″:·

An. DXCIII. Þeꝛ Ceaꝛlin ȝ Cꝛichelm ȝ Cꝛýða[s] ꝛoꝛꝛuꝛðon. ȝ Æþelꝛꝛiþ[t] ꝛenz to ꝛice [u]on Noꝛð-hýmbꝛum″. [b]ꝛe pæꝛ Æþelꝛiciȝ. Æþelꝛic Iðiȝ″:·

DXCIV. DXCV.

An. DXCVI. Þeꝛ Gꝛeȝoꝛiuꝛ papa

A.D. 583. This year[1] Mauricius succeeded to the empire of the Romans.

A.D. 584. This year Ceawlin and Cutha fought with the Britons on the spot that is called Fretherne[2]. There Cutha was slain. And Ceawlin took many towns, as well as immense booty and wealth. He then retreated to his own people.

A.D. 588. This year died king Ella; and Ethelric reigned after him five years.

A.D. 591. This year there was a great slaughter of Britons at Wanborough; Ceawlin was driven from his kingdom, and Ceolric reigned six years.

A.D. 592. This year[3] Gregory succeeded to the papacy at Rome.

A.D. 593. This year died Ceawlin, and Cwichelm, and Cryda; and Ethelfrith succeeded to the kingdom of the Northymbrians. He was the son of Ethelric; Ethelric of Ida.

A.D. 596. This year[4] Pope Gregory

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[a] So *Petrob.* Whel. Gibs. abs. *C.T.* B i. [b] From *Laud.* [c] -lea, *Laud.* [d] So *Laud. Cant.* Cuþon, Whel. incorrectly. [e] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] maniga, *Laud.* manige, *C.T.* B i. [g] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] -lice, *Laud.* -lic, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] Abs. *Laud. ad fin. an.* [k] þonon, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [l] cinȝ, *Cot.* kinȝ, *C.T.* B i. [m] DXCII. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] Abs. *Laud.* [o] ȝepeaꝛð, *Laud.* peaꝛð, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] Þoðneꝛ-beoꝛiȝe, Whel. incorrectly. Þoðeꝛ-, *C.T.* B i. [q] Þeꝛ Ceol ꝛicꝛode v. ȝeaꝛ. Whel. *an.* 590. So *C.T.* B i. *Vid. an.* 611. [r] From *Laud.* to which Gibson adds from the same MS.—*Gregorius papa hic augmentavit in prædicatione canonem, Diesque nostros in tua pace disponas.* So Flor. *an.* 597. M.West. *an.* 592.—*Gregorius adjecit in missa, Diesque nostros in tua pace disponas, atque ab æterna damnatione nos eripias, et in electorum tuorum grege jubeas numerari.* [s] Cꝛiða, *C.T.* B i. [t] -ꝛeꝛð, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [u] *Petrob.* abs. *Cant.*

[1] *An.* 582. Flor. *An.* 584. M.West.

[2] Fethanleage, Ethelw. Fethanleah, Flor. *apud* Frithanleiam, M.West.

[3] *An.* 589. R. Dicet. *inter X. Script.*

[4] *An.* 590. R. Dicet. *An.* 588. Brompt. *An.* 598. Thorn. *Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* i. 23.

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ſende to Bꝛetene[a] Auguſtinum[b]. mid pel monegum munecum[c]. [d]ða Godeſ poꝛd Ængla[e] þeode godſpellian[f]".

An. DXCVII. Deꝛ ongon[g] Ceolpulf ꝛicꝛian on Weſt-Seaxum. ⁊ ſýmble he ſeaht. ⁊ pon[h]. oððe pið Angel-cýn[i]. oððe pið Pealaſ. oððe pið Peohtaſ[k]. oððe pið Scottaſ: [l]Se pæſ Cuþaing. Cuþa Cýnꝛicing. Cýnꝛic Ceꝛdicing. Ceꝛdic Elefing. Elefa Eſling. Eſla Gepiꝛing. Gepiꝛ Wiging. Wig Fꝛeapining. Fꝛeapine [m]Fꝛiðugaꝛing. Fꝛiðugaꝛ Bꝛanding. Bꝛand Bældæging. Bældæg Wodening": [n]Deꝛ com Auguſtinuſ ⁊ hiſ gefeſan to Engla-lande":

DXCVIII.—DC.

An. DCI. Deꝛ ſende Gꝛegoꝛiuſ ſe[n] papa[o] Auguſtine[p] Aꝛcebiſceope pallium on Bꝛýtene. ⁊ pel monige[q] godcunde laꝛeoꝛaſ[r] him to fulltume. [s]⁊ Paulinuſ biſceop gehwýꝛfde[t] Eadpine[u] Noꝛð-hýmbꝛa[x] cýning to fulwihte[y]":

DCII.

An. DCIII. [z]Deꝛ Ægþan. Scotta

sent Augustine to Britain with very many[1] monks, to preach the word of God to the English people.

A.D. 597. This year[2] began Ceolwulf to reign over the West-Saxons; and he constantly fought and conquered, either with the Angles, or the Welsh, or the Picts, or the Scots. He was the son of Cutha, Cutha of Cynric, Cynric of Cerdic, Cerdic of Elesa, Elesa of Gewis, Gewis of Wye, Wye of Frewin, Frewin of Frithgar, Frithgar of Brand, Brand of Balday, and Balday of Woden. This year came Augustine and his companions to England[3].

A.D. 601. This year[4] Pope Gregory sent the pall[5] to Archbishop Augustine in Britain, with very many learned doctors[6] to assist him; and Bishop Paulinus converted Edwin, king of the Northumbrians, to baptism.

A.D. 603. This year Ædan[7], king of

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[a] Bꝛýtene, *Cant. Laud.* Bꝛitene, *C.T.* Bi. [b] Auguſtinum, *C.T.* Bi. [c] munucum, *Laud.* [d] Se Godeſ poꝛd Engla ðeoda godſpellodon. *Laud.*—þa Godeſ poꝛd ſcolðan bodian Angelcýnne. *Cot.* [e] Angla, *C.T.* Bi. Engla, Gibs. [f] godſpellebban, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. *Hoc tempore monasterium sancti Benedicti a Longobardis destructum est.* Gibs. from *Laud.* [g] ongan, *Cant. Laud. C.T.* Bi. [h] þan, *Laud.* þann, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [i] Angel-cýnn, *Cant. Laud. C.T.* Bi. [k] Pýhtaſ, *Laud.* [l] Abs. *Laud.* [m] Fꝛeoðogaꝛing. Fꝛeoðogaꝛ. *Cant. C.T.* Bi. as before. [n] From *Cot.* [o] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [p] Auguſtino, Whel. Aguſtine, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [q] manega, *Laud. Cot.* manige, *C.T.* Bi. [r] laꝛeoꝛaſ, *Laud.* [s] ⁊ betýnam þam þæſ Paulinuſ. þe ꝛiððan biſcop gehwýꝛfde to Cnihte Eðpine Noꝛðumbꝛa cing. *Cot.* [t] gehwifede, *Laud.* [u] So *Cant. Laud. C.T.* Bi. [x] Noꝛðan-hýmbꝛa, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [y] So *C.T.* Bi. fulluhte, *Laud.* [z] *Petrob.* to Dæꝛ man, &c. Deꝛ þæſ geſeoht æt Egeꝛanſtane. *Cant. C.T.* Bi. Whel.

[1] "*Ferme quadraginta.*"—Bed. Brompt. M. West.

[2] *An.* 598. Flor. *Vid.* Ethelw.

[3] For an interesting and minute account of the arrival of Augustine and his companions in the isle of Thanet, their entrance into Canterbury, and their general reception in England, *vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* i. 25. and the following chapters, with the Saxon translation by king Alfred. The succeeding historians have in general repeated the very words of Bede.

[4] *An.* 603. Thorn. *Vid.* Ethelw.

[5] *Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* i. 29. ii. 8.

[6] Mellitus, Justus, Paulinus, Ruffinianus, &c.

[7] So Bede. Aidanus, Fordun. Ædon, Ælfr.

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cyng. feaht pið Dælfeoda[a] ȝ pið Æþelfeþe. Noþð-hymbra cynge. æt Dæȝftane[b]. ȝ man ofsloh mæst ealne[c] hiſ hefe". [d]Ðæſ man ofſloh Ðeodbald. Æþelfeþes bropor. mid eallan hiſ peoſode. Ne dorſte siððan nan Scotta cininga lædan hefe on þaſ þeoda. Ðefingbuſſan ſunu lædde þone hefe þiðeſ".

An. DCIV. [e]Ðeſ Agustinus gehalgode II. biſcopaſ. Mellitum ȝ Iustum. Mellitum he ſende to bodianne[f] Eaſt-Seaxum ſulluht. þaſ þæſ ſe cing ȝehaten[g] Sæbyſhte[h]. Ricolan ſunu. Æþelbyſhteſ ſyſteſ[i]. ðone[k] Æþelbyſhte[l] ȝeſette þæſ[d] to cyngе[m]. ȝ Æþelbyſhte[l] ȝefealde[n] Mellite biſcop-ſetl on Lundenbic[o]. ȝ Iuſto [p]he ſealde" biſcop-ſetl[q] on[r] Ðroſeſ-ceaſtre[s] ſe[t] ys xxiv. mila ſſam Doſſit-ceaſtre:

DCV.

An. DCVI.[u] Ðeſ ſoſðfeſde Gſegoſius ymb[r] tyn ȝeaſ þæſ þe he us ſulſiht ſende. ȝ hiſ fæðeſ þæſ haten Goſdianus. [x]ȝ hiſ modoſ Sylua":

An. DCVII. Ðeſ Ceolſulf ȝefeaht[y] pið Suð-Seaxum[z]: [a]And heſ Æþelfſið

the Scots, fought with the Dalreathians, and with Ethelfrith, king of the Northumbrians, at Theakstone[1]; where he lost almost all his army. Theobald also, brother of Ethelfrith, with his whole armament, was slain. None of the Scottish kings durst afterwards bring an army against this nation[2]. The son of Heringhuse led the army thither.

A.D.604. This year Augustine consecrated two bishops, Mellitus and Justus. Mellitus he sent to preach baptism to the East-Saxons. Their king was called Seabert[3], the son of Ricola, Ethelbert's sister, whom Ethelbert placed there as king. Ethelbert also gave Mellitus the bishopric of London; and to Justus he gave the bishopric of Rochester[4], which is twenty-four miles from Canterbury[5].

A.D. 606. This year[6] died Gregory; about ten years since he sent us baptism. His father was called Gordianus[7], and his mother Silvia.

A.D. 607. This year Ceolwulf fought with the South-Saxons. And Ethel-

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[a] Deolfeda, *Laud. vid.* p. 2. [b] Dæȝſanſtane, *Laud.* [c] æſne, *Laud.* [d] From *Laud.* [e] *Petrob. ad fin. an. Vid.* Bed. ii. 3. Ðeſ Eſt-Seaxe onfengon ȝeleafan. ȝ fulfihteſ bæð. undeſ Sæbyſhte cyninge. Whel. *Cant. C.T.* B i. ---ȝ Mellite biſcoope. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] bodiende, *Petrob.* bodigenne, Ælfr. [g] ȝeclyped, *Cot.* [h] Sæbeſht, *Laud.* [i] ſuſteſ, *Laud.* [k] þan, *Petrob.* [l] -beſht, *Laud.* [m] cininga, *Laud.* [n] ȝife, *Laud.* [o] Lundabiſc, *Cot.* Lunden-ceaſtre, Ælfr. [p] From *Laud.* he ȝief, *Cot.* [q] From *Cot.* [r] Abs. *Laud.* [s] Rouefcieſtre, *Cot.* Ðroveceſtre, Whel. from *Petrob.* [t] ſeo, *Laud.* Ælfr. [u] DCV. *Laud. C.T.* B i. [x] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [y] ſeaht, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [z] Seaxe, Whel. *C.T.* B i. [a] *Petrob. ad fin. an.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. An. DCV. *Laud.*

[1] Degsastan, Bed. Ælfr. H. Hunt. &c.

[2] *Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* i. 34.

[3] *al.* Sigeberhtus. Sæbſihte, *C.T.* B i.

[4] "Ðroſeceaſtre. ſeo iſ ſſam Cantſaſa-byſig on ſeoſeſ ȝ xx. milum ſeſtſihte."—Ælfr.

[5] *Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 3.

[6] *An.* 605. Bed. Flor. M. West. *An.* 606. Ethelw.

[7] *Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 1.

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lædde hiꝛ fæꝛde to Legaceaꝛtre[a]. ⁊ þaꝛ ofꝛloh unꝛim Walena. ⁊ ꝛwa peaꝛð gefýlð Augufꝛinuꝛ pitegunge. þe he cwæð[b]—Giꝛ Wealaꝛ nellað ꝛibbe pið uꝛ. hi[c] ꝛculon æt Seaxna[d] handa fonꝛuꝛðan:· Ðaꝛ man ꝛloh eac cc. pꝛeoꝛta. þa comon þýdeꝛ þ hi ꝛcoldan gebiddan foꝛ Walena heꝛe. Bꝛocmail[e] waꝛ gehaten heoꝛá[f] ealdoꝛman[g]. ꝛe atbæꝛꝛt[h] þanon fiftiga ꝛum:·

DCVIII.—DCX.

An. DCXI. Ðeꝛ Cýnegýlꝛ ꝛeng to ꝛice on Weꝛt-Seaxum[i]. ⁊ heold XXXI. pintꝛa. [k]ꝛe Cýnegilꝛ waꝛ Ceolinꝛ. Ceol[l] Cuþainꝛ. Cuþa Cýnꝛicinꝛ[m]:·

A.D. 611. This year Cynegils succeeded to the government in Wessex, and held it one and thirty winters. Cynegils was the son of Ceol, Ceol of Cutha, Cutha of Cynric.

DCXII. DCXIII.

An. DCXIV. Ðeꝛ Cýnegilꝛ ⁊ Cꝛicheꝛm gefuhton on Beamdune. ⁊ ofꝛlogon tꝛa ðuꝛendo[m] Wealan[n] ⁊ XLVI.[o]:·

A.D. 614. This year Cynegils and Cwichelm fought at Bampton, and slew two thousand and forty-six of the Welsh.

DCXV.

An. DCXVI. Ðeꝛ Æþelbýꝛht. Cantwaꝛa[p] cýning. foꝛðfeꝛde. [q]ꝛe æꝛeꝛt ꝛulꝛiht undeꝛfeng Engliꝛcꝛa cinga. ⁊ he waꝛ Eoꝛmenꝛicef ꝛunu". And [r]he ꝛixade LVI.[s] pintꝛa. ⁊ æftef him" [t]Eadbald to ꝛice hiꝛ ꝛunu.

A.D. 616. This year died[2] Ethelbert, king of Kent, the first of English kings that received baptism[4]: he was the son of Ermenric[3]. He reigned fifty-six winters, and was succeeded by his son

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[a] So *Laud.* Legef-ceaftre, Gibs. Whel. from *Petrob.* [b] cwæð, *Laud.* [c] heo, *Laud.* [d] Seaxena, *Laud.* [e] Sefomail, *Laud.* [f] hýꝛa, *Laud.* [g] ealdoꝛ, *Laud.* [h] ætbæꝛꝛt, *Laud.* [i] Weaꝛt- *Laud.* [k] Abs. *Laud.* Kýnegilꝛ, *C.T.* B i. [l] Ceola, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [m] ꝛuꝛenð, *Laud.* II. *C.T.* B i. *l.* II. [n] Walana, *Laud.* [o] LXV. *Laud.* XLV. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] Cantwaꝛe, *Laud. Cot.* Æþelbꝛihte Cantwaꝛa kinꝛ. *C.T.* B i. [q] From *Cot. Vid.* an. DLII. [r] From *Laud. Cot.* [s] LIII. *Cot.* [t] ꝛeng Eadbold to ꝛice hiꝛ ꝛunu. *Laud.*—ꝛeng to ꝛice Eadbold hiꝛ ꝛunu. *Cot.*

[1] It was originally, perhaps, in the MSS. ICC. the abbreviation for 1,200; which is the number of the slain in Bede. The total number of the monks of Bangor is said to have been 2,100; *most* of whom appear to have been employed in prayer on this occasion, and only fifty escaped by flight. *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 2. and the tribe of Latin historians who copy him.

[2] 24 *Febr.* Bed. Flor.

[3] Hirmerici, Brompt. Ermerici, Will. Malmesb. Eoꝛmenꝛicef, Ælfr. and Ethelw. Irminrici, Bed.

[4] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 5—6.

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bald hiꝛ ſunu ſeng to hice". [a]And þý ylcan geare þæꝛ agan ſham ſnýmðe miðdan-geaꝛdeꝛ ſiꝛ ðuſendu pintna. [b]ȝ vi. hund pintna. ȝ xviii.". [[c]Se ſoꝛlet hiꝛ ſulluht[d]. [e]ȝ leovode[f] on hæ-þenum þeape". ſpa þ he[g] hæfde hiꝛ fæðeꝛ lave to pive. [h]Ða mýnt Lau-ꝛentiuꝛ. þe þa paꝛ eꝛceb' on Cent[i]. þ he polde ſuð oꝛeꝛ ſæ ȝ þ[k] eall ſoꝛlæ-ten. Ac him com to on niht ꝛe apl Peteꝛ. ȝ hine hetelice ſpang. ſoꝛðan þe[l] he polde [m]ſpa þa" Godeꝛ hýꝛde ſoꝛ-leton. ȝ het hine ȝan to þam cýnge. ȝ bodian him pihtne[n] ȝeleaꝛan. ȝ he ſpa ðýde. ȝ ꝛe cing [o]ȝecýꝛde to pihtan[n] ȝeleavan": On þýꝛeꝛ cingeꝛ dagum. [p]ꝛe ylca" Lauꝛentiuꝛ aꝛceb'. ꝛe[q] paꝛ on Cent æfteꝛ Augufine[r]. ſoꝛðfeꝛde [s]iv. Non. Febꝛ. ȝ he paꝛ bebýꝛȝed be Augufine": [t]Se halga Augufinuꝛ be-hiꝛ halan liue hine hadode to biſcope. to þi þ Cꝛiſteꝛ ȝelaþung. þe þa ȝit pæꝛ nipe on Engla-lande. nane hpile æfte-ꝛ hiꝛ ſoꝛðꝛiðe næꝛe butan aꝛcebi-

Eadbald. And in this same year had elapsed from the beginning of the world five thousand six hundred and eighteen winters[1]. This Eadbald renounced his baptism, and lived in a heathen manner; so that he took to wife the relict of his father. Then Laurentius, who was archbishop in Kent, meant to depart southward over sea, and abandon every thing. But there came to him in the night the apostle Peter, and severely chastised him[2], because he would so desert the flock of God. And he charged him to go to the king, and teach him the right belief. And he did so; and the king returned to the right belief. In this king's days the same Laurentius, who was archbishop in Kent after Augustine, departed this life on the second of February, and was buried near Augustine. The holy Augustine in his life time invested him bishop, to the end that the church of Christ, which yet was new in England, should at no time after his decease be

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[a] Abs. *Laud. Cot.* [b] ȝ dccc. *Cant. C.T.* Bi. vi. hund pintna ȝ xvi. Whel. [c] *Petrob. Laud. Cot.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [d] Cꝛiſtendom, *Cot.* [e] Abs. *Cot.* [f] liꝛode, *Laud.* [g] Abs. *Laud.* [h] To þam týman paꝛ Lauꝛentiuꝛ aꝛceb. ȝ ſoꝛ ðane ꝛaꝛneſſe þe he hæfde ſoꝛ ðæꝛ cýnge unȝeleauon he hæfde ȝemýnt eall hiꝛ land ſoꝛ-læton. ȝ ouep ſæ ꝛaꝛan. Ac ſc'ȝ Peteꝛuꝛ ſe apl' aneꝛ niht eꝛ hine heaꝛdlice ſpang. ſoꝛðí þe he polde Godeꝛ heoꝛde ſpa ſoꝛ-læton. ȝ het hine þam cýnge heaꝛdlice pihtne ȝeleauan tæcan. *Cot.* [i] Cent, *Laud.* [k] From *Laud. Cot.* [l] þ, *Laud.* [m] From *Laud.* [n] pihte, *Laud.* [o] ȝeceꝛde ȝ peaꝛð ȝefulloð. *Laud.* [p] From *Cot.* [q] þe, *Laud.* [r] -tinuꝛ, *Laud.* [s] ȝ paeꝛ bebýꝛȝed be Augufine in die iv. Nonarum Febꝛ. *Laud.*—iiii. Febꝛ. ȝ he paꝛ bebýꝛið. Whel. [t] *Cot.* from Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 4.

[1] Ethelwerd computes 5800 years to the year 606; in which he places the death of pope Gregory. The whole clause is omitted in *Laud. Cot.* more conveniently, perhaps, to introduce the legend which follows, abridged apparently from Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 6.

[2] Literally, "*swinged*, or scourged him." The expression of king Alfred, in his translation of Bede, is still stronger: "ȝ hine mýcelne týde þæne begian neahte mid gpimmum ſpingum ſpong," &c. But both Bede and Alfred begin by recording the matter as a *vision*, or a *dream*; whence the transition is easy to a matter of *fact*, as here stated by the Norman interpolators of the Saxon annals.

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ꝛcope″:· Ða[a] æꝼꝛeꝑ him ꝼenᵹ Mellitus to aꝛceb'-ðome[b] ꝛe[c] paꝛ æꝛ[a] biꝛcop oꝼ Lunðen. [d]Þa puꝛðon Lunðen-paꝛe hæþene. þæꝛ Mellitus æꝛ pæꝛ″. [e]ᵹ ðaꝛ binnan ꝼiꝛ pintꝛe″. [f]ꝛixiendum Eaðbalðum″. Mellitus ꝓoꝛðꝼeꝛðe[g]. Ða æꝼꝛeꝑ him[h] ꝼenᵹ to aꝛceb'-ðome Iuꝛtuꝛ. [i]ꝛe paꝛ biꝛcop oꝼ Ðꝛoue-ciꝛtꝛe. ᵹ ðæꝛ to ᵹehalᵹoðe Romanum to biꝛcope″:]

[f]An. DCXVII. Ðeꝛ peaꝛð Æþelꝼꝛiðð. Noꝛðýmbꝛa cininᵹ. oꝼꝛlaᵹen ꝼnam Reoðpalðe. Eaꝛt-Enᵹla cininᵹe. ᵹ Eaðpine Ællinᵹ ꝼenᵹ to ꝛice. ᵹ ᵹeýðe eall Bꝛýtene buton Cant-paꝛe anꝛe. ᵹ aðꝛeꝼðe ut þa æþelinᵹaꝛ. Æþelꝼꝛiðeꝛ ꝛuna. þ paꝛ æꝛeꝛt Eanꝼꝛið. Oꝛꝛalð ᵹ Oꝛꝛiu. Oꝛlac. Oꝛꝛuðu. Oꝛlaꝼ ᵹ Oꝼꝼa″:·

without an archbishop. After him Mellitus, who was first bishop of London, succeeded to the archbishopric. The people of London, where Mellitus was before, were then heathens[1]; and within five winters of this time, during the reign of Eadbald, Mellitus died. To him succeeded Justus, who was bishop of Rochester, whereto he consecrated Romanus bishop.

A.D. 617. This year[2] was Ethelfrith, king of the Northumbrians, slain by Redwald, king of the East-Angles; and Edwin, the son of Ella, having succeeded to the kingdom, subdued all Britain, except the men of Kent alone, and drove out the Ethelings, the sons of Ethelfrith, namely, Enfrid, Oswald, Oswy, Oslac, Oswood, Oslaf, and Offa.

DCXVIII.—DCXX.

[k]An. DCXXIV. Ðeꝛ ꝓoꝛðꝼeꝛðe Mellitus eꝛcebiꝛcop″:·

An. DCXXV. [l]Ðeꝛ Paulinuꝛ ꝼnam Iuꝛto þam aꝛcebiꝛceope pæꝛ ᵹehaðoð Noꝛðan-hýmbꝛum[m] to biꝛcope″: [n]on xii. kl. Auᵹ.″[n]:·

A.D. 624. This year[3] died archbishop Mellitus.

A.D. 625. This year[4] Paulinus was invested bishop of the Northumbrians, by archbishop Justus, on the twelfth day before the calends of August.

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[a] From *Laud. Cot.* [b] -ꝛcole, *Cot.* [c] þe, *Laud.* [d] *Laud.* from Bede. [e] ᵹ þeꝛ þa ýmb v. pintꝛa. *Laud.* [f] From *Laud.* [g] ꝓoꝛ to Cþiꝛce. *Laud.* [h] Abs. *Laud.* [i] ᵹ he ᵹehalᵹoðe to Ðꝛoꝛeceaꝛtꝛe Romanum. þæꝛ he æꝛ pæꝛ biꝛcop. *Laud.* [k] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [l] So *C.T.* B i. Ðeꝛ Iuꝛtuꝛ aꝛceb' ᵹehalᵹoðe Paulinae to aꝛcebiꝛcop to Noꝛðumbꝛe. *Cot.* Ðeꝛ Iuꝛtuꝛ aꝛceb' ᵹehalᵹoðe Paulinum to biꝛcope. *Laud.* [m] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. Noꝛð-hýmbꝛum, Gibs. from Whel. [n] *Hic Cyclus Dionysii quinque decennovenalibus constans, hoc est,* XCV. *annis. Sumitque exordium a* XXX. *anno Incarnationis Domini, et desinit in* DCXXVI. *anno. Hic ordo decennovenalis quem Græci ennia kaith, Johannes Papa Kaderida vocat, a S. Patribus in Nicea synodo fuit constitutus, in quo* XIV. *luna paschal' omni anno sine ulla dubitatione.* Gibs. from *Laud. Vid.* M.West. *an.* 532.—The following explanation of this semi-barbarous passage appears absolutely necessary: Here ends the *sixth* cycle of Dionysius. The cycle consists of five nineteens; that is, ninety-five years; and commences its computation from

[1] "Mellitum *Londinenses abjecerunt, idololatris magis pontificibus servire gaudentes.*"—Brompt. from Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 6.

[2] *An.* 616. Flor.

[3] *An.* 625. Flor. Thorn. "8 *kal. Maii.*"—Flor.

[4] *An.* 626. Flor. R. Dicet.

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An. DCXXVI. [a]Her com Eomer fram Cƿichelme. Ƿest-Seaxna cininge. þohte ꝥ he ƿolde ofstingan Eadƿine cininge. Ac he ofstang Lillan his þegn. ⁊ Forðhere. ⁊ þone cining geƿundode:· And þære ilcan nihte ƿes Eadƿine dohter acenned. seo ƿæs gehaten Eanfled. Ða gehet se cining Pauline. ꝥ he ƿolde his dohter gesyllan Gode. gif he ƿolde abiddan æt Gode. ꝥ he moste his feond afyllan. þe þone scaþan þider ær sende:· And he þa for on Ƿest-Seaxum mid fyrde. ⁊ afylde þær v. ciningas. ⁊ þæs folces mycel ofsloh":· [b]Her Eanflæd. Edƿines dohtor cyninges. ƿæs gefulƿad[c] on þone halgan æfen Pentecosten". [d]⁊ se cining binnan xii. monað ƿæs gefullod on Eastrum: mid eallum his duguðe. þa ƿæron Æstran on ii. idus Apr'. Ðis ƿæs gedon on Eoferƿic. þær he ær het getimbrian cyrican of treoƿe. seo ƿæs gehalgode on s̃ce Petres naman. Ðær se cining sealde Pauline biscop-setl. ⁊ þær he het eft timbrian maran cyrican of stane". [e]And her feng Penda to rice. ⁊ rixade xxx. ƿintra". ⁊ he hæfde fifti ƿintra þa þa[f] he to rice feng. [g]Penda ƿæs Ƿybbing.

A.D. 626. This year[1] came Eamer from Cwichelm, king of the West-Saxons, with a design to assassinate king Edwin; but he killed Lilla his thane, and Forthere, and wounded the king[2]. The same night a daughter was born to Edwin, whose name was Eanfleda. Then promised the king to Paulinus, that he would devote his daughter to God, if he would procure at the hand of God, that he might destroy his enemy, who had sent the assassin to him. He then advanced against the West-Saxons with an army, felled on the spot five kings, and slew many of their men. This year Eanfleda, the daughter of king Edwin, was baptized, on the holy eve of Pentecost[3]. And the king within twelve months was baptized, at Easter, with all his people. Easter was then on the twelfth of April. This was done at York, where he had ordered a church to be built of timber, which was hallowed in the name of St. Peter. There the king gave the bishopric to Paulinus; and there he afterwards ordered a larger church to be built of stone. This year Penda began to reign; and reigned thirty

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the thirtieth year of the incarnation of our Lord. The *sixth* cycle, therefore, ends in the year 625. This arrangement of time into periods of nineteen years each, which the Greeks and Pope John call *Εννεακαιδεκαετηριδα*, was established by the holy fathers at the Council of Nice [A.D. 311], wherein it was determined, that the fourteenth *plenilunium* should be the paschal full moon, every year, without any doubt or controversy.

[a] *Laud.* from Bede. [b] An. DCXXVII. *Cot.* ⁊ Paulinus gefullade his dohtor on Pentecosten tƿelfa rum. *Laud.* [c] gefullod, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] From *Laud.* [e] So *Laud.* ⁊ Penda hæfde xxx. ƿintra rice. Whel. *C.T.* B i. [f] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] Abs. *Laud.* to the end of the year.

[1] *An.* 627. Flor. *Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 9.

[2] "*Verum Lilla minister regi amicissimus mox ante ictum pungentis suum interposuit corpus; sed tanta vi ferrum infixit hostis, ut etiam regem vulneraret per corpus occisi militis.*"—Florence, from Bede.

[3] "*In die Pentecostes.*"—Bed. "XII°. *die post Pentecosten.*"—Nen. *ap.* Gale, Lel. &c.

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Pybba [a]Cnýðing. Cnýða' Cynepalðing. Cynepalð Cnebbing. Cnebba Iceling. Icel Eomæping. Eomæp Angelþeoping. Angelþeop Offing. Offa Pæpmunding. Pæpmund Pihtlæging. Pihtlæg Poden-ing":

winters. He had seen fifty winters when he began to reign. Penda was the son of Wybba, Wybba of Creoda, Creoda of Cynewald, Cynewald of Cnebba, Cnebba of Icel, Icel of Eomer, Eomer of Angelthew, Angelthew of Offa, Offa of Wearmund, Wearmund of Whitley, Whitley of Woden.

An. DCXXVII. [b]Dep Eðpine cining[c] pæp gefulpað[d] [e]fnam Pauline'. mið hip ðiode. [f]on Eaptpon":. [g]And eac þep Paulinup bodað fulluht on Lindiffe. þæp gelifde æpeft fum pice man mið ealne hip huguþe. fe pæf gehaten Blecca":. [g]And [h]in þaf tið'. Honopiup penig to papdome [i]æftep Bonifface'. þe fende Pauline hidep[i] pallium. And Iuftup epcebiscop foppðfepde IV. id. Nov. ⁊ Honopiup pef gehalgod fnam Pauline on Lincollan[k] [l]to apceb' to Cant'. And' [m]þam Honopium fe papa fende eac pallium'. ⁊ he fende Scottum geppit. ꝺ̄ hi fcoldon gecepfan to pihtum Eaptum":

A.D. 627. This year[1] was king Edwin baptized at Easter[g], with all his people, by Paulinus, who also preached baptism in Lindsey, where the first person who believed was a certain rich man, of the name of Bleek, with all his people. At this time[3] Honorius succeeded Boniface in the papacy, and sent hither to Paulinus the pall; and archbishop Justus having departed this life on the tenth of November[4], Honorius was consecrated at Lincoln archbishop of Canterbury by Paulinus; and pope Honorius[5] sent him the pall. And he sent an injunction to the Scots, that they should return to the right celebration of Easter[6].

An. DCXXVIII. Dep Cynegil ⁊ Cpichelm gefuhtun[n] pið Pendan æt

A.D. 628. This year[7] Cynegils and Cwichelm fought with Penda at Ciren-

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[a] Cneoding. Cneoda. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] Dep Paulinup gefullode Eðpine. Noꝺðumbpa cing. on Eaptpan. mið hip þeode. *Cot.* [c] king, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] gefullod, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] From *Laud.* [f] Abs. *Laud.* on Eaptpan, *C.T.* B i. [g] From *Laud. Cot.* [h] on þipan geape. *Cot.* [i] Abs. *Cot.* [k] Lincoln, *Cot.* [l] From *Cot.* [m] Ðam eac fe papa Honopiup fende pallium. *Cot.*—Honorius being the name of the pope and the archbishop. [n] gefuhton, *Laud.* gefuhtan, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] *An.* 628. Flor. "*Prædicabat autem Paulinus verbum etiam provinciæ Lindissi, quæ est prima ad meridianam Humbre fluvii ripam, pertingens usque ad mare, præfectumque Lindocolinæ civitatis, cui nomen erat Blecca, primum cum domo sua convertit ad dominum.*"—Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 14.

[2] "*Eboraci, die paschæ, pridie id. Aprilis, in ecclesia S. Petri.*"—Bed. "*Die paschæ, qui tunc fuit idus Aprilis.*"—Thorn.

[3] *An.* 622. R. Dicet. [4] *An.* 629. R. Dicet.

[5] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 18.

[6] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 19. iii. 25. "*Eo tempore* XIV. *annorum errorem in observatione paschæ apud Scotos exortum Honorius papa per epistolam redarguit.*"—Flor. "*Observandum esse pascha putarunt a* 14 *luna usque ad vicesimam Dominicæ resurrectionis diem.*"—Bed.

[7] *An.* 629. M. West.

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Cýnen-ceaſtre[a]. [b]ȝ ſíððan" [c]ȝeþinȝo-
ðan þa":

DCXXIX.—DCXXXI.

An. DCXXXII. Þeſ pæſ[d] Eoſppalð ȝeſulpað[e]:

An. DCXXXIII. Þeſ Eðpine cininȝ[f] pæſ[g] oſſlezen[h] [i]ſnam Caðpallan ȝ Penðan on Heð-ſelða. on II. iðuſ Octob. ȝ he ſixaðe XVII.[k] ȝſ. ȝ eac man ſloh hiſ ſunu Oſſpíð mið him. And þa ſýðþan ſoſan Ceaðpala ȝ Penða. ȝ ſoſðýðan eall Noſð-hýmbſa land":. [l]Ða ſ Paulinuſ ȝeſeah. þa ȝenam Æþelburȝe. Eaðpineſ laſe. ȝ ȝeſat on ſcipe to Cent. ȝ Eaðbolð ȝ Honoſiuſ him onſenȝon ſpíðe anſuſðlice. ȝ ſealðon him biſcoſſetle on Roſeſ-ceſtre. ȝ he þæſ punoðe to hiſ ende":.

An. DCXXXIV. [i]Þeſ ſenȝ to Deaſne[m]-ſice Oſſic. þone Paulinuſ æſ ȝeſulloð. ſe pæſ Ælfſiceſ ſunu Æðpineſ ſæðeſan. And to Bæſnicum ſenȝ Æþelfſiðeſ ſunu Eanfſið:. And eac" heſ Býſinuſ biſcop[n] boðuðe[o] æſneſt[i] Þeſt-Seaxum ſulpýht[p] [i]unðeſ Cýneȝilſe cininȝe:. Se Biſinuſ com þiðeſ be Honoſiuſ poſðum þeſ papan. ȝ he

cester, and afterwards entered into a treaty there.

A.D. 632. This year[1] was Orpwald[2] baptized.

A.D. 633. This year[3] king Edwin was slain by Cadwalla and Penda, on Hatfield moor, on the fourteenth of October[4]. He reigned 17 years. His son Osfrid was also slain with him. After this Cadwalla and Penda went and ravaged all the land of the Northumbrians; which when Paulinus saw, he took Ethelburga, the relict of Edwin, and went by ship to Kent. Eadbald and Honorius received him very honourably, and gave him the bishopric of Rochester, where he continued to his death[5].

A.D. 634. This year Osric, whom Paulinus baptized, succeeded to the government of Deira. He was the son of Elfric, the uncle of Edwin. And to Bernicia succeeded Eanfrith, son of Ethelfrith. This year also[6] bishop Birinus first preached baptism to the West-Saxons, under king Cynegils. The said Birinus went thither by the command of pope

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[a] Cipn-, *Laud.* [b] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] -ȝoðon, *Laud.* [d] peaſð, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] ȝeſulloð, *Laud.* ȝeſullað, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] From *Laud.* cinȝ, *Cot.* [g] peaſð, *Cant. Laud. C.T.* B i. [h] oſſlaȝan, *Laud.* [i] From *Laud.* [k] VII. *Laud.* incorrectly. [l] From *Laud. ad fin. an.* And Paulinuſ hpeſſe to Cant-papum ȝ ȝeſæt þ biſcop-ſetl on Dnoſeſ-ceaſtre. Whel.—hpeſſe eſt to Dnoſceaſtre. *Cant. C.T.* B i.—And Paulinuſ hýſſde angean mið Æþelburȝe. Eðpineſ laue. to Cant-papum. ȝ Honoſiuſ apcb' undeſſenȝ hi mið mycelan ſuſðſcýpe. and ȝiſ Pauline biſcop-ſetl on Dnoue-ceaſtre. ȝ he þaſ punoðe. ȝ ȝeſæt þ biſceop-ſetl on Dnoſe-ceaſtre. *Cot.* [m] We ought to read Deaſna, or Deiſa, as superscribed in *Laud.* So also an. DCXLIV. [n] Abs. *Laud.* býſceop, *Cant.* [o] boðaðe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] ſulluht, *Laud.* ſulpiht, *C.T.* B i. Cniſteſ ȝeleauan, *Cot.*

[1] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 15.
[2] Eorpenwaldus, M. West.
[3] *An.* 634. M. West.
[4] "*Die iduum Octobris.*"—Fl. "IV. *id. Oct.*"—Bed.
[5] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 20.
[6] *An.* 633. R. Dicet.

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þæn par birсop oð hir lyfer ende. And Oſpold eac hen fenz to Noꝛðan-hýmbran rice. ⁊ he rixade ix. pintep. Man zetealde him ꝥ nizonðe for ðan heþenſcipe þe hi ðruzon þe hi þet an zeaꝛ rixodon betpix him ⁊ Eadpine[w]:

An. DCXXXV. Ðen Cýnezils cinz[a] pæſ[b] zefulpad[c] ſrom Býrine[d] þam biſcope[e] [f]on Doꝛc-ceaſtre[w]. ⁊ Oſpold[g]. [h]Noꝛð-hýmbra cininz[w]. hir onfenz:

An. DCXXXVI. Ðen Cpichelm cinz[h] pæſ zefulpad[i] on Doꝛcef-ceaſtre[k]. ⁊ þý[l] ilcan zeaꝛe he[m] foꝛðfeꝛde. And Felix biſcop bodade Eaſt-Engluм[n] Cniſtes zeleaꝛan[o]:

DCXXXVII. DCXXXVIII.

An. DCXXXIX. [p]Ðen Býrinuſ fulpade[q] Cuþred cinz[r] on Doꝛcef-ceaſtre[k]. [s]⁊ onfenz hine[w] him to ſuna[t]:

An. DCXL.[u] Ðen Eadbald[x]. Cantpara cýninz. foꝛðfeꝛde. [y]⁊ he ricode xxv. pintep[w]:. [z]Ðe hæfde tpezene ſunu. Eſmenred ⁊ Eſcenbeꝛht[w]. [a]⁊ þen Eſcenbeꝛht rixode æfteꝛ hir

Honorius; and he was bishop there to the end of his life. Oswald also this year succeeded to the government of the Northumbrians, and reigned nine winters. The ninth year was assigned to him[1] on account of the heathenism in which those lived who reigned that one year betwixt him and Edwin[2].

A.D. 635. This year king Cynegils was baptized by bishop Birinus at Dorchester; and Oswald, king of the Northumbrians, was his sponsor[3].

A.D. 636. This year king Cwichelm was baptized at Dorchester, and died the same year. Bishop Felix also preached to the East-Angles the belief of Christ.

A.D. 639. This year Birinus baptized king Cuthred at Dorchester, and received him as his son.

A.D. 640. This year died Eadbald[4], king of Kent, after a reign of twenty-five winters. He had two sons, Ermenred and Erkenbert[5]; and Erkenbert reigned there after his father. He over-

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[a] kinz, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [b] peaꝛð, *Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. [c] zefullod, *Laud.* zefullad, *Cant. Cot. C T.* B i. [d] Býrino, Whel. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] biſcop, Whel. [f] in Doꝛca-ceaſtre. *Laud.* on Doꝛke-ceaſtre. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] Oſpald, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] From *Cot.* [i] zefullod, *Cant. Laud. C.T.* B i. [k] Doꝛke-ceaſtre, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [l] þam, *Laud.* [m] From *Laud.* [n] -Eanzlum, *Laud.* [o] zeleaꝛan, *Laud.* [p] Ðeꝛ Cuþre cinz peaꝛð zefullod. *Cot.* [q] fullade, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] So *C.T.* B i. kinz, *Cant.* [s] ⁊ eac hir onfenz. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] ſunu, *Laud. C T.* B i. [u] DCXXXIX. *Laud.* [x] So *Laud. Cant.* Eaðbolð, *Cot.* Reðbalð, Whel. [y] ꝛe pæſ cininz xxiv. pintꝛa. *Laud. Cot.* [z] *Petrob.* abs. *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [a] *Petrob.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i.—þa ſenz hir ſunu Eſcenbꝛuht to þam rice. *Laud.* ⁊ ſenz hir ſunu Eſcenbeꝛht to rice. *Cot.*

[1] "*Cunctis placuit, regum tempora computantibus, ut ablata de medio regum perfidorum memoria, idem annus sequentis regis, id est Osualdi, viri Deo dilecti, regno assignaretur.*"—Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 1.

[2] Osric and Eanfrith. *Vid.* Bed. *H. Eccl.* iii. 1.

[3] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 7.

[4] *al.* Æthelbald.

[5] *al.* Ercomberht, Arcenbriht, Ecbright, &c. *Vid. an.* 664.

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ꝼæðeꝛ". [a]Se ꝺoꝛeaꝛꝛ ealla þa ꝺeoꝛꝼel[b]-ǯýlꝺ on hiꝛ ꝼice. ⁊ æꝛꝛoꝛt Engliꝛcꝛa[c] cininga he ǯeꝛette Eaꝛtoꝛ[d]-ꝼæꝛten[e]. Ðæꝛ ꝺohtoꝛ[f] ꝼæꝛ ǯehaten Eꝛconǯota[g]. halı ꝼemne. ⁊ punꝺoꝛlic man. þæꝛe[h] moꝺoꝛ ꝼæꝛ Sexbuꝛh. Annan ꝺohtoꝛ. Eaꝛt-Engla cinǯeꝛ[i]:· [k]And Eꝛmenꝛeꝺ ǯeꝛtꝛýnꝺe tꝛeǯen ꝼunu. þa ꝼýꝺꝺan paꝛꝺen ǯemaꝛtꝛoꝺe oꝼ Ðunoꝛe":·

turned all the idols in the kingdom[1], and first of English kings appointed a fast before Easter[2]. His daughter was called Ercongota[3]—holy damsel of an illustrious sire!—whose mother was Sexburga, the daughter of Anna, king of the East-Angles. Ermenred also begat two sons[4], who were afterwards martyred by Thunnor.

DCXLI.

An. DCXLII.[l] [m]Ðeꝛ Oꝛꝛalꝺ. Noꝛþanhýmbꝛa cýninǯ. oꝛꝛlegen ꝼæꝛ" [[n]ꝼꝛam Penꝺan Suð-hýmbꝛum on Maꝛeꝛ-ꝼelꝺ. on þam ꝺæǯe non. Auǯ. ⁊ hiꝛ lic ꝼæꝛ bebýꝛǯeꝺ on Beaꝛþan-eǯe. Ðæꝛ halıneꝛ ⁊ punꝺoꝛ[o] pæꝛon ꝼýꝺꝺan maniǯꝼealꝺe ǯecýꝺꝺe ǯeonꝺ hiꝛ[p] eǯlanꝺ. ⁊ hiꝛ handa ꝼinꝺon on Bebban-buꝛh unǯebꝛoꝛnoꝺe. Anꝺ þam ılcan ǯeaꝛe þe Oꝛꝛalꝺ ꝼæꝛ oꝛꝛlaǯen ꝼenǯ Oꝛꝛiu hiꝛ bꝛoꝺꝺoꝛ to Noꝛðan-hýmbꝛan ꝼice. ⁊ he ꝼixoꝺe tꝛa læꝛ xxx. ǯeaꝛa:·]

A.D. 642. This year[5] Oswald, king of the Northumbrians, was slain by Penda, king of the Southumbrians, at Mirfield[6], on the fifth day of August; and his body was buried at Bardney. His holiness and miracles were afterwards displayed on manifold occasions throughout this island; and his hands remain still uncorrupted at Bamburgh[7]. The same year in which Oswald was slain, Oswy his brother succeeded to the government of the Northumbrians, and reigned two less than thirty years.

An. DCXLIII.[q] [r]Ðeꝛ Cenꝛalh[s] ꝼenǯ to Weꝛt-Seaxna ꝼice. ⁊ ꝧ[t] heolꝺ xxxı.[u]

A.D. 643. This year Kenwal succeeded to the kingdom of the West-

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[a] From *Laud. Cot.* to ⁊ Eꝛmenꝛ:ꝺ. [b] ꝺeouol- *Cot.* [c] Engla, *Cot.* [d] Eaꝛteꝛ, *Cot.* [e] ꝼeaꝛten, *Laud.* [f] ꝺohteꝛ, *Cot.* [g] Eꝛcenǯota, *Cot.* [h] þaꝛe, *Cot.* [i] cininǯaꝛ, *Laud.* [k] *Petrob. abs. Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. [l] DCXLI. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [m] Ðeꝛ ꝼæꝛ Oꝛꝛalꝺ oꝼ-ꝼlaǯen Noꝛðýmbꝛa cining. *Laud.* [n] From *Laud.* [o] *f.* puldoꝛ, Gibs. [p] An *erratum* perhaps for thiꝛ, N.S. unless it refers to Barduey. [q] DCXLI. *Laud. C.T.* B i. [r] DCXLI. *Cant.* [s] Kenꝛalh, *Cant. C.T.* B i. almost invariably. [t] From *Cant.* [u] XXI. *Laud. Vid.* an. DCLXXII.

[1] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 8. "*Æthelberhtus et Edbaldus, avus ac pater Erconberhti, fidem amplexi fuerant, tamen* citra destructionem idolorum eam colebant."—Malmsb.

[2] *i. e. Quadragesimale.*

[3] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 8.

[4] Ethelbert and Ethelred. *Vid.* Capgrave, *in* Æthelbrighto et Ethelredo, *Monast. Angl.* i. 84. Sim. Dunelm. *init. Hist.* "*Thunor, jubente vel connivente Ecbrighto, Cantiorum rege, Ethelredum atque Ethelbrightum, regios juvenes, et veros Cantiæ hæredes, interfecit apud Estriam.*" (*sc.* Eastry.)—*Vid. Vit. Edburgæ.* "*Filii Ermenredi, patrui Ecberti, regis Cantiæ, à Thunner occisi sunt in Estrey, villa regia.*"—M.West.

[5] *An.* 644. M.West.

[6] Marsefeld, Brompt. Marelfeld, M.West.

[7] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 6, 9, 10, &c.

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ƿintra":· [a]And se[b] Cenƿalh het atẏmbran[c] þa[d] ealdan[e]. cẏrican[f] on Ƿintanceastre". [g]on s̄ce Petres naman". [h]⁊ he ƿæs Cẏneȝilsinȝ":·

Saxons, and held it one and thirty winters. This Kenwal ordered the old[1] church at Winchester to be built in the name of St. Peter. He was the son of Cynegils.

An. DCXLIV.[i] Her [k]Paulinus forðferde" [g]on Hroue-ceastre". se þe[e] ƿæs ærcebiscop [l]ær on Eoferƿic-ceastre. ⁊ eft" on Hrofes-ceastre[m]. [h]VI. id. Octobr." [n]Se ƿæs biscop an læs XX. ƿintra. ⁊ II. monþas ⁊ XXI. daȝa":· [o]And her fenȝ Osƿines fædran suna. sunu Osrices. to Deaƿre-rice. ⁊ rixade VII. ƿinter":·

A.D. 644. This year[2] died at Rochester, on the tenth of October, Paulinus, who was first archbishop at York, and afterwards at Rochester[3]. He was bishop nineteen[4] winters, two months, and one and twenty days. This year the son of Oswy's uncle (Oswin), the son of Osric, assumed the government of Deira, and reigned seven winters.

An. DCXLV.[p] Her Cenƿalh cinȝ[q] ƿæs[r] adrẏfen[s] [h]of his rice" from Pendan cẏninȝe:·

A.D. 645. This year king Kenwal was driven from his dominion by king Penda.

An. DCXLVI.[t] Her Cenƿalh cinȝ[g] ƿæs[u] ȝefulƿad[x]:·

A.D. 646. This year king Kenwal was baptized.

DCXLVII.

An. DCXLVIII.[y] Her Cenƿalh ȝesealde Cuþrede[z] his mæȝe III. þusendo[a] hida[c] londes[b] be Æsces-dune:· [1]Se

A.D. 648. This year Kenwal gave his relation Cuthred three thousand hides of land[5] by Ashdown. Cuthred was the

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[a] Abs. *Laud.* *C.T.* B i. [b] An. DCXLII. *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. [c] ȝetimbran, *Cot.* atẏmbrian, *Laud.* [d] ꝥ, *Cot.* [e] From *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. [f] cẏricean, *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. mẏnster, *Cot.* [g] From *Cot.* [h] From *Laud.* [i] DCXLIII. *Laud.* *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. [k] forðferde Paulinus ærcebiscop. *Laud.* [l] Abs. *Laud.* [m] Hrofceastre, *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. [n] From *Laud.* *Cot.* he, *Cot.* [o] From *Laud.* Gibson, who has attempted to correct this passage from William of Malmsbury, might have referred the reader to the Chronicle itself, *an.* 634. I suspect that we ought to read Osriues for Osƿines. *Vid.* *Laud.* 617, 642, 651, 670. So also, *an.* 655 (654, *Laud.*), where Osƿin is introduced several years after his death, we ought to read Osri, not Osriu, as Gibson proposes. [p] DCXLIV. *Cant.* *Laud.* *C.T.* B i. [q] kinȝ, *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. [r] ƿearð, *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. [s] ut-adrifen, *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. [t] DCXLV. *Laud.* *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. [u] ƿearð, *Cot.* [x] ȝefullod, *Laud.* *Cot.* ȝefullad, *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. [y] DCXLVII. *Cant.* DCXLVI. *C.T.* B i. [z] Eadrede, *Laud.* [a] þusenda, *Laud.* III. *C.T.* B i. for $\overline{\text{III}}$. [b] landes, *Laud.* *C.T.* B i.

[1] This epithet appears to have been inserted in some copies of the Saxon Chronicle so early as the tenth century; to distinguish the *old* church or minster at Winchester from the *new*, consecrated A.D. 903.

[2] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 14.

[3] *Vid. an.* 625, 626, 633.

[4] Literally, "one less than twenty," &c. So in Latin, *undeviginti.* "18 *annis, mens.* 2, *et* 21 *diebus.*"—Flor.

[5] "*Ter mille villas.*"—H. Hunt. *f.* Cwichelmeshleaw, Cuckamsley Hill, in Berkshire.

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Cuþred þæf Cpichelming. Cpichelm Cýnegilfing″:·

Cuþred son of Cwichelm, Cwichelm of Cynegils.

DCXLIX.

An. DCL.[a] [b]Þef Æzelbýfht[c] of Galpalum[d] æftef Býfine. þam Romanifcan[e] bifceope[f]. onfenz [g]Þeft-Seaxna[h] bifcopdome[i]″:·

A.D. 650. This year Egelbert, from Gaul, after Birinus the Romish bishop, obtained the bishopric of the West-Saxons[1].

An. DCLI.[k] [l]Þef Ofwine cýning peaf ð[m] offlezen″. [n]on xiii. kl. Septembfif″. ⁊ [n]þæf ymbe xii. nift″. Aidan[o] bifceop fof ðfefde [n]on ii. kl. Septembfif″:·

A.D. 651. This year king Oswin was slain, on the twentieth day of August; and within twelve nights afterwards died bishop Aidan, on the thirty-first of August[2].

An. DCLII. Þef Cenpalh zefeaht æt Bfadan-fofda be Afene:·

A.D. 652. This year Kenwal fought at Bradford by the Avon.

An. DCLIII.[p] Þef Middel[q]-Engle[r] onfenzon unðef Peadan[s] ealdofman[t] fihtne zeleafan:·

A.D. 653. This year the Middle-Angles under alderman Peada received the right belief.

An. DCLIV.[u] Þef [x]Anna cýning″ peaf ð[y] offlezen[z]. ⁊ Botulf[a] [b]onzon þæt mýnfteft timbfian″ [c]æt Icanhoe″. [d]And hef fof ðfefde Honofius enceбifcop″. [n]on ii. kl. Octobf.″:·

A.D. 654. This year king Anna was slain[3], and Botolph[4] began to build that minster at Icanhoe. This year[5] also died archbishop Honorius, on the thirtieth of September.

An. DCLV.[e] [f]Þef Penda fofpeaf ð″

A.D. 655. This year Penda was slain[6]

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[a] DCXLIX. *Cant. Laud. C.T.* B i. [b] Þef fof ðfefde Bifinus bifcop. ⁊ Æzbefhtf fe Ffencifca þæf zehadod. *Cot.* [c] -bfiht, *Cant. Laud. C.T.* B i. [d] Galpealum, *Cant. C.T.* B i. Gafpalum, Whel. [e] -nifca, *Laud.* -nifcean, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. bifcop, Whel. [g] bifceopdomef on Þeft-Seaxum. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] Sexena, *Laud.* [i] -domaf, *Laud.* [k] DCL. *Laud.* [l] Þef het Offiu cining offlean Offine cining. *Laud.* [m] þæf, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] From *Laud.* [o] Aidanuf, *Laud.* [p] DCLII. *Laud.* [q] Middal- *Laud.* [r] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. Seaxe, Whel. [s] Pendan, *Laud.* [t] -mæn, *Laud.* -menn, *C.T.* B i. -mon, *Cant.* [u] DCLIII. *Laud.* [x] Onna cýnz, *C.T.* B i. [y] pefð, *Laud.* [z] offlazen, *Laud.* [a] Botuulf, *Laud.* [b] onzann, *Cant.* azan to maciende þ mýnfteft. *Cot.* [c] From *Laud.* on Ikanhou. *Cot.* æt Yceanho. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] From *Laud. Cot.* An. DCLIII. *Cot.* [e] DCLIV. *Laud.* [f] Þef Offin cinz offloh Pendan. *Laud.*

[1] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 7.

[2] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 4.

[3] "*A Penda, rege Merciorum, an. regni sui* 19, *an. vero D.* 654, *et in loco, qui Blidesburg* (*Blithburgh*) *nuncupatur, sepelitur.*"—*Vit. Etheldredæ.*

[4] "*A.D.* 651. *S. Botolphus abbas monasterium construxit prope orientalem partem Lincolniæ in Ycanno.*"—*Vid.* Lel. *Collect.* iii. 33. "*Destructum fuit hoc cœnobium Danis, posteaque leviter reparatum, ut* nunc *sit monasteriolum duorum aut trium monachorum Marianorum Eboraci.*"—*Not. in loc.*

[5] *An.* 653. Flor. Bed. Thorn. M. West.

[6] "*Ab exercitu Oswi regis Northumbriæ.*"—*Vita Etheldredæ.*

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[a]on Pinpid-pelda. ⁊ xxx. cyne-beapna mid him. ⁊ þa pæpon pume cininzap. þepe pum pæp Æþelhepe. Annan bpoðep. Eapt-Enzla cininzep". ⁊ Mýpce pupdon[b] Cpiptene: Ða pæp[c] azan pnom pnuman" middan-zeapdep v. þupend[d] pintpa. ⁊ dccc. [e]⁊ l." pintpa. ⁊ Peada penz [f]to Mýpcna pice" Pendinz[g]: [[h]On hip time þa comon tozadepe heo ⁊ Opþin[i]. Opþaldep bpoðop cyninzap. ⁊ pppecon þ hi polden an mýnptpe apepen Cpipte to loue. ⁊ pċe Petpe to pupðminte: And hi pþa diden. ⁊ nama hit zauen Medephamptede. popðan þet þæp ip an pæl. þe ip zehaten Medep-pæl. And hi onzunnon þa þ zpundpalla. ⁊ þæp on pnohten. betahten hit þa an munec. Saxulf pæp zehaten. He pæp ppiðe Godep pneond. ⁊ him lũede al þeode. ⁊ he pæp ppiðe æþel-bopen on peopulde. ⁊ pice. he ip nu mycelne piccepe mid Cpipte. Oc pe kininz Peada ne pixade nane hpile. popðan he pæp bepricen þuph hip azen cpen on Eptpen-tide:] [k]Dep Iðamap. [l]Rope-ceaptpe bipcop'. zehalzode Deup-dedit to Cant-papa-býpiz. on vii. kl. Apprilip":

An. DCLVI.[m] [n]Dep pæp Peada opplazen". ⁊ Pulfhepe[o] Pendinz penz to Mýpcna[p] pice: [[q]On hip time pæx

at Wingfield, and thirty royal personages with him, some of whom were kings. One of them was Ethelhere, brother of Anna, king of the East-Angles. The Mercians after this became Christians[1]. From the beginning of the world had now elapsed 5850 winters, when Peada, the son of Penda, assumed the government of the Mercians. In his time came together himself and Oswy, brother of king Oswald, and said, that they would rear a minster to the glory of Christ, and the honour of St. Peter. And they did so, and gave it the name of Medhamsted; because there is a well there, called Meadswell. And they began the ground-wall, and wrought thereon; after which they committed the work to a monk, whose name was Saxulf. He was very much the friend of God, and him also loved all people. He was nobly born in the world, and rich: he is now much richer with Christ. But king Peada reigned no while; for he was betrayed by his own queen, in Easter-tide. This year[2] Ithamar, bishop of Rochester, consecrated Deus-dedit to Canterbury, on the twenty-sixth day of March.

A.D. 656. This year[3] was Peada slain; and Wulfhere, son of Penda, succeeded to the kingdom of the Mer-

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[a] From *Laud.* [b] pupdane, *Cant.* [c] azanzen pnam pnýmðe. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] From *Laud. Cot.* V. *C.T.* B i. [e] Abs. *Laud.* [f] to pice on Mýpcum. *Cant.* [g] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] From *Laud.* An interpolation, in the Anglo-Norman dialect: heo for he, &c. [i] *l.* Opþiu. [k] From *Laud. Cot.* [l] Abs. *Cot.* [m] dclvii. Whel. *C.T.* B i. to pice. The remainder is a Norman interpolation, from *Laud.* [n] Dep popðfepde Peada. Whel. *C.T.* B i. [o] Pulfepe, *Cant.* [p] Mepcna, Whel. Mýpcena, *Cot.* [q] From *Laud. Vid. an.* 655.

[1] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 21. [2] *An.* 653. [3] *An.* 657. M.West.

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þet abbodrice Medeshamstede swiðe rice. ꝥ his broðor hafde ongunnen. Ða luuede se kining hit swiðe. for his broðer luuen Peada. ⁊ for his wed-broðeres luuen Osƿi. ⁊ for Saxulfes luuen þes abbodes. Cƿeð þa ꝥ he ƿolde hit ƿorðminten ⁊ arƿurðen. be his broðre ræd. Æþelred and Merƿala. ⁊ be his sƿustre red. Kyneburges and Kynesƿiðes. and be se ærcebiscopes ræd. se ƿæs gehaten Deus-dedit. ⁊ be al his geƿiten ræd. læred ⁊ laƿed. þe on his kyne-rice ƿæron. ⁊ he sƿa dide. Ða sende se kyning æfter þone abbode. þet he æuestelice scolde to him cumon. ⁊ he sƿa dyde. Ða cƿæð se kyning to þan abbode. La leof Sæxulf. ic haue gesend æfter þe for mine saule þurfe. ⁊ ic hit ƿile þe ƿæl secgon for hƿi. Min broðor Peada ⁊ min leoue freond Osƿi ongunnen an mynstre. Criste to loue ⁊ sancte Petre. Oc min broþer is faren of þisse liue. sƿa sƿa Crist ƿolde. oc ic ƿile þe gebidden. la leoue freond. ꝥ híí ƿirce æuostlice on þere ƿerce. ⁊ ic þe ƿile finden þærto gold and siluer. land and ahte. and al þet þær to behofeð. Ða ƿende se abbot ham. and ongan to ƿircene. Sƿa he spedde sƿa him Crist huðe. sƿa þet in feuna geare ƿæs ꝥ mynstre gare. Ða þa kyning heorda þæt gesecgon. þa ƿærð se sƿiðe glæd. heot senden geond al hi þeode æfter alle his þægne. æfter ærcebiscop. ⁊ æfter biscopes. ⁊ æfter his eorles. ⁊ æfter alle þa þe Gode luuedon. ꝥ hi

cians. In his time waxed Medhamsted very rich, which his brother had begun. The king loved it much, for the love of his brother Peada[1], and for the love of his wed-brother Oswy[1], and for the love of Saxulf[1] the abbot. He said, therefore, that he would dignify and honour it by the counsel of his brothers, Ethelred and Merwal; and by the counsel of his sisters, Kyneburga and Kyneswitha; and by the counsel of the archbishop, who was called Deus-dedit; and by the counsel of all his peers, learned and lewd, that in his kingdom were. And he so did. Then sent the king after the abbot, that he should immediately come to him. And he so did. Then said the king to the abbot: "Beloved Saxulf, I have sent after thee for the good of my soul; and I will plainly tell thee for why. My brother Peada and my beloved friend Oswy began a minster, for the love of Christ and St. Peter: but my brother, as Christ willed, is departed from this life; I will therefore intreat thee, beloved friend, that they earnestly proceed on their work; and I will find thee thereto gold and silver, land and possessions, and all that thereto behoveth. Then went the abbot home, and began to work. So he sped, as Christ permitted him; so that in a few years was that minster ready. Then, when the king heard say that, he was very glad; and bade men send through all the nation, after all his thanes; after the archbishop, and after bishops; and after his earls; and after all those that

[1] *Vid. an.* 655.

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ꝛcolbon to him cumene. ⁊ ꝛeotte þa dæi hponne man ꝛcolde ꝑ mynꝛtre gehalegon. Ða man halgode ꝛeo mynꝛtre. þa pæꝛ ꝛeo kyninꝝ Pulfeꝛe þæꝛ. ⁊ hiꝛ bꝛoðeꝛ Æþelꝛed. and hiꝛ ꝛꝑuꝛtre. Kyneburꝝ ⁊ Kyneꝛuuith. ⁊ ꝛeo mynꝛtre halgode ꝛeo æꝛcebiꝛcop Deuꝛdedit oꝛ Cantꝛaꝛbyꝛiꝝ. ⁊ ꝛeo biꝛcop oꝛ Roꝛecæꝛtre. Ithamaꝛ. ⁊ ꝛeo biꝛcop oꝛ Lundone. þe pæꝛ Pina gehaten. and ꝛeo Mynꝛcene biꝛcop. Ieꝛuman pæꝛ gehaten. ⁊ Tuda biꝛcop. And þæꝛ pæꝛ Pilfꝛiþ pꝛeoꝛt. þe ꝛiþþon pæꝛ biꝛcop. ⁊ þæꝛ pæꝛon ælle hiꝛ þegnaꝛ þe pæꝛon on hiꝛ kyneꝛice. Ða ꝛeo mynꝛtre pæꝛ gehalgod on ꝛancte Petꝛeꝛ nama. ⁊ ꝛ̄. Pauleꝛ. ⁊ ꝛ̄. Andꝛ̄. þa ꝛtod ꝛeo kyninꝝ up toꝛoꝛen ealle hiꝛ þægna. ⁊ cpæð luddoꝛ ꝛtæfne.—Ðancod puꝛ̄ð hit þon hæge ælmihti God þiꝛ puꝛ̄ðꝛcipe ꝑ heꝛ iꝛ gedon. ⁊ ic pile puꝛ̄ðigen þiꝛ ðæi Cꝛiꝛt ⁊ ꝛ̄ce Peteꝛ. ⁊ ic pille ꝑ ge ealle getiðe mine poꝛðe.—Ic Pulfeꝛe giꝛe to ðæi ꝛ̄ce Petꝛe. ⁊ þone abbode Saxulf. ⁊ þa munecaꝛ oꝛ þe mynꝛtre. þaꝛ landeꝛ. ⁊ þaꝛ pateꝛeꝛ. ⁊ meꝛeꝛ. ⁊ ꝛenneꝛ. ⁊ peꝛeꝛ. ⁊ ealle þa landeꝛ þa þæꝛ abuton liggeð. þa oꝛ mine kyneꝛice ꝛindon. ꝛneolice. ꝛpa þet nan man na haue þæꝛ nan onꝛtinꝝ. buton ꝛeo abbot. ⁊ ꝛe munecaꝛ.—Ðaꝛ iꝛ ꝛe giꝛe. Fꝛam Medeꝛhamꝛtede to Noꝛð-buꝛh. ⁊ ꝛꝑa to þet ꝛtede þet man cleopeð Foliꝛ. ⁊ ꝛꝑa æl ꝛe ꝛeon ꝛiht to Ꝿꝛendic. ⁊ ꝛꝛa Ꝿꝛendic to ꝑ ꝛteode þe man cleopeð Feþeꝛ-muþe. ⁊ ꝛꝑa ꝑ ꝛiht peie x. mile lanꝝ to Cuggedic. ⁊ ꝛꝑa to Raꝝ-

loved God; that they should come to him. And he fixed the day when men should hallow the minster. And when they were hallowing the minster, there was the king, Wulfere, and his brother Ethelred, and his sisters, Kyneburga and Kyneswitha. And the minster was hallowed by archbishop Deus-dedit of Canterbury; and the bishop of Rochester, Ithamar; and the bishop of London, who was called Wina; and the bishop of the Mercians, whose name was Jeruman; and bishop Tuda. And there was Wilfrid, priest, that after was bishop; and there were all his thanes that were in his kingdom. When the minster was hallowed, in the name of St. Peter, and St. Paul, and St. Andrew, then stood up the king before all his thanes, and said with a loud voice: "Thanks be to the high almighty God for this worship that here is done; and I will this day glorify Christ and St. Peter, and I will that you all confirm my words.—I Wulfere give today to St. Peter, and the abbot Saxulf, and the monks of the minster, these lands, and these waters, and meres, and fens, and wiers, and all the lands that thereabout lye, that are of my kingdom, freely, so that no man have there any ingress, but the abbot and the monks.—This is the gift. From Medhamsted to Northborough; and so to the place that is called Foleys; and so all the fen, right to Ashdike; and from Ashdike to the place called Fethermouth; and so in a right line ten miles[1] long to Ugdike; and so

[1] *Vid.* Chart. Lat. *Hist. Petrob.* and Spelman. *Glossar. voc.* leuca.

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ȝepilh. ȝ ꝼꝑa Raȝȝepilh v. mile to þe ꝓihte æ þe ȝaþ to Ælm ȝ to Ꝓiꝼebece. ȝ ꝼꝑa abutan III. mile to Þꝓokonholt. ȝ ꝼꝑa Þꝓokonholt ꝓiht þuꝓh al þe ꝼen to Deꝓeuoꝓde. þ iꝼ xx. mile lanȝ. and ꝼꝑa to Gꝓætecꝓoꝼ. ȝ ꝼꝑa Gꝓætecꝓoꝼ þuꝓh an ꝼcẏꝼ pætep Bꝓadan-æ hatte. ȝ þeonon VI. mile to Paccelade. and ꝼꝑa ꝼoꝓþ þuꝓh ælle þa meꝓeꝼ and ꝼeonneꝼ þa liȝȝen topaꝓd Þuntendune poꝓte. ȝ þaꝼ meꝓeꝼ and laceꝼ. Scælꝼꝓemeꝓe ȝ Ꝓitleꝼmeꝓe. ȝ ælle þa oþꝓe þa þaꝓ abutan liȝȝan. mid land ȝ mid huſeꝼ þa ꝓindon on æꝼt-halꝼe Scælꝼꝓe-meꝓe. ȝ þeonen ælle þa ꝼeonnon to Mebeꝼ-hamꝼtede. ȝ ꝼꝑa Mebeꝼhamꝼtede al to Ꝓelmeꝼ-ꝼoꝓde. ȝ ꝼꝑa Ꝓelmeꝼ-ꝼoꝓde to Cliue. ȝ þeonen to Æꝼtune. ȝ ꝼꝑa Æꝼtune to Stan-ꝼoꝓd. ȝ ꝼꝑa Stan-ꝼoꝓd ꝼꝑa ꝼꝑa þ pætep ꝓenneþ to ꝼeo ꝼoꝓen-ꝼꝑꝓecone Noꝓþ-buꝓh.—Þiꝼ ꝓindon þa landeꝼ ȝ þa ꝼeonneꝼ þe ꝼeo kẏninȝ ȝeꝼ into ꝼče Peteꝓeꝼ mẏnꝼtꝓe.—Þa cpæþ ꝼeo kẏninȝ. Þit iꝼ litel þeoꝼ ȝiꝼe. ac ic ꝓille þ hi hit hælden ꝼꝑa kẏnelice ȝ ꝼꝑa ꝼꝓeolice. þ þæꝓ ne be numen oꝼ na ȝeld. ne ȝaule. buton to þa munecan ane. Þuꝼ ic ꝓille ꝼꝓeon þiꝼ minꝼtꝓe. þet hit ne be undeꝓ-þeþ buton Rome ane. ȝ hideꝓ ic ꝓille þ pe ꝼecan ꝼče Peteꝓe. ealle þa þa to Rome na maȝen ꝼaꝓen. Betꝓix þaꝼ poꝓde þa ȝeoꝓnde ꝼeo ab-bode þet he ꝼcolde him tẏþian þet he at him ȝeoꝓnde. ȝ ꝼeo kininȝ hit him tẏde. Ic haue heꝓe ȝodeꝼꝓihte mu-necaꝼ. þa polden Þꝓohtien heꝓe liꝼ on

to Ragwell[1]; and from Ragwell[1] five miles to the main river that goeth to Elm and to Wisbeach; and so about three miles to Trokenholt; and from Troken-holt right through all the fen to Der-worth; that is twenty miles long; and so to Great Cross[2]; and from Great Cross[2] through a clear water called Bradney; and thence six miles to Paxlade; and so forth through all the meres and fens that lye toward Huntingdon-port; and the meres and lakes—Shelfermere and Wit-tlesey mere, and all the others that there-about lye; with land and with houses that are on the east side of Shelfermere; thence all the fens to Medhamsted; from Medhamsted all to Welmsford[3]; from Welmsford[3] to Clive; thence to Easton; from Easton to Stamford[4]; from Stam-ford[4] as the water runneth to the afore-said Northborough."—These are the lands and the fens that the king gave un-to St. Peter's minster.—Then quoth the king: "It is little—this gift—but I will that they hold it so royally and so free-ly, that there be taken therefrom neither gild nor gable, but for the monks alone. Thus I will free this minster; that it be not subject except to Rome alone; and hither I will that we seek St. Peter, all that to Rome cannot go." During these words the abbot desired that he would grant him his request. And the king granted it. "I have here (said he) some good monks that would lead their life in retirement, if they wist where. Now

[1] Raggewith, *Chart. Lat.*
[2] Gratescros, *Chart. Lat.*
[3] Walmisford, *Chart. Lat.*
[4] So *Chart. Lat.*

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ankep-petle. gip hi pipten hpepe. Oc hep ip an igland þ man cleopeð Ancanig. and ic pile þer geopnen. þ pe moten þæp pincen an mynptpe ꝛ̌e Mapie to loue. þet hi moten þæp punen þa þa hepe lip pilen læden mid pibbe and mid pepte. Đa andpypode peo kyning ⁊ þup cpæð. Saxulp la leop. ne þet an þ þu geopnept. oc ealle þa þing þ ic pat þet þu geopnept on upe Dnihtnep halpe. ppa ic lupe ⁊ tyðe. And ic bidde þe. bpoþep Æþelped. ⁊ mine ppuptpe Cynebuph ⁊ Cynepuuith. pop iupe paple alepednepre. þet ge beon pitnepre. ⁊ þ geo hit pnite mid iupe pingpe. And ic bidde ealle þa þa æptep me cumen. beon hi mine punep. beon hi mine bpeþpe. ouþep kyningap þa æptep me cumen. þ upe gyfe mote ptanden. ppa ppa hi pillen beon del-nimende on þa ece lip. ⁊ ppa ppa hi pilen ætbeopptan þet ece pite. Spa hpa ppa upe gipe ouþep oþpe godene manne gyfe panpiað. panpie him peo heopenlice iatepapd on heopen-pice. And ppa hpa ppa hit eceð. ece him peo heopenlice iatepapd on heopen-pice.—Đap pindon þa pitnep þe þæp pæpon. ⁊ þa þ geppiten mid hepe pingpe on Cpipter mele. and ietten mid hepe tunge. Đet pæp. pipst peo kyning Pulpepe. þe þ peoptnode pipst mid hip popde. ⁊ pibbon mid hip pingpe gepnat on Cpipter mel. ⁊ þup cpæð. Ic Pulpepe kyning. mid þap kyningap. ⁊ mid eopleр. ⁊ mid heopotogap. and mid þegnap. þap gepitnepre minep gipep. toponan þone æncebipcop Deup-dedit ic hit pertnia mid Cpipter mel. ✠ And ic Oppi. Nopð-himbpe kyhere is an island, that is called Ankerig; and I will request, that we may there build a minster to the honour of St. Mary; that they may dwell there who will lead their lives in peace and tranquillity." Then answered the king, and quoth thus: "Beloved Saxulf, not that only which thou desirest, but all things that I know thou desirest in our Lord's behalf, so I approve, and grant. And I bid thee, brother Ethelred, and my sisters, Kyneburga and Kyneswitha, for the release of your souls, that you be witnesses, and that you subscribe it with your fingers. And I pray all that come after me, be they my sons, be they my brethren, or kings that come after me, that our gift may stand; as they would be partakers of the life everlasting, and as they would avoid everlasting punishment. Whoso lesseneth our gift, or the gift of other good men, may the heavenly porter lessen him in the kingdom of heaven; and whoso advanceth it, may the heavenly porter advance him in the kingdom of heaven."—These are the witnesses that were there, and that subscribed it with their fingers on the cross of Christ, and confirmed it with their tongues. That was, first the king, Wulfere, who confirmed it first with his word, and afterwards wrote with his finger on the cross of Christ, saying thus: "I Wulfere king, in the presence of kings, and of earls, and of captains, and of thanes, the witnesses of my gift, before the archbishop Deus-dedit, I confirm it with the cross of Christ." ✠—"And I Oswy, king of the Northumbrians, the friend

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ning. þeos mynstres freond. ⁊ þes abbotes Saxulf. hit loue mid Cristes mel. ✠—And ic Sighere kyning hit tyðe mid Cristes mel. ✠—And ic Sibbi kyning hit write mid Cristes mel. ✠—And ic Æþelred. þes kyninges broþer. þet ilce tyde mid Cristes mel. ✠—And ƿe. þes kyninges swustre. Cyneburh ⁊ Cyneswith. ƿe hit louien.—And ic. Kantƿarabyrig ærcebiscop. Deus-dedit. hit tyðe.—Siþþan þa getton hit ælle þa oþre. þe þær ƿæron. mid Cristes mel. ✠ Ðet ƿæron be nam. Ithamar. biscop of Rofecestre. ⁊ Ƿine biscop of Lundene. ⁊ Ieruman. se ƿæs Myrcene biscop. ⁊ Tuda biscop. ⁊ Ƿilfrid preost. seo ƿæs siððon biscop. ⁊ Eoppa preost. þe seo kyning Ƿulhfere seonde to bodian cristendome on Ƿiht. ⁊ Saxulf abbot. and Immine ealdorman. and Eadberht ealdorman. and Herefrid ældorman. ⁊ Ƿilberht ældorman. ⁊ Abon ældorman. Æðelbold. Brordan. Ƿilberht. Ælhmund. Freþegis. Ðas ⁊ feola oþre þa ƿæron þær. kyninges þeorest men. hit geotton ealle :· Ðes ƿrit ƿæs geƿriton æfter ure Drihtnes acennednesse DCLXIV. þes kyninges Ƿulhferes seoueþende gear. þes ærcebiscopes Deus-dedit IX. gear. Leidon þa Godes curs. ⁊ ealre halgane curs. ⁊ al cristene folces. þe ani þing undyde ꝥ þær ƿæs gedon. Sƿa beo hit. seið alle. Am̄.

of this minster, and of the abbot Saxulf, commend it with the cross of Christ." ✠—"And I Sighere, king, ratify it with the cross of Christ." ✠—"And I Sibbi, king, subscribe it with the cross of Christ." ✠—"And I Ethelred, the king's brother, granted the same with the cross of Christ." ✠—"And we, the king's sisters, Kyneburga and Kyneswitha, approve it."—"And I archbishop of Canterbury, Deus-dedit, ratify it."—Then confirmed it all the others that were there with the cross of Christ ✠: namely, Ithamar, bishop of Rochester; Wina, bishop of London; Jeruman, bishop of the Mercians; and Tuda bishop; and Wilfrid priest, who was afterwards bishop; and Eoppa[1] priest, whom the king, Wulfere, sent to preach christianity in the isle of Wight[2]; and Saxulf abbot; and Immine alderman, and Edbert alderman, and Herefrith alderman, and Wilbert[3] alderman, and Abo alderman; Ethelbald, Brord, Wilbert, Elmund, Frethegis. These, and many others that were there, the king's most loyal subjects, confirmed it all. This charter was written after our Lord's nativity 664—the seventh year of king Wulfhere—the ninth year of archbishop Deus dedit. Then they laid God's curse, and the curse of all saints, and all christian folks, on whosoever undid any thing that there was done. "So

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[1] Coppa, *Chart. Lat.* From a similar mistake of the Saxon E, and its resemblance to C, we find the celebrated Montesquieu gravely descanting on the Saxon nobles, whom he calls *Coples*, instead of Eorles. This is excusable, perhaps, in a French writer; but in this path of error we find Sir J. Dalrymple as gravely following him.

[2] *Vid. infr. an.* 661.

[3] Yitbert, *Chart. Lat.* between Eadberht and Herefrith; which seems to be a corruption of Eadbert.

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—Ða þir þing pær gedon. þa reonde reo kyning to Rome to reo papa Uitalianur þe þa par. ⁊ gernnde þ he rcolde tý-þian mid hir ppit. ⁊ mid hir bletringe. eal þir rorrpnecene þing. And reo papa reonde þa hir ppit þur cpæþend. Ic Uitalianur papa geate þe. Pulhrepe cyning. ⁊ Deur-dedit ærcebircop. ⁊ Saxulr abb'. ealle þe þing þe ge gernon. ⁊ ic rorbede þet ne kyning. ne nan man. ne haue nan onrting. buton þon abb' ane. ne he ne herrumie nan man. buton þone papa on Rome. ⁊ re ærce-bircop on Cantparbyrig. Gir hpa þir tobreke ð æni þing. rċe Petre mid hir rpeord him adylige. Gir hpa hit hælt. ꝼ. Petre mid heorne keie undo him heoren-rice:—Dur pær reo mynrtre Medeshamrtede agunnen. þ man rið-þon cleopede Burh.—Siþþon com an oþre ærceb' to Cantparbyrig. reo pær gehaten Theodorur. rpiþe god man ⁊ pir. ⁊ heold hir rinoð mid hir bircoper. ⁊ mid þe lerede-rolc. Ða pær Pinrpid. Mýncene bircop. don or hir bircop-rice. and Saxulr abb' par þær gecoren to bircop. and Cuðbald. munec or þe relue mynrtre. pær coren to abbot. Dir rinað par gehalden æfter-en ure Drihtner acennednerre reox hundred pintra. and III. and hund reo-renti pintra:]

DCLVII.

An. DCLVIII. Der Cenpalh[a] ge-reaht æt Peonnum pið Pealar. ⁊ hý[b] gerlymde oð Pedridan[c]. Dir pær ge-

be it," saith all, "Amen."—When this thing was done, then sent the king to Rome to the pope Vitalianus that then was, and desired, that he would ratify with his writ and with his blessing, all this aforesaid thing. And the pope then sent his writ, thus saying: "I Vitalianus, pope, grant thee, king Wulfhere, and Deus-dedit archbishop, and abbot Saxulf, all the things that you desire. And I forbid, that any king, or any man, have any ingress, but the abbot alone; nor shall he be subject to any man, except the pope of Rome and the archbishop of Canterbury. If any one breaketh any thing of this, St. Peter with his sword destroy him. Whosoever holdeth it, St. Peter with heaven's key undo him the kingdom of heaven."—Thus was the minster of Medhamsted begun, that was afterwards called Peter-borough[1]. Afterwards came another archbishop to Canterbury, who was called Theodorus; a very good man and wise; and held his synod with his bishops and with his clergy. There was Wilfrid, bishop of the Mercians, deprived of his bishopric; and Saxulf abbot was there chosen bishop; and Cuthbald, monk of the same minster, was chosen abbot. This synod was holden after our Lord's nativity 673 winters.

A.D. 658. This year Kenwal fought with the Welsh at Pen, and pursued them to the Parret. This battle was fought

[a] -pealh, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. *Vid. an.* 643. [b] heo, *Laud.* hi, *C.T.* B i. [c] Pedredan, *Laud.* Pedepedan, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] *Vid. an.* 963.

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ꝑohten ꝛíððan he oꝑ Eaꝛt-Engluma com. and he ꝓæꝛ þæn bIII. ȝeaꝛ on ꝓꝛæcec. ðýðeꝛ hæꝑde hine Penda aðꝛýꝛenede". ⁊ ꝓicꝛ benumenee. ꝑoꝛꝑon fꝑ he" hiꝛ ꝛꝓuꝛtoꝛanꝛ ꝑoꝛlet:

after his return from East-Anglia, where he was three years in exile. Penda had driven him thither and deprived him of his kingdom, because he had discarded his sister.

DCLIX.

An. DCLX.h Þeꝛ Æȝelbꝛýhtibiꝛcopk ȝeꝛat ꝑꝛomlCenꝑalleme. ⁊ Ꝓine heolð þone biꝛcopðomn III. ȝeaꝛ. And ꝛeo Æȝelbýꝛhtionꝑenȝ Paꝛiꝛianaꝓ biꝛcopðomeꝛꝛq. on Galꝑalumꝛ be Siȝneꝛ:

A.D. 660. This year bishop Egelbert departed from Kenwal; and Wina held the bishopric three years. And Egelbert accepted the bishopric of Paris, in Gaul, by the Seine[1].

An. DCLXI. Þeꝛ CenꝑalhtȝeꝑeahtuonxEaꝛtꝛonyon Poꝛꝛenteꝛ-býꝛiȝ. ⁊ ȝeheꝛȝaðeꝛ Ꝓulꝑheꝛe Pendinȝ oðaÆꝛceꝛðune. And Cuþꝛeðbꝛ Cꝛichelminȝ. ⁊ Cenbýꝛhtcc ýninȝd on anum ȝeaꝛe ꝑoꝛðꝑeꝛðane. And on Ꝓiht ȝeheꝛȝaðeꝛ Ꝓulꝑheꝛe Pendinȝ. and ȝeꝛealðe ꝒihtꝑaꝛanfÆþelꝑalðeꝛ. Suð-Seaxna cýninȝeh. ꝑoꝛðon þeiꝓulꝑheꝛe hinekonꝑenȝ æt ꝑulꝓihte. And Eoꝑꝑa mæꝛꝛeꝓꝛeoꝛtl. be Ꝓilꝑeꝛðeꝛmꝑoꝛðen. ⁊ °Ꝓulꝑheꝛeꝛ cýninȝeꝛ". bꝛohte Ꝓiht-ꝑaꝛumꝓꝑulꝓiht æꝛeꝛtq mannaꝛ:

A.D. 661. This year, at Easter, Kenwal fought at Pontesbury; and Wulfhere, the son of Penda, pursued him as far as Ashdown. Cuthred, the son of Cwichelm, and king Kenbert, died in one year. Into the isle of Wight also Wulfhere, the son of Penda, penetrated, and transferred the inhabitants to Ethelwald, king of the South-Saxons, because Wulfhere adopted him in baptism. And Eoppa, a mass-priest, by command of Wilfrid and king Wulfhere, was the first of men who brought baptism to the people of the isle of Wight.

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a Engla, *Laud.* b on ꝓꝛæce III. ȝeaꝛ. þýðeꝛ hine hæꝑde Penda aðꝛæꝑeðne. *Cant.* So nearly *C.T.* Bi. c ꝓꝛecce-ꝛíð, *Laud.* d aðꝛeꝑeðne, *Laud.* e -menne, *Cant.* f From *Laud.* g ꝛꝓuꝛtoꝛ, *Laud.* ꝛꝓeoꝛtoꝛan, *Cant.* ꝛꝓeoꝛtoꝛ an, *C.T.* Bi. *l.* ꝛꝓeoꝛtoꝛ. h DCLIX. *Laud.* i Æȝlbꝛihtꝛ, *Laud.* Æȝelbꝛihtꝛ, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. Æþelbýhtꝛ, Gibs. *Vid. an.* 650. k Abs. *Cant. C.T.* Bi. l ꝓham, *Cant.* m -pala, *Laud.* Kenꝑeale, *Cant.* Cenꝑeale, *C.T.* Bi. n -ðome, *Laud.* býꝛceoꝑðome, *Cant.* o ꝛeo, *Laud.* p Peꝛꝛa, *Laud. Cant.* q biꝛceoꝑ- *Cant. C.T.* Bi. r Galꝑealum, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. s Siȝene, *Laud.* t -ꝑealh, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. u ꝑeaht, *Laud.* x So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. in, Gibs. y Eaꝛtꝛan, *Cant.* z -ȝoðe, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. a on, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. b So *Laud. Cant.* Cuþꝓeðe, Whel. c Centbꝛihtꝛ, *Laud.* d cinȝ, *Cant.* e -ꝛeꝛðon, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. f Ꝓihtꝛaꝛum, *Laud.* incorrectly. g Æþelꝛolðe, *Laud. Cant.* Aþelꝛolðe. ꝛuþ-ꝛexana cýnȝe. *C.T.* Bi. h cininȝa, *Laud.* cýnȝ, *Cant.* i From *Cant.* k hiꝛ, *Cant.* l Abs. *Laud. Cant. Cot.* ꝓꝛeꝛbiteꝛ, *C.T.* Bi. m So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. Ꝓilꝑꝛíðeꝛ, *Cot.* Ꝓilveꝛðeꝛ, Gibs. n hæꝛe, *Cot.* o So *Laud.* --Ꝓulꝑheꝛeꝛ cýnȝeꝛ, *Cot.* Ꝓulꝑheꝛe cýninȝ, Whel. Ꝓulꝑheꝛe cýnȝ, *Cant.* Ꝓulꝑheꝛe cinȝ, *C.T.* Bi. p -paꝛan, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. q æꝛoꝛt, *Laud.* aꝛoꝛ, *Cot.* r From *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* Bi.

[1] "*Kenwalchius West-Saxonicam provinciam in duas parochias divisit, et episcopo Winæ in civitate Wenta sedem episcopatus tribuit. Unde Agelberhtus episcopus graviter offensus in Galliam rediit, et episcopatum Parisiacæ civitatis accepit.*"—Flor. *Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 7.

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DCLXII. DCLXIII.

An. DCLXIV. Þeꝛ ꝛunne aþýꝛtꝛnoðe[a] [b]on v. non. Maii". ⁊ Ecenbꝛýhtᶜ. Cantꝛaꝛa cýninᵹᵈ. ꝛoꝛðꝛeꝛðe. [e]⁊ Ecᵹbꝛihtᵉ hiꝛ ꝛunu ꝛenᵹ to þam ꝛice". And Colman miþ hiꝛ ᵹeꝛeꝛum ꝛoꝛ to hiꝛ cýððe. [f]And þý ylcan ᵹeaꝛe. pæꝛ" micel man-cpealm [e]on Bꝛýtene iᵹland. ⁊ on þam cpealme ꝛoꝛðꝛeꝛðe Tuda biꝛcop. ⁊ pæꝛ bebýꝛᵹeð on Paᵹele". And Ceaddaᵍ ⁊ Pilꝛeꝛðʰ pæꝛonⁱ ᵹehadode. And þýᵏ ylcan ᵹeaꝛe. ˡꝛeo æꝛcebiꝛcop" Deuꝛ-dedit ꝛoꝛðꝛeꝛðe:

A.D. 664. This year the sun was eclipsed[1], on the eleventh of May; and Erkenbert[2], king of Kent, having died[3], Egbert[4] his son succeeded to the kingdom. Colman with his companions this year returned to his own country[5]. This same year there was a great plague in the island Britain, in which died bishop Tuda, who was buried at Wayleigh[6]—Chad[7] and Wilferth were consecrated—And archbishop Deus-dedit died.

DCLXV. DCLXVI.

[[b]An. DCLXVII. [m]Þeꝛ Oꝛꝛiu ⁊ Ecbꝛihtᵉ ꝛendon Pihheaꝛd ꝛꝛeoꝛt to Rome". þ hine man ꝛcolde halᵹian þaꝛⁿ to æꝛcebiꝛcope [n]to Cantuaꝛb'". ac he ꝛoꝛðꝛeꝛðe ꝛona ꝛꝛaº he þiðeꝛ com:]

A.D. 667. This year Oswy and Egbert sent Wighard, a priest, to Rome, that he might be consecrated there archbishop of Canterbury; but he died as soon as he came thither[8].

An. DCLXVIII. [p]Þeꝛ Ðeodoꝛuꝛ man hadode to æꝛcebiꝛceope". [b]⁊ ꝛende hine to Bꝛýtene":

A.D. 668. This year Theodore was consecrated archbishop[9], and sent into Britain[10].

An. DCLXIX. Þeꝛ Ecbýꝛhtᵍ cýninᵹʳ ꝛealde Baꝛꝛe mæꝛꝛeˢ-ꝛꝛeoꝛteᵗ Raculꝛ. mýnꝛteꝛ onᵘ to týmbꝛianne:

A.D. 669. This year king Egbert gave to Bass, a mass-priest, Reculver—to build a minster upon.

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[a] aþeꝛtꝛnoðe, *Laud.* aþeoꝛtꝛnoðe, *Cant.* [b] From *Laud. Cot.* [c] Ecenbꝛihtᵉ, *Laud.* Eaꝛkenbꝛihtᵉ, *Cant.* Aꝛcenbꝛihtᵉ, *C.T.* B i. [d] cinᵹ, *Cant.* cýᵹ, *C.T.* B i. [e] From *Laud.* [f] So *C.T.* B i. On þiꝛꝛum ᵹeaꝛe com. *Laud.* [g] Ceaddᵉ, *Laud.* [h] So *C.T.* B i. *Laud. Cant.* -ꝛeꝛð, Gibs. [i] pæꝛan, *Cant.* [k] on þam, *Laud.* [l] From *Laud.* ꝛeo, as usual, for ꝛe, N.S. [m] Þeꝛ Pihhaꝛd ꝛende to Rome. ealꝛꝛa Oꝛꝛi cýᵹ ⁊ Ecᵹbýꝛht hine ꝛendan. *Cot.* [n] From *Cot.* [o] þaꝛ, *Cot.* [p] Þeꝛ Uitalianuꝛ ꝛe papa ᵹehadode Theodoꝛuꝛ to aꝛcebiꝛcop. *Laud.* ᵹehalᵹode Ðeodoꝛ. *Cot.* [q] Ecᵹbꝛihtᵉ, *Laud.* Ægbꝛihtᵉ, *Cant.* Ecᵹbꝛihtᵉ, *C.T.* B i. [r] cinᵹ, *Cant.* [s] Abs. *Laud. Cot.* [t] pꝛeoꝛt, *Laud.* [u] Abs. *Laud.*

[1] "Eclipꝛiꝛ añ añ (*annos ante*) LXXIII."—*Fragm. Chron. ap.* Waul. p. 288. written in the year 737; from which if we deduct 73 years, we shall find the notice of the eclipse to correspond with that of the Saxon Chronicle.

[2] *Vid. an.* 640.

[3] "*Pridie iduum Julii.*"—Thorn.

[4] *al.* Egebertus and Vigeberhtus. *An.* 673. Ecbryhtus.

[5] *Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 26.

[6] Pegnaleth, Bed. So Gibson; but Leland reads Vegnalech. "*Tuda raptus est de mundo, et in monasterio, quod vocatur Vegnalech, honorifice sepultus.*"—Leland. from Bed. *Collect.* ii. 143. ed. 1774.

[7] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 28.

[8] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 29.

[9] "*Sub die* VII. *kal. Aprilis.*"—Bed.

[10] "VI. *kal. Junii.*"—Bed. "VI. *kal. Julii.*"—Thorn.

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An. DCLXX. Her forðferde Osweo[a]. Norðan[b]-hymbra cyning. [c]on xv. kl. Mar'ʺ. and Ecferð[d] [c]his sunuʺ ricsode æfter him. And Hloðere feng to biscopdome ofer Ƿest-Seaxena[e] land[f]. Ægelbyrhtes[g] biscopes nefa. and heold vii. gear. and[h] Deodor[i] biscop hine gehalgode[k]. [l]And se Osweo wæs [m]Æðelferðing. Æðelferð' Æðelricing. Æðelric Iding. Ida Eoppingʺ:-

A.D. 670. This year died Oswy, king of Northumberland, on the fifteenth day before the calends of March; and Egferth[1] his son reigned after him[2]. Lothere, the nephew of bishop Egelbert, succeeded to the bishopric over the land of the West-Saxons, and held it seven years. He was consecrated by archbishop Theodore. Oswy was the son of Ethelfrith, Ethelfrith of Ethelric, Ethelric of Ida, Ida of Eoppa.

An. DCLXXI. Her wæs þæt micele[n] fugla wæl:-

A.D. 671. This year happened that great destruction among the fowls[3].

An. DCLXXII. Her forðferde Cenwalh[o] cing[p]. and Seaxburh[q] [r]heold an gear rice. his cwenʺ. æfter him:-

A.D. 672. This year died king Cenwal; and Sexburga his queen held the government one year after him.

An. DCLXXIII. Her Ecbryht[s]. Cantwara cyning. forðferde. [t]And ðy ilcan[u] geare wæs sinoð[x] æt Heortfordan[y]. And sce Æðeldryð[z] ongon[a] ꝥ mynster æt Ely[b]:-

A.D. 673. This year died Egbert, king of Kent; and the same year there was a synod at Hertford[4]; and St. Etheldritha began that monastery at Ely[5].

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[a] Osswu, *Laud.* [b] Norð- *Cant.* [c] From *Laud.* [d] Ægferð, *Cant.* Ecgferð, *C.T.* B i. Ecverð, Gibs. [e] Ƿeast-Seaxum, *Laud.* Ƿessexna, *C.T.* B i. almost invariably from this year. [f] From *Cant.* abs. *C.T.* B i. *Laud.* *Cot.* Whel. [g] Æglbrihtes, *Laud.* Ægelbrihtes, *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. Æþel- Gibs. as before, *an.* 660. [h] From *Laud.* *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. [i] Deodorus, *Laud.* [k] halgode, *Laud.* [l] Abs. *Laud.* [m] So *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. -ferðing. -ferð, Gibs. [n] miccle, *Cant.* [o] Kenwealh, *Cant.* [p] From *Cot.* [q] Sexburh, *Laud.* [r] an geare rixade his cwen. *Laud.* his cwen rixade an gear. *Cot.* his cwen rixode æfter him an gear. *Cant.* I. gér rixode his cwén. *C.T.* B i. [s] Egbriht, *Laud.* Ægbriht, *Cant.* Ecg- *C.T.* B i. [t] and Deodorus ærcebiscop gesomnode. *Cot.* [u] From *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. [x] seonoð, *Cant.* [y] -forde, *Laud.* -forda, *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. [z] So *Cot.* -brið, *Laud.* -bryht, Whel. *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. [a] agan, *Laud.* ongann, *Cant.* agann, *Cot.* ongann ꝥ menster, *C.T.* B i. [b] Helige, *Laud.* Elige, *Cant.* *C.T.* B i.

[1] Ecgfridus, Bed. *hod.* Everth, Everet, &c.

[2] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iv. 5.

[3] From the equivocal signification of the word wæl, Henry of Huntingdon and Matthew of Westminster have derived an ingenious story of a great *battle* among the birds, &c. Not so Ethelwerd and Florence of Worcester, who are better interpreters of the Saxon annals.

[4] "*Convenimus autem die* 24° *mensis Septembris, indictione primâ, in loco qui dicitur Herutford.*"—Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* iv. 5. *Vid. Concilia,* edited by Spelman and Wilkins.

[5] "*A.D.* 673. *Virgo Etheldreda in loco eminentiori in Ely monasterium construxit, prope fluentis alveum, et centum utriusque sexus sub monachali habitu congregavit: quibus ipsa prima abbatissa præfuit, consecrata ab Wilfrido episcopo. Duravit hoc monasterium sub abbatissarum regimine* 197 *annis, usque ad annum D.* 870, *quo quidem anno ecclesia Eliensis a paganis combusta est.*"—*Annal. Monast. Eliensis.*

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An. DCLXXIV. Dep penz Æpcpine to pice on Pepc-Seaxum. [a]pe pæp Cenpupinz. Cenpup Cenpeppingz. Cenpeppð Cuþgilpingz. Cuþgilp Ceolpulpingz. Ceolpulp Cynpicingz. Cynpic Cepdicingz".

A.D. 674. This year[1] Escwin succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex. He was the son of Cenfus, Cenfus of Cenferth, Cenferth of Cuthgils, Cuthgils of Ceolwulf, Ceolwulf of Cynric, Cynric of Cerdic.

An. DCLXXV. Dep Pulphepe Pendinz. ȝ Æpcpine Cenpupinz[b] zepuhton æt Bedan-heapde[c]. And þý[d] ylcan zeape Pulphepe poppfepde. ȝ Æþelpeð penz to pice:- [[e]On hip time þa peonde he to Rome Pilfpið bipcop to þam pape þe þa pep. Agaðo he pæp zehaten. ȝ cýðde him mid pnit ȝ mid popde. hu hip bpeðpe. Peada ȝ Pulpheþe. ȝ pe abbot Saxulf. heapden pnoht an minptpe. Medeshamptede pæp zehaten. ȝ ꝑ hi hit heapden zefpeod. pið kýninz ȝ pið bipcop. of ealle þepdom. ȝ bed him ꝑ he pcolde ꝑ zeten mid hip pnit. ȝ mid hip bletpunze. And peo papa peonde þa hip zeppite to Enzlalande þup cpeðende. Ic Agaðo. papa of Rome. znete pel peo pupðfulle Æþelpeð. Mýncene kýninz. ȝ pe æncebipcop Deodopum of Cantpapbýpiz. ȝ peo Mýncene bipcop. Saxulf. peo æp pæp abbot. ȝ alle þa abbotep þa pindon on Enzlalande. Godep znetinze. ȝ minne bletpunze. Ic haue zeheopd peo kýninzep Æþelpedep zeopnunze. ȝ þep æncebipcopep Deodopup. ȝ þep bipcopep Saxulfep. ȝ þep abbotep Cuþbaldep.

A.D. 675. This year Wulfhere, the son of Penda, and Escwin, the son of Cenfus, fought at Bedwin. The same year died Wulfhere, and Ethelred succeeded to the government. In his time sent he to Rome bishop Wilfrid to the pope that then was, called Agatho, and told him by word and by letter, how his brothers Peada and Wulfhere, and the abbot Saxulf, had wrought a minster, called Medhamsted; and that they had freed it, against king and against bishop, from every service; and he beseought him that he would confirm it with his writ and with his blessing. And the pope sent then his writ to England, thus saying: "I Agatho, pope of Rome[2], greet well the worthy Ethelred king of the Mercians, and the archbishop Theodorus of Canterbury, and Saxulf the bishop of the Mercians, who before was abbot, and all the abbots that are in England; God's greeting and my blessing. I have heard the petition of king Ethelred, and of the archbishop Theodorus, and of the bishop Saxulf, and of the abbot Cuthbald; and I will it, that

[a] Abs. *Laud.* [b] From *Laud.* [c] Biedan- *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] þa, *Laud.* [e] A Norman interpolation from *Laud.* to the end of the year. It has been very incorrectly reprinted by Wilkins, *Concil.* i. 49.

[1] *An.* 656. R. Dicet.

[2] *Vid.* Hug. Cand. *ap.* Sparke, p. 9; *Monast. Angl.* i. 66; and Gunton's *History of Peterborough Minster.*

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ȝ ic hit pille þ hit on ælle pyre beo ypa ypa ge hit yppecon hauen. And ic bebeode oȝ Godes half. ȝ s. Petres. ȝ ealra halȝan. ȝ ealre hadode hæde. þet ne kyninȝ. ne biscop. ne eorl. ne nan man ne haue nan onstinȝ. ne ȝafle. ne ȝeld. ne feorðinȝ, ne nanes cinnes þeudom ne nime man oȝ þ abbotrice oȝ Medeshamstede. Ic beode æc. þ þe scýnbiscop ne seo syndlece. þ he ne hadinȝ ne haleȝinȝ ne do on þis abbotrice. buton seo abbot hit him bidde. ne biscoppite. ne synað. ne nanes kinnes þinȝ na haue þæs nan onstinȝ. And ic pille þ seo abbot beo ȝehealden for legat oȝ Rome ofer eal þ iȝlande. ȝ hpilc abbot þe beð þær coren oȝ þe munecan. þ he beo ȝebletsad oȝ þan ærcebiscop oȝ Cantpar-býriȝ. Ic pille ȝ týðe. þ hpilc man sra haued behaten to faren to Rome. ȝ he ne muȝe hit forþian. ouþer for untrumnisse. ouþer for laueðes neode. ouþer for haueleste. ouþer for hpilces cinnes oþer neod he ne muȝe þær cumon. beo he oȝ Englelande. ouþer oȝ hpilc oðer iȝland beo he. cume to þ mynstre on Medeshamstede. ȝ haue þ ilce forȝuenesse oȝ Cristе. ȝ s. Peter. ȝ oȝ þone abbot. ȝ oȝ þone muneca. þ he sceolde hauen ȝif he to Rome fore: Nu bidde ic þe. broþer Deodorus. þ þu lete bedon ȝeond æl Englelande. þet seo synað sunðe ȝesadenod. ȝ þis pinte sunðe ȝenedd ȝ ȝehealdon.

it in all wise be as you have spoken it. And I ordain, in behalf of God, and of St. Peter, and of all saints, and of every hooded head, that neither king nor bishop, nor earl[1], nor any man whatever, have any claim, or gable, or gild, or levy, or take any service of any kind, from the abbey of Medhamsted. I command also, that no shire-bishop[2] be so bold as to hold an ordination or consecration within this abbacy, except the abbot intreat him, nor have there any claim to proxies, or synodals, or any thing whatever of any kind. And I will, that the abbot be holden for legate of Rome over all that island; and whatever abbot is there chosen by the monks, that he be consecrated by the archbishop of Canterbury. I will and decree, that, whatever man may have made a vow to go to Rome, and cannot perform it, either from infirmity, or for his lord's need, or from poverty, or from any other necessity of any kind whatever, whereby he cannot come thither, be he of England, or of whatever other island he be, he may come to that minster of Medhamsted, and have the same forgiveness of Christ and St. Peter, and of the abbot, and of the monks, that he should have if he went to Rome. Now bid I thee, brother Theodorus, that thou let it be proclaimed through all England, that a synod be gathered, and this writ be read and observed. Also I

[1] So in the Norman-Saxon original; but it must be recollected, that the title was not at this time in existence. *Vid an.* 656

[2] *i. e.* "No *diocesan* bishop." *Parochianus pontifex* and *episcopus diœceseos*,—*Chart. Lat.*

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Al ꝥa ic beode ꝥe. Saxulf biꝥcop. ꝧ ꝥa ꝥa ꝥu hit geornert. ꝧ ꝥeo mynꝥre beo ꝥriheo. ꝥa ic forbeode ꝥe. ⁊ ealle ꝥe biꝥcopaꝛ ꝥe æꝛꝥeꝛ ꝥe cumon oꝛ Criꝥte ⁊ oꝛ ealle hiꝛ halgan. ꝧ ge nan onꝥing ne hauen oꝛ ꝧ mynꝥre. buton ꝥa micel ꝥa ꝥone abbot pile: Nu pille ic hit ꝥegge mid worde. ꝧ hꝥa ꝥa halt ꝥiꝛ ꝥriꝛe ⁊ ꝥiꝛ bode. ꝥa wurde he eꝛre wunienде mid God ælmihti on heuenrice. ⁊ hꝥa ꝥa hit tobriceð. ꝥa wurde he amanꝥumed. ⁊ aniðroð mid Iudaꝛ. ⁊ mid ealle deoꝛle on helle. buton he cume to dedbote. Amen.—Ðaꝛ ꝥriꝛ ꝥeonde ꝥeo papa Agaðo. ⁊ an hundred ⁊ fiꝛ ⁊ tpenti biꝛcoper. bi Pilfrid æꝛcebiꝛcop oꝛ Eoꝛerwic to Englalande: Ðiꝛ wæꝛ gedon æꝛꝥeꝛ ure Driht̃ner acennednerre dclxxx. þeꝛ kininger vi. geaꝛ Æðelredeꝛ. Ða heot ꝥeo kining þone æꝛcebiꝛcop Ðeodoꝛuꝛ. ꝧ he ꝥolde ꝥetton ealle gepitene mot æt þone ꝥtede ꝧ man cleopeð Heatfelde. Ða hi wæꝛon þæꝛ gegadeꝛod. þa leot he ꝛædon þa gewrite. þe ꝥeo papa þideꝛ ꝥende. ⁊ ealle hit getton. ⁊ fulfeoꝛtnodon. Ða ꝥede ꝥe kyning. Ealle þa þing þe min broþeꝛ Peada. ⁊ min broðeꝛ Wulfere. and mine ꝥuꝛteꝛ. Cineburh ⁊ Kyneꝛuið. geaꝛon ⁊ getton ꝥce Peteꝛ ⁊ þone abbot. þa pile ic ꝧ ꝛtande. ⁊ ic pile on min dæi hit æcon foꝛ heꝛe ꝛaple. and foꝛ minre ꝛaple. Nu gife ic ꝥce Peteꝛ to dæi. into hiꝛ minꝥre. Medeꝛhamꝥede. þaꝛ landeꝛ. ⁊ eal ꝧ þæꝛ to liggeð. þet iꝛ. Bꝛedune. Hꝛepingaꝛ. Cedenac. Spineyhæfed. Heam-

tell thee, bishop Saxulf, that, as thou desirest it, that the minster be free, so I forbid thee, and all the bishops that after thee come, from Christ and from all his saints, that ye have no demand from that minster, except so much as the abbot will. Now will I say in a word, that, whoso holdeth this writ and this decree, then be he ever dwelling with God almighty in the kingdom of heaven. And whoso breaketh it, then be he excommunicated, and thrust down with Judas, and with all the devils in hell, except he come to repentance. Amen!"—This writ sent the pope Agatho, and a hundred and twenty-five bishops, by Wilfrid, archbishop of York, to England. This was done after our Lord's nativity 680, the sixth year of king Ethelred. Then the king commanded the archbishop Theodorus, that he should appoint a general Wittenmoot at the place called Hatfield. When they were there collected, then he allowed the letter to be read that the pope sent thither; and all ratified and confirmed it. Then said the king: "All things that my brother Peada, and my brother Wulfere, and my sisters, Kyneburga and Kyneswitha, gave and granted to St. Peter and the abbot, these I will may stand; and I will in my day increase it, for their souls and for my soul. Now give I St. Peter to-day into his minster, Medhamsted, these lands, and all that thereto lyeth; that is, Bredon, Repings, Cadney, Swineshead[1], Hanbury[2],

[1] Suinesheued, *Chart. Petrob.*

[2] Heanbrig, *Chart. Petrob.*

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bỹrig. Lodersac[a]. Scuffanhalch. Cofterford. Stretford. Wætlleburne. Luffeard[b]. Æðelhuniglond. Barfanig. Dar landes ic gife fce Petes eal fpa fpeolice fpa ic feolf hit ahte. 7 fpa þ nan min æftengengles þæs nan þing of ne nime. Gif hpa hit doð. þes papa cafes of Rome. 7 ealne bircope cufes he habbe. 7 hefe ealne þe hes be gewitnesse. 7 þis ic festnie mið Cristes tacne. ✠ Ic Deodorus. æncebircop of Cantparaburig. am pitnesse of þas gewrite of Medeshamstede. 7 ic festnie mið min gewrite. 7 ic amansumie ealle þa þæs ani þing ofbreke. 7 ic bletsie ealle þa þe hit healden. ✠ Ic Pilfrið. æncebi' of Eferpic. ic eam pitnesse of þas gewrite. and ic gæte þæs ilce cuðes. ✠ Ic Saxulf. þe ærest first abbot. and nu eam biscop. ic gife hi min cuð 7 ealle min æftengengle. þe þis tobreket.—Ic Ostriðe. Æðelredes cwen. hit tyðe.—Ic Adrianus legat hit wete.—Ic Putta. biscop of Rofecestre. ic hit writte.—Ic Waldhere. biscop of Lundene. hit festnie.—Ic Cuðbald. abbot hit geate. fpa þet hpa fpa hit breket. ealne biscope cuðunge and eal Cristene soces he hafe. Amen:]

Lodeshall[1], Scuffanhall, Cosford, Stratford, Wattleburn, Lushgard[2], Ethelhun-island[3], Bardney[4]. These lands I give St. Peter just as freely as I possessed them myself; and so, that none of my successors take any thing therefrom. Whoso doeth it, have he the curse of the pope of Rome, and the curse of all bishops, and of all these that are witnesses here. And this I confirm with the token of Christ." ✠ "I Theodorus, archbishop of Canterbury, am witness to this charter of Medhamsted; and I ratify it with my hand, and I excommunicate all that break any thing thereof; and I bless all that hold it." ✠ "I Wilfrid, archbishop of York, am witness to this charter; and I ratify this same curse." ✠ "I Saxulf, who was first abbot, and now am bishop, I give my curse, and that of all my successors, to those who break this."—"I Ostritha, Ethelred's queen, confirm it."—"I Adrian[5], legate, ratify it."—"I Putta, bishop of Rochester, subscribe it."—"I Waldhere, bishop of London, confirm it[6]."—"I Cuthbald, abbot, ratify it; so that, whoso breaketh it, have he the curing of all bishops and of all christian folk. Amen."

An. DCLXXVI. Der Æfcpine forðferde. 7 Hædde feng to biscopdome[c].

A.D. 676. This year, in which Hedda succeeded to his bishopric, Escwin died;

[a] Perhaps this ought to be Lodes-halc or -halch, like the termination of Scuffan-halch. For Cedenac, however, I presume we ought to read Cedenae, as there is still a place in Lincolnshire called Cadney.

[b] Luffeard, Gibs. [c] bỹrceop. *Cant.*

[1] Lodeshale, *Chart. Petrob.*

[2] Lusgerd, *Chart. Petrob.* Hug. Cand.

[3] Hethelhuniglond, *Chart. Petrob.*

[4] Barchanig, *Ch. Pet.* Hug. Cand. for Barthanig.

[5] "*Et Joannes Romanus legatus.*"—*Chart. Pet.* Hug. Cand. &c.

[6] "*Et omnes comites, et principes terræ totius Angliæ.*"—*Chart. Petrob.* Hug. Cand.

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[a]ȝ Centpine ſeng to Weſt-Seaxna[b] ſice". [c]ȝ ſe Centpine pæſ Cynegilſing. Cynegilſ Ceolpulfing", And [d]Æþelred. Mýrcna" cyning. [e]oferhergade Cent-lanð":

DCLXXVII.

An. DCLXXVIII. Þeſ oþþde[f] cometa ſe ſteorra [g]on Auguſte". [h]ȝ ſcan III. monþaſ ælce morgen" [g]ſwilce ſunne beam". And Wilfriþ[i] biſcop[k] pæſ adrifen of hiſ biſcopdome[l] from Ecgferðe[m] cyninge. [n]ȝ man gehalgode II. biſcopaſ on hiſ ſtal. Boſan to Deſum. ȝ Eatan to Beornicum. And man gehalgode Lindiſſarum to biſcope Eadhed. ſe pæſ on Lindiſſi æroſt biſcopa":

An. DCLXXIX. [o]Þeſ Ælfwine pæſ oſſlegen". [g]be Tſentan. þær þæſ Ecgferð ȝ Æþelred gefuhton". And heſ[g] ſče Æþeldriþ[p] forðferde. [q]And Coluðesburh forbarn[r] mid godcundum[s] fýre":

An. DCLXXX. Þeſ gefæt Ðeodoruſ arcebiſcop ſinoð[t] on Hæð-felda. [u]forðon þe[x] he polde þone Criſtes[y] geleafan[z] gerihtan". And þý ylcan[a]

and Centwin obtained the government of the West-Saxons, Centwin was the son of Cynegils, Cynegils of Ceolwulf. Ethelred, king of the Mercians, in the mean time, over-ran the land of Kent.

A.D. 678. This year appeared the comet-star in August, and shone every morning, during three months, like a sun-beam. Bishop Wilfrid being driven from his bishopric by king Everth, two bishops were consecrated in his stead, Bosa over the Deirians, and Eata over the Bernicians. About the same time also Eadhed was consecrated bishop over the people of Lindsey, being the first in that division.

A.D. 679. This year Elwin was slain, by the river Trent, on the spot where Everth and Ethelred fought. This year also died St. Etheldritha; and the monastery of Coldingham was destroyed by fire from heaven[l].

A.D. 680. This year[n] archbishop Theodore appointed a synod at Hatfield[3]; because he was desirous of rectifying the belief of Christ[4]; and the

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[a] From *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* Bi. [b] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [c] So *Cant. C.T.* Bi. abs. *Laud.* [d] Æþelred Mýrcne. *Cant.* [e] -gode Cent-lond. *Cant.* [f] atеopede, *Laud.* oþeopde, *Cant.* ætýpde, *Cot.* [g] From *Laud.* [h] From *Laud. Cot.* ȝ ſcan þrý monþaſ on æfne morgen. *Cot.* [i] Wilfreð, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. *Vid. an.* 644. [k] býſceop, *Cant.* [l] -ſtole, *Cot.* [m] So *C.T.* Bi. Ecferðe, *Laud.* Ecfriðe, *Cot.* Ægferðe, *Cant.* Ecgverð, Gibs. [n] From *Laud. Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* [o] Þeſ man ofſloh Ælfwine. *Laud.* [p] -ðrið, Whel. [q] From *Laud. Cot.* [r] forðferde, *Cot.* [s] -dan, *Cot.* [t] ſeonoð, *Cant.* [u] to gerihtanne Criſtes geleauan, *Cot.* [x] From *Laud. Cant.* [y] Chriſtes, *Cant.* [z] gelæfan, *Laud.* [a] Abs. *Laud.*

[l] "*His temporibus monasterium virginum, quod Coludi urbem cognominant,—per culpam incuriæ flammis absumptum est.*"—Bed. *Hist. Eccl.* iv. 25.

[n] *An.* 683. R. Dicet.

[3] Hethlege, Ethelw. Hæthfeld, Flor. Hathfelde, M.West. *Vid. MS. Laud. an.* 675.

[4] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iv. 17. Wilkins, *Concil.* i. 51.

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ȝeare forðferde Hild abbodisse[a] [b]on Streoneshealle:

An. DCLXXXI. [c]Her man halgode Þrumbryht[d] biscop to Hagustaldes-ea. ⁊ Þrumwine Pihton[e]. forðan [f]hy hyrdon þas[g] hiderh. [i]Her on þyssum ȝeare[k] Centwine ȝefliemde Bryt-wealas[l] oð sæ:

DCLXXXII. DCLXXXIII.

[i]An. DCLXXXIV. Her on þyssum ȝeare sende Ecgferiþ here on Scottas. ⁊ Bryhte hiss ealdorman mid. ⁊ earmlice hi Godes cyrican hyndan ⁊ bærndon:

An. DCLXXXV. [m]Her hæt Ecgferiþ cining ȝehalgian Cuðbeorht to biscope. ⁊ Þeodorus archiepiscop hine ȝehalgode on Eoforwic. þam forman Eastron dæge. to biscope to Hagustaldes-ham. forþam Þrumbryht þær adon of þam biscopdome. And þy ilcan ȝeare [n]man ofsloh Ecgferiþ cining [i]be norðan fæ. ⁊ mycelne here mid him on XIII. kl. Iunii. He þær XV. winter cining. ⁊ Aldfriþ his broðor feng æfter him to rice. [o]Se Ecgferiþ wæs Osric. Osric Æðelfriðing. Æðelfriþ Æðelricing. Æðelric Iding. Ida Eoppinȝ: And her Ceadwalla ongan æfter rice winnan. [p]Se Ceadwalla wæs [q]Coenbyrhting. Coenbyrht Ceaddinȝ. Ceadsame year died Hilda, abbess of Whitby[1].

A.D. 681. This year[2] Trumbert was consecrated bishop of Hexham, and Trumwin bishop of the Picts; for they were at that time subject to this country. This year also Centwin pursued the Britons to the sea.

A.D. 684. This year Everth sent an army against the Scots[3], under the command of his alderman Bright, who lamentably plundered and burned the churches of God.

A.D. 685. This year king Everth commanded Cuthbert to be consecrated a bishop; and archbishop Theodore, on the first day of Easter, consecrated him at York bishop of Hexham; for Trumbert had been deprived of that see[4]. The same year Everth was slain by the north sea, and a large army with him, on the thirteenth day before the calends of June. He continued king fifteen winters; and his brother Elfrith succeeded him in the government. Everth was the son of Oswy, Oswy of Ethelferth, Ethelferth of Ethelric, Ethelric of Ida, Ida of Eoppa. About this time Ceadwall began to struggle for a kingdom. Ceadwall was the son of Kenbert, Kenbert of Chad, Chad

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[a] -bessa, *Laud.* abbatissa, *Cant.* abbudeysse, *C.T.* B i. [b] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] From *Laud. Cot.* [d] Þrumbyrht, *Cot.* [e] So *Cot.* Pihtum, *Laud.* [f] hi hyrað, *Cot.* [g] Abs. *Cot.* [h] þider, *Cot.* [i] From *Laud.* [k] DCLXXXII. *Laud.* DCLXXXIII. *C.T.* B i. [l] Bryttas, *Cant.* [m] From *Laud.* to And þy ilcan. &c. [n] Ecgferiþ mon ofsloh. *Ben.* And þy ylcan geare Ecgferiþ wæs Osreoing. &c. Whel. [o] From Whel. *Cant.* abs. *Laud.* [p] Abs. *Laud.* [q] Cenbrihting. Cenbriht Ceaddinȝ. Ceadda Cuþing. *Cant. C.T.* B i. Cadinȝ. Cada. Gibs.

[1] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iv. 23.

[2] *An.* 683. R. Dicet.

[3] Hiberniam, Flor. from Bede.

[4] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iv. 27, 28.

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ða Cuþaing'. Cuþa Ceaplining. Ceaplin Cynricing. Cynric Cerdicing". ⁊ Mul þær Ceadpallan broðor. ⁊[a] [b]þone mon eft" on Cent forbærnde:· And Hlo-
ðhere[c]. [d]Cantpara cining". þy ylcan geare forðferde. And man[e] gehalgode Iohannes on Agustalð to biscope. ⁊ he þær þær oþþe Pilferð in com. Syððan feng Iohannes to Ceastre-biscopdome. forðan Bosa biscop þær forðferen. Ða þær Pilferð his preost fyððan gehalgod Ceastre to biscope. ⁊ for to his mynstre on Deirapuda":· [[f]Der pearð on Brytene blodi ren. ⁊ meolc ⁊ buter purdon gerende to blode:·]

An. DCLXXXVI. Der Ceadpalla[g] and Mul [d]his broðor" Cent ⁊ Piht forhergedon[h]. [[i]Ðær Cædpala ger into ðe Petres minstre Medeshamstede Hoge. ð is in an igland Heabur-eahg hatte. þa þær abbot on þære minstre. Egbalð þær gehaten. heo þær re þridde abbot æfter Saxulfe. þa þær Deodorus ærceb' on Cent:·]

An. DCLXXXVII. Der Mul pearð on Cent forbærned[k]. ⁊ oþþe XII. men mid him. ⁊ þy geare[l] Ceadpalla[g] eft Cent forhergade[m]:·]

An. DCLXXXVIII.[n] Der for Ceadpala[o] [p]cining to Rome". [q]⁊ fulpiht on-

of Cutha, Cutha of Ceawlin, Ceawlin of Cynric, Cynric of Cerdic. Mull, who was afterwards consigned to the flames in Kent[1], was the brother of Ceadwalla. The same year died Lothhere, king of Kent; and John was consecrated bishop of Hexham, where he remained till Wilferth was restored, when John was translated to York on the death of bishop Bosa. Wilferth his priest was afterwards consecrated bishop of York, and John retired to his monastery[2] in the woods of Deira. This year there was in Britain a bloody rain, and milk and butter were turned to blood.

A.D. 686. This year Ceadwall and his brother Mull spread devastation in Kent and the isle of Wight. This same Ceadwall gave to St. Peter's minster, at Medhamsted, Hook; which is situated in an island called Egborough. Egbald at this time was abbot, who was the third after Saxulf; and Theodore was archbishop in Kent.

A.D. 687. This year was Mull consigned to the flames in Kent, and twelve other men with him; after which, in the same year, Ceadwall over-ran the kingdom of Kent.

A.D. 688. This year[3] Ceadwall went to Rome, and received baptism at the

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[a] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] þone eft man. *C.T.* B i. After this sentence in *C.T.* B i. we find the death and genealogy of Ecgferth. [c] Lofere, *Laud.* Lofhere, *Cant.* Dlotere, *Cot.* [d] From *Laud. Cot.* [e] From *Laud.* [f] From *Cot.* N.S. [g] -pala, *Laud.* -pealla, *C.T.* B i. Mul ⁊ Ceadpalla. *Cant.* [h] -goðan, *Laud. Cot. Cant.* -godon, *C.T.* B i. [i] From *Laud.* N.S. [k] bærned, *Laud.* [l] geara, *Laud.* gere, *C.T.* B i. [m] -gode, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] So Gibs. from *Laud.* An. DCLXXXIX. *Cot.* Whel. [o] -palla, *Cant.* -pealla, *C.T.* B i. [p] Abs. Whel. *Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. [q] From *Cot. Cant.* Whel. *C.T.* B i. and onfeng fulluht æt Serzium þam papan. ⁊ he him scop Petrum to name. Gibs. from *Laud.* N.S.

[1] *Vid. infr. an.* 687.

[2] Beverley-minster, in Yorkshire.

[3] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccl.* v. 7; and king Alfred's Saxon translation.

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ꝑenᵹ ꝼꝛam þam papan Seꝛᵹie[a]. ⁊ ꝑe papa hine het Peꝛꝛuꝛ". ⁊ he [b]ꝛýþþan' ymbe vii. niht" ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde [c]on xii. kal. Mai. unden Cꝛiꝛtes cla̅ðum". [d]⁊ he þæꝛ ᵹebýꝛᵹed innan ꝛ̄ce Petꝛes cýꝛican". [e]⁊ hes̄ Ine ꝼenᵹ to Weꝛt-Seaxna ꝛice æꝼteꝛ him". ꝑe[f] ꝛixade[g] xxxvii.[h] pintꝛa. [i]⁊ he ᵹetýmbꝛade þæt mýnꝛteꝛ æt Glæꝛtinᵹabýꝛiᵹ". ⁊[k] ꝛýðða̅n ᵹepat[l] to Rome. ⁊ þæꝛ [m]ꝛunode oð hiꝛ endedæᵹ". Done[n] þæꝛ ꝑe Ine Cenꝛedinᵹ. Cenꝛed Ceolꝛaldinᵹ. Ceolꝛald þæꝛ Cýnegilꝛes bꝛoðuꝛ[o]. ⁊ þa pæꝛon beᵹen[p] Cuðꝛines ꝛuna Ceaꝛlinᵹes. Ceaꝛlin Cýnꝛiciᵹ. Cýnꝛic Ceꝛdiciᵹ.

hands of Sergius the pope, who gave him the name of Peter; but in the course of seven nights afterwards, on the twelfth day before the calends of May, he died in his crisom-cloths[1], and was buried in the church of St. Peter.—To him succeeded Ina in the kingdom of Wessex, and reigned thirty-seven winters. He founded the monastery of Glastonbury; after which he went to Rome, and continued there to the end of his life. Ina was the son of Cenred, Cenred of Ceolwald; Ceolwald was the brother of Cynegils; and both were the sons of Cuthwin, who was the son of Ceawlin; Ceawlin was the son of Cynric, and Cynric of Cerdic.

DCLXXXIX.

An. DCXC. Dꝛ. Deodoꝛuꝛ aꝛcebiꝛcop[q] ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde. [r]De pæꝛ xxii. pintꝛa biꝛcop". [s]⁊ he pæꝛ bebýꝛᵹed innan Cantꝛaꝛbýꝛiᵹ". [t]⁊ [u]ꝛenᵹ Beoꝛhtꝛald[x] to þam biꝛceoꝛdᵹme". [r]on kl. Iulii. he pæꝛ æꝛ[y] abbot on Raculꝛe". [z]Æꝛ þiꝛꝛan[a] pæꝛun[b] Romaniꝛce[c] biꝛcopaꝛ. [r]⁊ ꝛýðða̅n pæꝛun[b] Enᵹliꝛce". [d]Da pæꝛon

A.D. 690. This year archbishop Theodore, who had been bishop twenty-two[a] winters, departed this life[s], and was buried within the city of Canterbury. Bertwald, who before this was abbot of Reculver, on the calends of July succeeded him in the see; which was ere this filled by Romish bishops, but henceforth with

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[a] From *Cot.* abs. Whel. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] Abs. Whel. *C.T.* B i. þæꝛ ymb vii. niht. *Cant.* binnan vii. nihtan. *Cot.* ⁊ ymb vii. niht he ꝛeꝛde ꝼoꝛð. *C.T.* B i. [c] Abs. *Cot. Cant.* Whel. *C.T.* B i. [d] ⁊ he ꝑeaꝛð bebýꝛᵹed innan ꝛ. Petꝛes mýnꝛtꝛe. *Cot.* abs. *Cant.* Whel. *C.T.* B i. [e] Æꝛteꝛ him undeꝛꝛenᵹ ꝛice Ina. *Cot.* Dꝛ. Ine ꝼenᵹ to Weꝛt-Seaxna ꝛice. *Cant.* Whel. Weꝛꝛexna, *C.T.* B i. to ꝛice on Wæꝛt-Sæxna. Gibs. from *Laud.* N.S. [f] ⁊, *Cant. C.T.* B i. ⁊ he, *Cot.* Whel. [g] heold, *Cant.* Whel. *C.T.* B i. [h] So *Cot.* Whel. *Cant. C.T.* B i. xxvii. *Laud.* [i] From Whel. [k] Abs. Whel. [l] ᵹeꝛde, *Cot.* [m] ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde, *Cot.* [n] Donne, *Cant.* abs. *Laud.* to the end of the year. [o] -ðoꝛ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] From *Cant.* [q] -ꝛceoꝛ, *Cant.* [r] From *Laud. Cot.* [s] From *Laud.* [t] An. dcxcii. *Laud. Cot.* [u] Bꝛihtwoldus wæꝛ ᵹecoꝛen to æꝛceb'. *Laud.* waꝛ Bꝛihtwold ᵹecoꝛen to aꝛceb'. *Cot.* [x] Bꝛihtwold, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [y] Abs. *Cot.* [z] An. dcxcii. *Laud.* [a] From *Laud.* hiꝛon, *Cot.* [b] þæꝛon, *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. [c] -niꝛcan, *Cot.* [d] From *Laud. Cot.* an. dcxcii. *Vid. an.* 694.

[1] unden Cꝛiꝛtes cla̅ðum, Sax. unden cꝛiꝛman, Ælfr. Bed.—*in albis adhuc positus*, West. from Bede, *an.* 689. The *chrysom*, in Latin *chrismale*, is a white hood of cloth or linen placed upon the head of a person baptized.

[2] So Bed. Flor. Brompt. xii. in *mss. Vid. an.* 668.

[3] "xiii. *kal. Octobris.*"—Flor. Thorn. *Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* v. 8. He was a native of Tarsus in Cilicia, the birth-place of St. Paul.

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II. ciningaſ on Cent. Pihtred[a] and Pæbheaſd″:·

DCXCI. DCXCII.

[b]An. DCXCIII. Dеſ pæſ Bſihtpald gehalgod to æſcebiſcop ſſam Godune. Galpala biſcope[c]. on v. non. Iul. [d]Innan þaſ tÿd″ Giſemund·[e]ſe pæſ″ biſcop [f]on Dſoue-cieſtſe″. ſoſðfeſde. ⁊ Bſihtpald aſcb'[e] gehalgode[g] Tobian[h] on hiſ ſteall[i]. [k]And Dſÿhtelm pæſ oſ lÿfe gelæd″:·

An. DCXCIV. Dеſ Cantpaſe[l] geþingodan[m] pið Ine. ⁊ [n]him geſealdon[o]″ [p]xxx. þuſenda″ punda[q] [e]to ſſeondſcipe″. ſoſðon þe hi æſ Mul [e]hiſ bſoðoſ″ ſoſbæſndon. And Pihtred ſeng to Cantpaſa ſice. ⁊ heold hit[e] [r]xxxiii. pintſa″. [s]Se Pihtred pæſ Ecgbÿſhting. Ecgbÿſht Encenbÿſhting. Encenbÿſht Eadbalding. Eadbald Æþelbÿſhting″:· [[e]And ſona þaſ þe he cing paſ. he het gadeſian mÿcel concilium on þaſe ſtope þe iſ geclÿpod Baccancelde. on þaſe paſ Pihtred ſittende Cantpaſe cing. and ſe aſceb' oſ Cantuaſebÿſi Bſihtpald. ⁊ ſe biſcop Tobiaſ

English. Then were there two kings in Kent, Wihtred[1] and Webherd[2].

A.D. 693. This year was Bertwald consecrated archbishop by Godwin[3], bishop of the Gauls, on the fifth day before the nones of July[4]; about which time died Gifmund[5], who was bishop of Rochester; and archbishop Bertwald consecrated Tobias in his stead. This year also Dryhtelm[6] retired from the world.

A.D. 694. This year the people of Kent covenanted with Ina, and gave him 30,000 pounds in friendship, because they had burned his brother Mull. Wihtred, who succeeded to the kingdom of Kent, and held it thirty-three winters, was the son of Egbert, Egbert of Erkenbert, Erkenbert of Eadbald, Eadbald of Ethelbert. And as soon as he was king, he ordained a great council to meet in the place that is called Bapchild[7]; in which presided Wihtred king of Kent, the archbishop of Canterbury, Brihtwald, and bishop Tobias of Rochester; and with them were collected

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[a] nihtſed, *Laud.* instead of uihtſed. [b] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. [c] So *Cot.* biſcop, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [d] On þÿſ timan, *Cot.* [e] From *Cot.* [f] From *Cot.* N.S. [g] gehadade, *Cot.* [h] þaſ-to Tobian, *Cot.* Tobiam, *C.T.* B iv. Geſmund—Dſÿhtelm, *ibid.* [i] loh, *Cot.* N.S. *i.e. lieu, loco.* [k] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. Bſihtelm, Gibs. Dſÿhthelm, Ælfr. Bed. [l] -paſa, *Laud. i.e.* the genitive case before the verb! [m] þingodan, *Cot.* [n] hi giuan him, *Cot.* [o] -dan, *Cant.* [p] So *Laud. Cot.* xxx. manna. Whel. xxx. *C.T.* B i. omitting the horizontal line above for þuſenda. [q] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] þſe ⁊ tſenti pintſa. *Laud. Vid. an.* 694, 725. [s] Abs. *Laud.*

[1] Victredus, Bed. *hod.* Whiter.

[2] Suebheardus, Bed. Flor. Wedbard, Brompt.

[3] Godwino, Flor.

[4] "III. *kal. Julii.*"—Bed. *Vid. an.* 730.

[5] Gebmundus, Flor. from Bede.

[6] This brief notice of Dryhtelm, for so I find the name written in *C.T.* B iv. is totally unintelligible without a reference to Bede's Ecclesiastical History, v. 12; where a curious account of him may be found, which is copied by Matthew of Westminster, *an.* 699.

[7] *Vid.* Spelman, *Concil.* i. 189. Thorn, *Evident. Eccl. Christ. Cant.* Leland, *Collect.* ii. 56. Wilkins, *Concil.* 1. 56. and Somner, *Ant. Cant.* p. 231.

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of Hroue-ceastre. ⁊ mid heom abbodas ⁊ abbedessen. ⁊ manige pise menn. þæs þæron gegadenade. ealle to smeagende embe Godes cyscan bote. þa beoð innan Cent. Nu agann se cyng to specende. ⁊ sæde. Ic sylle þ ealle þa mynstra ⁊ þa cyscan þa þæron giuene ⁊ becwedene Gode to sylfmynte be geleafsulra cinga dagan. minra forengenglan. ⁊ be minra magon dagon. be Ægelbehtes cinges. ⁊ þara þe him æftes syligdan. swa beliuan Gode to sylfmynte ⁊ sæstlice standan á to ecnesse æure ma. Forðon ic Wihtred. eorðlic cing. snam þam heouenlice cinge onbysgd. ⁊ mid andan þare sihtsis-nisse[a] anæld. of uran ealdran sædran gesetnesse[b] ic habbe þ geleornod. þat nan læsede man nah mid rihte to stingan hine an anre cisican. na anan þara þingan þe to cyscan belimpð. And for þi stranglice ⁊ trylice we gesettað ⁊ demað. ⁊ on Godes naman þes ealmihtiges. ⁊ on ealra halgena. se forbeodað eallon uron æftengengan cingan. ⁊ ealdermannum. ⁊ eallan læsedan mannum. æure ænne hlauordscipe ouer cisscan. ⁊ ouer eallan heora þingan. þe ic oðde mine. yldran on ealdon dagan giuan Cristes to loue on ece edsydnesse. ⁊ ure hlæfdian sca Marian. ⁊ þan halgan apostolan. Ac loc. hwenne hit gesunde þ biscop. oðde abbod. obbe abbedesse. gesete of þysan liue. sy hit gecyðd þan arcb'. ⁊ mid his sæde ⁊ gebeahte sy gecosen swilce sunde beo. And his lif. se man sceal to swa ge-

abbots and abbesses, and many wise men, all to consult about the advantage of God's churches that are in Kent. Now began the king to speak, and said, "I will that all the minsters and the churches, that were given and bequeathed to the worship of God in the days of believing kings, my predecessors, and in the days of my relations,—of king Ethelbert and of those that followed him,- shall so remain to the worship of God, and stand fast for evermore. For I Wihtred, earthly king, urged on by the heavenly king, and with the spirit of righteousness annealed, have of our progenitors learned this, that no layman should have any right to possess himself of any church or of any of the things that belong to the church. And therefore, strongly and truly, we set and decree, and in the name of almighty God, and of all saints, we forbid all our succeeding kings, and aldermen, and all laymen, ever, any lordship over churches, and over all their appurtenances, which I or my elders in old days have given for a perpetual inheritance to the glory of Christ and our Lady St. Mary, and the holy apostles. And look! when it happeneth, that bishop, or abbot, or abbess, depart from this life, be it told the archbishop, and with his counsel and injunction be chosen such as be worthy. And the life of him, that shall be chosen to so holy a thing, let the archbishop examine, and his cleanness; and in no wise be chosen any one, or to so holy

[a] I aceneð superscribed in *Dom.* A viii. *i.e. regenerate.* [b] From *Dom.* A viii. abs. Gibs.

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þonne þýnge cýran. arece re arcb'[a]. ⁊ hir clænneſſe. ⁊ an ane piran ne puniðe gecoren nan. na to ſpa geþon in þingan gehalgod. butan þer arcb' næde:· Cyngar ſceolan ſettan eorlar. ⁊ ealdermen. ſcirineuan. ⁊ domeſmenn. ⁊ arcb'. ſceal Godes gelaþunge piſſian ⁊ næban: ⁊ birceparſ ⁊ abbodar ⁊ abbedeſſan. ⁊ þneoſtar ⁊ diaconar ceoſan ⁊ ſettan. ⁊ halgian and getrýman mid godan mýnegunga ⁊ foreþýrene. þe læſte þe æni of Godes heorde dyelie ⁊ loſie ——]

DCXCV. DCXCVI.

[b]An. DCXCVII. Her Suðan-hýmbre orſlogon Oſtriðe[c]. Æþelredes cpen[d]. Ecgfriðes ſpuſten[e]":·

DCXCVIII.

[f]An. DCXCIX. Her Pýhtar-ſlogon Berht ealdorman":·

DCC. DCCI.

[g]An. DCCII. Her Kenred feng to Suð-hýmbra rice":·

An. DCCIII. Her Hedde[h] birceop forðferde[i]. ⁊ he heold þone birceodom XXVII.[k] pinter[l] on Pintan-ceaſtre:·

An. DCCIV. Her Æþelred Pendinges Mercna[m] cýning. onfeng munuc-hade. ⁊ ſ rice heold XXIX. pintra. þa feng Cenred to:·

a thing consecrated, without the archbishop's counsel. Kings shall appoint earls, and aldermen, sheriffs, and judges; but the archbishop shall consult and provide for God's flock; bishops, and abbots, and abbesses, and priests, and deacons, he shall choose and appoint; and also sanctify and confirm with good precepts and example, lest that any of God's flock go astray and perish ——"

A.D. 697. This year[1] the Southumbrians[2] slew Ostritha, the queen of Ethelred, the sister of Everth.

A.D. 699. This year the Picts slew alderman Burt[3].

A.D. 702. This year Kenred assumed the government of the Southumbrians[2].

A.D. 703. This year[4] died bishop Hedda, having held the see of Winchester twenty-seven winters.

A.D. 704. This year Ethelred, the son of Penda, king of Mercia, entered into a monastic life, having reigned 29 winters[5]; and Cenred succeeded to the government.

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[a] There appears to be no chasm or defect here in the original MS. *Dom.* A viii. though Gibson has so printed the clause. The defect is rather at the end, after loſie, where the compiler of the Norman interpolation seems to have inserted much more of the *speech* of Wihtred, but afterwards obliterated it. [b] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. [c] Oſtreðe, *Cot.* [d] cpene, *Cot.* [e] ſpýſten, *Cot.* [f] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [g] From *Laud. Cot.* [h] Dæde, *Laud.* Dædde, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [i] foreferde, *Cant.* [k] XXXVII. *Cant. C.T.* B i. *Vid. an.* 676. [l] pintra, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [m] Mýrcena, *Cot.* Mircna, *Cant.* Mýrcna, *C.T.* B i. almost invariably. *Rex Mercæ*, H. Hunt.

[1] *An.* 696. M.West.

[2] "*Mercii, qui dicuntur Suthumbri, id est, illa pars Merciorum, quæ est à parte boreali Trent fluminis.*"—M.West.

[3] Brihtricum, M.West.

[4] *An.* 704. M.West.

[5] XXX. M.West. "XXIX. *et sepultus est apud Bardenie fæliciter.*"—H. Hunt.

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An. DCCV. Dep Ealdpeɒ[a]. Nopðan-hýmbpa cýmnz. ponðpepde [b]on xix. kl. Ianp. on Dnipfelda". [c]ȝ Seaxulf bipceop". [d]Ða penz Opped hip punu to pice":

A.D. 705. This year died Ealdferth[1], king of the Northumbrians, on the nineteenth day before the calends of January, at Driffield; and was succeeded by his son Osred. Bishop Saxulf also died the same year.

DCCVI.—DCCVIII.

An. DCCIX. Dep Aldhelm[e] bipcop ponðpepde. pe[f] pæp be Pepcan-puda[g] bipceop. [h]And pæp" todæled on popepeapdum[i] Danihelep[k] dazum on[l] tpa bipcoppcipa Pepc-Seaxna[m] lond[n]". ȝ æp hit pæp an. ofep heold[o] Daniel. ofep heold Aldhelm[p] bipcop[b]". Æftep Aldhelme[e] penz Fonðhepe[q] to. And Ceolped kinz[r] penz to Mýpcna pice. And Cenped fop to Rome. ȝ Offa mid him. [b]ȝ Cenped pæp þæp oð hip lifep ende". [s]And þi[t] ilcan zeape Pilfpið[u] bipcop ponðpepde on Undalum. ȝ hip lic man lædde to Ripum. De pæp bipcop. þone Ecgfpið[x] cining æp bedpap to Rome":

A.D. 709. This year died Aldhelm, who was bishop by Westwood. The land of the West-Saxons was divided into two bishoprics in the first days of bishop Daniel; who held one whilst Aldhelm held the other. Before this it was only one. Forthere[2] succeeded to Aldhelm; and Ceolred succeeded to the kingdom of Mercia. And Cenred went to Rome; and Offa with him. And Cenred was there to the end of his life. The same year died bishop Wilferth, at Oundle, but his body was carried to Ripon. He was the bishop whom king Everth compelled to go to Rome[3].

An. DCCX. [s]Dep Acca. Pilfpiðep pheopt. penz to þam bipcopdome þe he æp heold". And hep[y] Beophtfpýð[z] ealdopman[a] feaht pið Peohtap[b] [c]betpix Dæfe ȝ Cæfe". And Ine ȝ Nunna[d] [c]hip mæȝ[f]" zefuhton pið Gefente.

A.D. 710. This year[4] Acca[5], priest of Wilferth, succeeded to the bishopric that Wilferth ere held; and alderman Bertfrith fought with the Picts between Heugh and Carau. Ina also, and Nun his relative, fought with Grant,

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[a] Aldfpið, *Laud.* Alfpið, *Cot.* [b] From *Laud.* [c] Abs. *Laud. Cot.* [d] From *Laud.* ȝ Opped hip punu penz to pice. *Cot.* [e] Aldelm, *Laud.* Ealdhelm, *C.T.* B i. [f] peo, *Laud.* [g] Pepcan pele-puda, *Cant. Vid.* Ethelw. [h] ȝ peapð, *Cant.* [i] ponepýpdum, *Cot.* [k] Danieleſ, *Cot. C.T.* B i. [l] So *Laud. C.T.* B i. [m] -Sexana- *Cot.* Pepfexna land, *C.T.* B i. [n] landeſ, *Laud.* [o] healð, *Cot.* [p] Aldelm, *Laud. Cot.* [q] Fophepe, *Laud. Cot.* [r] From *Cant.* [s] From *Laud. Cot.* [t] þam, *Cot.* [u] Pilfpið, *Cot.* [x] Ecgfpið, *Cot.* [y] þam ylcan zeape, *Laud.* [z] Bpýhtfepð, *Cant.* Beopefpið, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [a] ealdep- *Cant.* [b] Pýhtaf, *Laud.* [c] From *Laud.* [d] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. Nun, *edd.* [e] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] mæi, *Laud.* N.S.

[1] So Ethelwerd. Alhfridus, Flor. Aelfridus, M.West.

[2] Fordhere, Bed. Forthredus, M.West.

[3] *Vid. an.* 678.

[4] *An.* 711. M.West.

[5] Eatta, M.West.

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[a]Þeala cyninge". [b]ꝥ þam ilcan geare man ofsloh Hygbald":-

DCCXI.—DCCXIII.

An. DCCXIV. Her forðferde Guðlac se[c] halga. [d]ꝥ Pipinus cing":-

An. DCCXV. Her Ine and Ceolred fuhton[e] æt Podnes-beorhe[f]:- [d]Her forðferde Dagobert se cing":-

An. DCCXVI. Her Osred. Norðanhymbra cyning[g]. wearð ofslægen [h]be suþan gemære". se hæfde XI.[i] winter rice[k] æfter Ealdferþe. Ða feng Cenred to rice. ꝥ heold II. gear. [l]Ða Osric. ꝥ heold XI. gear". And eac[b] on þam ilcan[m] geare Ceolred[n]. Myrcna cyning[o]. forðferde. ꝥ his lic lið[p] on Licet-felda[q]. ꝥ Æþelredes Pendinges on Beardan-igge[r]. And[s] þa feng Æþelbald[t] to rice on Mercum[u]. ꝥ heold XLI. winter[x]. Se[y] Æþelbald wæs Alweoing. Alweo Eawing. Eawa Pybbing[z]. þæs cyn is beforan awriten[m]. [a]And

king of the Welsh[1]; and the same year Hibbald was slain[2].

A.D. 714. This year[3] died Guthlac the holy, and king Pepin[4].

A.D. 715. This year[5] Ina and Ceolred fought at Wanborough[6]; and king Dagobert departed this life.

A.D. 716. This year[7] Osred, king of the Northumbrians, was slain near the southern borders. He reigned eleven winters after Ealdferth. Cenred then succeeded to the government, and held it two years; then Osric, who held it eleven years. This same year[8] died Ceolred, king of the Mercians. His body lies at Lichfield; but that of Ethelred, the son of Penda, at Bardney. Ethelbald then succeeded to the kingdom of Mercia, and held it one and forty winters. Ethelbald was the son of Alwy, Alwy of Eawa, Eawa of Webba, whose genealogy is al-

[a] þam king, *Cant.* þam cinge, *C.T.* B i. [b] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [c] seo, *Laud.* N.S. [d] From *Cot.* [e] gefuhton, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] -beorg, *Laud.* Podnes-beorge, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] cininga, *Laud.* cing, *Cant.* [h] From *Laud.* [i] IV. Whel. VII. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. *Vid. an.* 705. [k] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [l] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [m] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] Ceolpold, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] king, *Cant.* [p] restað, *Laud.* restat, *C.T.* B i. resteð, *C.T.* B iv. [q] Liceed-felda, *Cant.* [r] So *C.T.* B i. Bearðan-ege, *Laud.* Beardan-ege, *Cant.* [s] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] -bold, *Cot.* [u] Myrce, *Cot.* Myrcum, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [x] wintra, *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [y] From *Cant.* abs. Geneal. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [z] So *Cant.* Pyppinг, *C.T.* B i. Pybing, Gibs. [a] ꝥ Egberht se arwurða wer Ie hiwan to rihton Eastron ꝥ to sce. Petres scære gerende. *Cot.* So nearly *Laud. C.T.* B iv.

[1] *An.* 708. M.West. But Ethelwerd and Florence agree with the Saxon Chronicle. In the following sentence we find the former historian so closely translating from the Saxon, that he has by mistake joined the preposition wiþ to gerænte—"*contra Withgirēte*," &c.

[2] ——"*cujus initio pugnæ dux Higebaldus peremptus est.*"—M.West.

[3] "3 *id. Aprilis.*"—Flor.

[4] *An.* 715. Flor. [5] *An.* 716. M.West.

[6] Wothnesbeorhge, Ethelw. Wonsdike, Malmsb. Wonebirih, H. Hunt. Wodnesbeorh, Flor. Wodnesbirch, M.West. There is no reason, therefore, to transfer the scene of action to Woodbridge, as some have supposed from an erroneous reading. Much less are we to pay attention to the printed copy of Brompton, where we find *Bonebirih* for the *Wonebirih* of Huntington.

[7] *An.* 717. M.West.

[8] *An.* 719. M.West.

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Ecbyhtᵃ ꝑe arꝑeorðaᵇ ᶜꝑeꝛ on Híí″ þam ealonde þa munecaꝛ on ꝑyhtꝛ ge-cyꝛde. ꝓ ᵈhi Eaꝛtꝛon″ on ꝑihtꝛ heol-donᵉ. and þa ᶠcyꝛclican ꝑceaꝛe″:·

DCCXVII.

An. DCCXVIII. Hꝛ Inᵹilᵹ ᵍꝑoꝛðꝑeꝛde. Ineꝛ bꝛoðoꝛ″. ⁊ ʰhioꝛa ꝑꝛeoꝛtuꝛ pæꝛun″ Cꝛenbuꝛh ⁊ Cuðbuꝛh. ⁊ ꝑꝛoⁱ Cuðbuꝛh ᵏꝓ lyꝛ æt Ꝑinbuꝛnan aꝛæꝛde″. ˡ⁊ hio pæꝛ″ ꝑoꝛᵹiꝛen ᵐNoꝛþan-hýmbꝛa cýninᵹe Ealðꝛeꝛðe″. ⁊ hiⁿ be him liꝛᵹendumᵒ hiᵖ ᵹeðælðun:·

DCCXIX. DCCXX.

An. DCCXXI. Hꝛ Daniel biꝛcopᵠ ꝑeꝛdeʳ to Rome. And þý ýlcan ᵹeaꝛe Ine oꝛꝛloh Cýneꝛulꝛ. ˢþone æþelinᵹ″. ᵗAnd heꝛᵘ ꝑoꝛðꝑeꝛde ꝑe halᵹa biꝛcop Iohꝛ̄. ꝑe pæꝛ biꝛcop xxxiii. ᵹeaꝛa. ⁊ viii. monþaꝛ. ⁊ xiii. ðaᵹaꝛ″. ˣ⁊ hiꝛ lic ꝛeꝛtað in Beoꝛꝛlic″:·

An. DCCXXII. Hꝛ Æþelbuꝛh cꝛen toꝛeaꝛpʸ Tantun. þoneᶻ Ine æꝛ tým-bꝛde. And Ealðbꝛýht ꝓꝛecca[a] ᵹeꝛaꝛ on Suþꝛeᵹeᵇ. ⁊ on Suð-Seaxe. ᶜ⁊ Ine ᵹeꝛꝛeaht ꝓið Suð-Seaxumᵈ″:·

ready written[1]. The venerable Egbert about this time converted the monks of Iona to the right faith, in the regulation of Easter, and the ecclesiastical tonsure[2].

A.D. 718. This year died Ingild[3], the brother of Ina. Cwenburga and Cuthburga were their sisters. Cuthburga reared the monastery of Wimburn; and, though given in marriage to Ealdferth, king of Northumberland, they parted during their lives.

A.D. 721. This year bishop Daniel went to Rome; and the same year Ina slew Cynewulf, the etheling. This year also died the holy bishop John; who was bishop thirty-three years, and eight months, and thirteen days. His body now resteth at Beverley[4].

A.D. 722. This year queen Ethelburga destroyed Taunton, which Ina had formerly built; Ealdbert[5] wandered a wretched exile in Surrey and Sussex; and Ina fought with the South-Saxons.

ᵃ -bꝛihtꝛ, *Cant.* ᵇ aꝛꝛýꝛðа, *Cant. C.T.* B i. ᶜ So *Cant. C.T.* B i. pæꝛon in, Whel. ᵈ hie Eaꝛ-tꝛan, *Cant.* ᵉ healðan, *Cant.* ᶠ So *C.T.* B i. cýꝛclican, *Cant.* ᵍ Ineꝛ bꝛoðoꝛ. ꝑoꝛðꝑeꝛde. *Cant. C.T.* B i. ʰ heo ꝑꝛuꝛtꝛa pæꝛon, *Laud.* heoꝛa ꝑꝛiꝛtoꝛ pæꝛon, *Cant.* ⁱ ꝑeo, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. ᵏ aꝛæꝛde ꝓ lyꝛ æt Ꝑinbuꝛnan. *Cant.* macian het ꝓ mýnꝛtꝛeꝛ æt Ꝑinbuꝛnan. *Cot.* ˡ So *Laud.* pæꝛ. ⁊ hio. Whel. ⁊ heo pæꝛ. *Cant. C.T.* B i. ᵐ Noꝛðýmbꝛa. *Laud.* Ealðꝛeꝛðe. Noꝛþan-hýmbꝛa kinᵹe. *Cant.* — cýnᵹe. *C.T.* B i. ⁿ heo, *Laud.* hie, *Cant.* ᵒ So *Laud.* liꝛᵹendum, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. liꝛendum, Gibs. *C.T.* B i. ᵖ Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. hie, *Cant.* ᵠ From *Cot.* ʳ ꝑoꝛ, *Laud.* ˢ From *Laud.* ᵗ From *Laud. Cot.* ᵘ Abs. *Cot.* ˣ From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. ʸ toꝛæꝛꝛ, *Laud.* ᶻ So *Laud.* þe, *Cant.* ⁊, Whel. *C.T.* B i. for ꝓ. ᵃ ꝓꝛæccea, *Cant.* ᵇ So *Laud.* Suþꝛiᵹe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. Sꝺþꝛiᵹe, Gibs. ᶜ Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. ᵈ -Sexan, *Cant.* -Sexum, *C.T.* B i.

[1] *Vid. an.* 626.

[2] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* v. 23.

[3] Ingelsus, Flor. Ingilsus, M.West. but *C.T.* B i. has Inᵹilð.

[4] "*Sanctus Johannes, Eboracensis ecclesiæ episcopus, cum præ majore senectute minus episcopatui administrando sufficeret, ordinato pro se Wilfrido presbytero suo, secessit ad monasterium suum quod dicitur 'In silva Deirorum,' ibique vitam in conversatione Deo digna complens, cælestia nonis Maii conscendit.*"—Flor.

[5] Eadbertus, M.West.

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DCCXXIII. DCCXXIV.

An. DCCXXV. Dep Pihtpeð Cantpapa cýninz[a] fopðfepde. [b]on ix. kł. Mai. pe pixade xxxii.[c] pintpa". [d]þæp cýn ip bepopan. [e]ȝ Eaðbepht penz' [f]æptep him' [e]to Cent-pice". And Ine peaht pið Suð-Seaxan[g]. ȝ þæp opploh[h] Ealdbýpht [i]þone æþelinz. þe he æp utaplemde".

A.D. 725. This year died Wihtred king of Kent, on the ninth day before the calends of May[1], after a reign of thirty-two winters[2]. His pedigree is above[3]; and he was succeeded by Eadbert. Ina this year also fought with the South-Saxons, and slew Ealdbert, the etheling, whom he had before driven into exile.

DCCXXVI.

An. DCCXXVII.[k] Dep fopðfepde Tobiap. biscop in[l] Rofe-ceptpe[m]. [n]ȝ on hip ftal Bnihtpolð ærcebiscop zehalzode Aldulf to biscope".

A.D. 727. This year[4] died Tobias, bishop of Rochester; and archbishop Bertwald consecrated Aldulf bishop in his stead.

An. DCCXXVIII.[o] Dep Ine fepde[p] to Rome. [q]and þæp hip feoph zefealde". ȝ fenz Æðelheapd to Pepc-Seaxna pice [r]hip mæi". ȝ heold hit[f] xiv. zeap. [s]And þý ilcan zeape zefuhton[t] Æþelheapd ȝ Oppald pe æþelinz. [u]ȝ pe Oppald" pæp Æþelbaldinz. Æþelbald Cýnebaldinz. Cýnebald Cuðpininz. Cuðpine Ceaplininz".

A.D. 728. This year[5] Ina went to Rome, and there gave up the ghost. He was succeeded in the kingdom of Wessex by Ethelhard his relative, who held it fourteen years; but he fought this same year with Oswald the etheling. Oswald was the son of Ethelbald, Ethelbald of Cynebald, Cynebald of Cuthwin, Cuthwin of Ceawlin.

An. DCCXXIX. [x]Dep cometa pe pteopna hine ofiepde[y]. ȝ pč[z] Ecz-

A.D. 729. This year appeared the comet-star, and St. Egbert died in Iona[6].

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[a] cinz, *Cant.* [b] From *Laud. Cot.* [c] xxxiii. *Cot.* [d] Abs. *Laud.* to And Ine, *&c.* [e] From *Petrob.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [f] From *Cot.* [g] Seaxum, *Laud.* [h] opploze, *Cant.* [i] From *Laud.* [k] dccxvi. *Cot.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [l] of, *Cot.* [m] Þnoue-ceaptep, *Cot.* [n] ȝ Bnihtpolð anð' on hip loh zehalzode Aldulf to biscope. *Cot.* [o] dccxvi. *Laud. Cot. C.T.* Bi. Dep fopðfepde Ine cinz. ȝ fenz, *&c. Cot.* [p] fop, *Cant. Laud. C.T.* Bi. [q] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. [r] From *Laud.* N.S. abs. *C.T.* Bi. [s] Abs. *Laud.* to the end of the year. dccxvi. *C.T.* Bi. [t] -tan, *Cant.* [u] Se Oppald, *Cant.* ȝ Oppald, *C.T.* Bi. [x] Dep æfepoðen tpezen cometan. *Laud.* Dep æfýpðan tpezen cometan, *Cot.* [y] ofeopde, *Cant.* ofýpde, *C.T.* Bi. [z] pe halza, *Cot. C.T.* Biv. paint, *Cant.* pče, *C.T.* Bi.

[1] "*Die kal. Maii.*"—Flor.

[2] "xxxiv. *semis annos.*"—Flor.

[3] *Vid. an.* 694.

[4] *An.* 726. Flor.

[5] *An.* 727. Ethelw. M.West. The establishment of the "English school" at Rome is attributed to Ina; a full account of which, and of the origin of *Romescot* or *Peter-pence* for the support of it, may be seen in Matthew of Westminster.

[6] "8 *kal. Maii, ipso die Paschæ.*"—Flor. "Pat. Eczbepct tpanpiuit ad Xpm̄."—*Fragm. Chron. ap.* Wanley, p. 288. written only eight years after the death of Egbert. "Cometæ uipæ añ añ viii."—*ibid.* which seems to confirm the reading noticed

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byrht[a] [b]in Ii" forðferde :· Her Oswald se[c] æþeling forðferde :· [d]Her [e]wæs ofslegen Osric". se[f] wæs XI. winter Norðan-hymbra[c] cyning. and[g] feng Ceolwulf to þam[c] rice. and heold VIII. gear. [h]⁊ se Ceolwulf wæs Cuþaing[i]. Cuþa Cuðwining. Cuðwine Leodwalding. Leodwald Ecgwalding. Ecgwald Ealdhelming. Ealdhelm [k]Occing. Occa" Iding. Ida Eopping. And Beorhtwald[l] arcebisceop geforþ[m] [n]on idus Ianr. se wæs biscop XXXVII. wintre. ⁊ VI. monðas. ⁊ XIV. dagas". [o]⁊ þy ilcan geare". [p]Tatwine wæs gehalgod to arcebisceope". se[f] [q]wæs ær in Mercum preost. in Breodune". [r]Hine halgodan[s] Daniel Wentan[t] biscop". [u]⁊ Ingwald Lunden biscop". ⁊ Aldwine Licetfelda[x] biscop. ⁊ Aldulf Rofes-ceastre[y] biscop. die x. Iunii mensis". [z]He hæfde þ arb'-rice III. gear" :·

This year also died the etheling Oswald; and Osric was slain[1], who was eleven winters king of Northumberland; to which kingdom Ceolwulf succeeded, and held it eight years. The said Ceolwulf was the son of Cutha, Cutha of Cuthwin, Cuthwin of Leodwald, Leodwald of Egwald, Egwald of Ealdhelm, Ealdhelm of Occa, Occa of Ida, Ida of Eoppa[2]. Archbishop Bertwald died this year on the ides of January[3]. He was bishop thirty-seven winters, and six months, and fourteen days. The same year Tatwine[4], who was before a priest at Bredon in Mercia[5], was consecrated archbishop, by Daniel bishop of Winchester, Ingwald[6] bishop of London, Aldwin[7] bishop of Lichfield, and Aldulf bishop of Rochester, on the tenth day of June. He enjoyed the archbishopric about three years.

DCCXXX.—DCCXXXII.

An. DCCXXXIII. Her Æðelbald geeode Sumurtun[a]. [b]and sunne aþys-

A.D. 733. This year[8] Ethelbald took Somerton; the sun was eclipsed[9];

[a] -briht, *Laud. C.T.* B i. -berht, *Cot.* [b] From *Laud.* of íí, *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Laud.* [d] So *Laud.* ⁊ Osric cing eal-swa. *Cot.* *Vid. an.* 716. [e] wæs Osric ofslegen, *Cant. C.T.* B i. *an.* 731. [f] seo, *Laud.* [g] þa, *Laud.* [h] Abs. Geneal. *Laud.* [i] Cuþing, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] Ocing. Ocea. *C.T.* B i. Ozing. Ozza. *Cant.* [l] Brihtwold, *Laud.* Brihtwald, *Cot. C.T.* B i. Byrhtwald, *Cant.* [m] forðferde, *Laud. Cot.* [n] From *Laud. Cot.* [o] her, *Cot.* [p] man gehalgode Tatwine to ærcebiscop. *Laud.* man gehalgede Tætwine to arcebiscop. *Cot.* wæs Tatwine gehalgod to arcebisceop. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] From *Laud.* [r] From *Laud. Cot.* to He hæfde &c. [s] -gedon, *Cot.* [t] Wentan-ceastre, *Cot.* [u] Abs. *Cot.* [x] Licefeld, *Cot.* [y] Hrou-cist'. *Cot.* [z] From *Cot.* [a] So Whel. Ethelw. and a MS. called the *Merton Chronicle*, cited by Lambard. Sumertun, *Cant. Cot.* Sumortun, *C.T.* B i. [b] ⁊ wearð eall þære sunnan trendel ælce swearte scyld. *Cot.*

above—"twegen cometan." So Florence of Worcester, Henry of Huntingdon, and others; on whose authority, perhaps, *two* comets have found their way into the chronological tables. We have nevertheless retained the established reading. *Vid.* Ethelw.

[1] So Flor. *An.* 730. M. West. *Vid. an.* 716. "*Idibus Maii.*"—Bed. [2] *Vid. an.* 547.

[3] "5 *id. Januar.*"—Flor. Bed. "5 *id. Junii.*" —Thorn.

[4] Tadwinus, Flor. M.West.

[5] Briudun, Bed. [6] Ingoldus, M.West.

[7] Alwinus, M.West. [8] *An.* 734. M.West.

[9] "18 *kal. Septembris, circa horam diei tertiam.*" —Flor. "19 *kal. Septembr.*"—M.West.

tpode[a]. [b]And Acca pæf abpifen of bifcopdome″:·

An. DCCXXXIV. Dep pæf fe mona fpilce he pæne mid blode begoten. and [c]fepde fopð″ Tatpine æpceb'[d]. ⁊ eac[d] Beda. [e]and man gehalgode Ecgbpiht to bifcope″:·

[[d]An. DCCXXXV. Dep onfeng Ecgbpiht bifcop pallium æt Rome:·]

An. DCCXXXVI. Dep Nopelm æpcebifceop onfeng pallium fpom[f] Romana bifceope[g]:·

An. DCCXXXVII. Dep Fopþhepe[h] bifcop[i]. and Fpýþogið[k] cpen. fepdon[l] to Rome. [b]And Ceolpulf cining fenge to [m]Petfef fcæpe″. [q]⁊ fealde hif pice Ebbephte hif fedepan funu. fe pixade [n]xxxi. pintep″. [b]And Æþelpold bifcop ⁊ Acca fopðfepdon. ⁊ Cýnepulf [o]man gehalgode' to bifcope″. [d]and þý ilcan geape Æþelbold hefgode Nopð-hýmbpa land″:·

An. DCCXXXVIII. Dep Eadbpýht Eating. Eata Leodpalding. feng to Nopþan-hýmbpa[p] pice. ⁊ heold xxi. pintep[q]. ⁊ hif bpopop fæf Ecgbýpht[r] Eating. æpcebifceop. and[s] hi[t] fefteð

and Acca was driven from his bishopric.

A.D. 734. This year was the moon as if covered with blood[1]; and archbishop Tatwine[2] and Bede[3] departed this life; and Egbert was consecrated bishop[4].

A.D. 735. This year bishop Egbert received the pall at Rome.

A.D. 736. This year archbishop Nothelm received the pall from the bishop of the Romans[5].

A.D. 737. This year bishop Forthere and queen Frithogitha went to Rome; and king Ceolwulf received the clerical tonsure, giving his kingdom to Edbert, his uncle's son; who reigned one and twenty winters. Bishop Ethelwold and Acca died this year, and Cynewulf was consecrated bishop. The same year also Ethelbald ravaged the land of the Northumbrians.

A.D. 738. This year[6] Eadbert[7], the son of Eata, the son of Leodwald, succeeded to the Northumbrian kingdom, and held it one and twenty winters. Archbishop Egbert, the son of Eata,

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[a] So *C.T.* B i. apeoftpode, *Cant.* [b] From *Laud. Cot.* [c] fopðfepde, *Laud. Cant.* fepdan fopð, *C.T.* B i. [d] From *Laud.* [e] From *Laud. Cot.* ⁊ Egcbepht paf gehalgod to bifcop. *Cot.* [f] fpam, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] So *Laud. C.T.* B i. bifceop, Gibs. [h] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. *Vid. an.* 709. [i] bifceop, *Cant.* [k] Fpýþegið, *Laud.* Fpeoþogið, *Cant.* [l] So *Cot. C.T.* B i. fopan, *Cant.* fepdan, Gibs. [m] clepic-hade, *Cot.* [n] *l.* xxi. *Vid. an.* 738, 757. [o] paf gehadod, *Cot.* [p] Nopð-hýmbpa, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [q] pintpa, *Laud. Cant.* [r] -bpiht, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] Abs. *Cant.* [t] heo, *Laud.*

[1] "2 *kal. Febr. circa galli cantum.*"—Flor. S. Dunelm. Literally, in the original, "as if *he* were covered with blood,"—the moon in the Saxon language being of the masculine gender, and the sun of the feminine; which is the case also in most of the oriental languages.

[2] Tadwinus, Flor. M.West. "3 *kal. Aug.*"—Flor. S. Dunelm.

[3] "8 *kal. Junii, circa horam decimam.*"—Flor.

[4] *An.* 725. S. Dunelm.

[5] Gregory III. [6] *An.* 739. M.West.

[7] Eadbyrht, Ethelw. Eadbertus, M.West.

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begen on Eoforpic-ceastre[a] on anum portice:·

DCCXXXIX.

An. DCCXL.[b] Her Æthelheard[c] cyning forðferde[d]. 7 feng Cuthred [e]hiis mæg" to West-Seaxna[f] rice. 7 heold XIV.[g] wintra[h]. 7 heardlice he[i] gewann[k] wið[l] Æthelbald[m] Mýrcena[n] cyning. [o]And Nothelm arceb' forðferde". 7 Cuðbryhtp wæs to arcebiscepe gehalgod. 7 Dunq biscop to Hrofes-ceastre:· [e]Her forbarn Eoferwic":·

was his brother. They both rest under one porch in the city of York.

A.D. 740. This year[1] died king Ethelhard; and Cuthred, his relative, succeeded to the West-Saxon kingdom, which he held fourteen[2] winters, during which time he fought many hard battles with Ethelbald king of the Mercians. On the death of archbishop Nothelm[3] Cuthbert was consecrated archbishop[4], and Dunn bishop of Rochester[5]. This year York was on fire.

DCCXLI.

[rAn. DCCXLII. Her was mycel sinoð gegaderod at Clouerhou. 7 þar was Æthelbald Mýrcna cing. 7 Cuthberht arcb'. 7 fela oðre wise menn:·]

A.D. 742. This year there was a large synod assembled at Cliff's-Hoo[6]; and there was Ethelbald king of Mercia, with archbishop Cuthbert, and many other wise men.

An. DCCXLIII. Her Æthelbald [e]Mýrcena cyning". 7 Cuthred [e]West-Seaxna cining" guhton[s] wið Wealas:·

A.D. 743. This year[7] Ethelbald, king of Mercia, and Cuthred, king of the West-Saxons, fought with the Welsh.

An. DCCXLIV. Her Daniel gesæt on Wintan-ceastre. 7 Hunferð[t] feng to biscopdome. [eAnd steorran forran swiðe scotiende. And Wilferð seo iunga. se wæs biscop on Eoferwic. forðferde on III. kl. Mai. se wæs XXX. wintra biscop:·]

A.D. 744. This year Daniel resigned the see of Winchester[8]; to which Hunferth was promoted. The stars went swiftly shooting[9]; and Wilferth the younger, who had been thirty winters bishop of York, died on the third day before the calends of May[10].

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[a] Euerwic- *Cot.* Eoferwic- *Cant.* [b] So *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. DCCXLI. Gibs. from Whel. [c] -hard, *Laud. Cot.* [d] forferde, *Laud.* ferde forð, *C.T.* B i. [e] From *Laud.* [f] Sexna, *Cant.* [g] XVI. Gibs. XXVI. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] geap, *Laud.* [i] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] gepann, *Cant. C.T.* B i. pann, *Cot.* [l] So Whel. *Ben. C.T.* B i. abs. *Cott.* [m] Æthelbold, *Laud.* [n] From *Laud.* Mýrcna, *Cot.* [o] From *Cot.* [p] Eadberht, *Laud.* [q] Dunn, *Cant.* [r] From *Cot.* N.S. [s] guhtan, *Cant.* [t] Un- *Laud.*

[1] *An.* 739. M. West.

[2] 15, M. West.

[3] *An.* 739. S. Dunelm. "16 *kal. Novembris.*"—Flor.

[4] *An.* 749. R. Dicet.

[5] *i.e.* after Aldulf. *An.* 741. Flor.

[6] *Vid. Evident. Eccl. Christ. Cant. inter X. Script.* p. 2209, 32. Spelm. *Concil.* i. 230.

[7] *An.* 744. M. West.

[8] *Vid.* Malmsb. *Gest. Pont.* ii.

[9] *An.* 747. M. West.

[10] *An.* 743. Flor. M. West.

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ꝑantune. ⁊[a] he hine þæꝑ inne[a] beꝑaþ. ⁊ [b]þone buꝑh″ utan[c] be-eode[d]. æꝑ hine þa[e] men onꝑundon[f] þe miþ þam cyninge pæꝑun. [g]And þa ongeat ꝑe cyning ꝥ. ⁊ he[g] on þa duꝑu ut-eode[h]. ⁊ þa unheanlice hine peꝑede[i] oð he on þone æþeling locude[k]. ⁊ þa [l]utꝑæꝑde on hine″. ⁊ hine miclum[m] gepundade. And hi[n] ealle þa on þone cyning [o]pæꝑun ꝑeohtende″. oð[g] þæt hy[p] hine ofꝑlegenne[q] hæꝑdon[r]. [s]And þa on þæꝑ piꝑeꝑ gebæꝑum[t] onꝑundan þæꝑ cyningeꝑ[u] þegnaꝑ þa unꝑtylneꝑꝑe[x]. ⁊ þa þideꝑ uꝑnon″ ꝑpa hpelc[y] ꝑpa þonne geaꝑo pæꝑ[z]. And ꝑaðoꝑt[a] heoꝑa[b] þa ꝑe[c] æþeling gehpelcum[d] [e]ꝑeoh ⁊ ꝑeoꝑh gebeaþ[f]″. ⁊ hioꝑa[g] [h]nænig hit geþingian nolde″. ac hi[i] [a]on hine″ ꝑymle ꝑeohtende pæꝑon. oð ꝥ[a] [k]hi ealle lægon[l] butan anum Bꝑýttiꝑcum[m] giꝑle. ⁊ ꝑe ꝑpiðe[n] gepundad pæꝑ. Ða on moꝑgene[o] gehýꝑdun[p] ꝥ þæꝑ cyningeꝑ þegnaꝑ [q]þe him beæꝑtan[r] pæꝑan″. ꝥ ꝑe cyning [s]ofꝑlegen pæꝑ″. þa ꝑýdon hý[t] þýdeꝑ. ⁊ hiꝑ ealdoꝑman Ofꝑic. ⁊ Ꝑigꝑeþ[u] hiꝑ þegn[x]. [y]⁊ þa men þe he be-

rode after him, and beset him therein; surrounding the town without, ere the attendants of the king were aware of him. When the king found this, he went out of doors, and defended himself with courage; till, having looked on the etheling, he rushed out upon him, and wounded him severely. Then were they all fighting against the king, until they had slain him. As soon as the king's thanes in the lady's bower heard the tumult, they ran to the spot, whoever was then ready. The etheling immediately offered them life and rewards; which none of them would accept, but continued fighting together against him, till they all lay dead, except one British hostage, and he was severely wounded. When the king's thanes that were behind heard in the morning that the king was slain, they rode to the spot, Osric his alderman, and Wiverth his thane, and the men that he had left behind; and they met the etheling at the town, where the king lay

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[a] From *Cant.* [b] þa buꝑh, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. buꝑ, *Edd.* [c] utan, *Laud.* [d] be-eodon, *Laud.* --dan, *C.T.* Bi. ýmb-eodan, *Cant.* [e] þe, *Laud.* [f] So *C.T.* Bi. aꝑundon, *Laud.* onꝑundan, *Cant.* [g] Abs. *Cant.* [h] So *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [i] peꝑode, *Laud.* [k] locade, *Laud. Cant.* locode, *C.T.* Bi. where the two next sentences are omitted. [l] ut on hine þæꝑde. *Cant.* [m] mỳcclum, *Laud.* [n] he, *Laud.* [o] ꝑeohtende pæꝑon, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [p] hig, *Laud.* [q] ofꝑlegen, *Laud.* [r] hæꝑdan, *Cant.* [s] þa onꝑundan ꝥ þæꝑ kingeꝑ gefeꝑan on þæꝑ piꝑeꝑ unꝑtilneꝑꝑe. ⁊ þideꝑ uꝑnan. *Cant.* [t] gebæꝑon, *Laud.* [u] cyningaꝑ, *Laud.* [x] unꝑtilneꝑꝑa, *Laud.* [y] hpilc, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. [z] þeaꝑð, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. and iv. [a] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [b] From *Cant.* him þa, *C.T.* Bi. [c] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. [d] gehpilcan, *Laud,* æghpilcum, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [e] ꝑeoꝑh ⁊ ꝑeoh beaþ. *Cant.* [f] bæð, *Laud. C.T.* Bi. [g] heo, *Laud.* heoꝑa, *Cant.* hiꝑa, *C.T.* Bi. [h] nænig þiczan nolðan, *Laud.* nan þæꝑ onꝑon polde, *Cant.* nænig þiczan nolde, *C.T.* Bi. [i] So *C.T.* Bi. hie, *Cant.* heo, Gibs. from *Laud.* [k] hig ealle ofꝑlazene pæꝑon, *Laud.* [l] lazan, *Cant.* [m] Bꝑýttiꝑcan, *C.T.* Bi. Bꝑýt-pýliꝑcum, *Laud.* [n] From *Petrob.* [o] moꝑgen, *Laud.* meꝑgen, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [p] -ðon, *Laud. C.T.* Bi. [q] þa bæꝑtan him pæꝑon, *Cant.* So nearly *C.T.* Bi. [r] bæꝑton, *Laud.* [s] pæꝑ ofꝑlegen, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [t] Abs. *Laud.* [u] So *C.T.* Bi. Ꝑiveꝑð, Gibs. *Cant.* [x] þegen, *Cant.* [y] ⁊ þa mon þe he æꝑ him bæꝑtan læꝑde. *Cant.* So nearly *C.T.* Bi. and iv.

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æftan him læfde æft". ⁊ þone æþeling on þæne byrig mettonᵃ. þæt fe cyning ofslegen læg. ⁊ hiᵇ þaᶜ þa gatuᵈ himᵉ to belocenefᵍ hæfdonᵍ. ⁊ hieʰ þa þæt to eodan. Andⁱ þa gebeadᵏ he himˡ heora agenemⁿ dom feor ⁊ londef. gif hyⁿ him þæt licef udon°. ⁊ himᵖ cyððeᵍ þ hiora magarʳ him mid pæruns. þa þe him ᵗfrom noldon". Andⁱ þa cpedonᵘ hiˣ þ ʸheom nænig" mæg leofra næne þonneᶻ heora hlafordᵃ. ⁊ þᵇ hy næfre hir banan folgian noldan. And þa budon hy heora magumᵃ. þ hy himᵇ gefunde ᶜfrom eodon": ᵈ⁊ hy cpædon" þ þ ilce heora gefefrum geboden pære þe æft mid þam cyningeᵉ pærun. Ða cpædon hy ᶠþ hie þær hie fylfe ne amundonᵍ þe ma" þe heoraʰ geferan þe mid þam cyninge pæron ofslegene. ⁱAnd hy þa ymb þa gatuᵏ feohtende pæron oðˡ þᵐ hy ⁿþæt inne fulgon" ⁊ þone æþeling ofslogon. ⁊ þa men þe °him mid" pærun. ealle butan anum. feᵖ pær þær ealdormonnefᵍ godfunu. ⁊ he hir feorh generede ⁊ þeahⁱ heˡ pær oft gefundod. Andʳ fe Cynefulf ficfodeˢ xxxi. pintra. ⁊ hir lic liðᵗ on Pintanceaftre. ⁊ þær æþelingefᵘ æt Acran-

slain. The gates, however, were locked against them, which they attempted to force; but he promised them their own choice of money and land, if they would grant him the kingdom; reminding them, that their relatives were already with him, who would never desert him. To which they answered, that no relative could be dearer to them than their lord, and that they would never follow his murderer. Then they besought their relatives to depart from him, safe and sound. They replied, that the same request was made to their comrades that were formerly with the king; "And we are as regardless of the result," they rejoined, "as our comrades who with the king were slain." Then they continued fighting at the gates, till they rushed in, and slew the etheling and all the men that were with him; except one, who was the godson of the alderman, and whose life he spared, though he was often wounded. This same Cynewulf reigned one and thirty winters. His body lies at Winchester, and that of the etheling at Axminster. Their paternal pedigree goeth in a di-

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ᵃ gemetton, *Laud.* ᵇ So *C.T.* B i. hie, *Cant.* ᶜ From *Cant.* ᵈ geatu, *Cant.* ᵉ heom, *Laud.* ᶠ belocen, *Cant. C.T.* B i. ᵍ So *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. hæfdan, *Cant.* pæron, Gibs. from Whel. ʰ So *Cant.* ⁱ Abs. *Cant.* ᵏ bead, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. ˡ Abs. *Laud.* ᵐ agenne, *Cant. C.T.* B i. ⁿ heo, *Laud.* hie, *Cant.* ° geuþan, *Cant.* ᵖ heom, *Laud. Cant.* ᵍ cyþde, *Cant.* cyðdon, *C.T.* B i. ʳ So *Cant. C.T.* B i. maga, *Laud.* ˢ pæron, *Cant. C.T.* B i. ᵗ fram noldan, *Cant.* ᵘ cpædan, *Cant.* -don, *C.T.* B i. ˣ hie, *Cant.* hig, *Laud.* ʸ him nan, *Cant.* ᶻ þone, *Laud.* ᵃ magon, *Laud.* ᵇ So *Cant. C.T.* B i. heom, Gibs. from *Laud.* ᶜ fram eodan, *Cant.* ᵈ þa cpædon hie, *Cant.* ᵉ cing, *Cant.* cinge, *C.T.* B i. ᶠ From *Cant. C.T.* B i. ᵍ gemundon, *Laud.* ʰ coppe, Whel. *C.T.* B i. ⁱ Abs. *Laud.* ᵏ geatu, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. ˡ Abs. *Cant.* ᵐ Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. ⁿ So *C.T.* B i. and iv. -pundon, *Cant.* Ine fulgon, Whel. ° mid him, *Cant. C.T.* B i. ᵖ þ, *Cant.* ᵍ duxef, *C.T.* B i. ʳ Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. ˢ pixade, *Laud.* pixode, *C.T.* B i. geapa for pintra, *ibid.* ᵗ ligð, *Laud.* ᵘ -gaf, *Laud.* incorrectly, as usual, from a neglect of the terminations and inflexions.

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mynrtep[a]. ⁊ heopa piht-pædepen-cyn[b] gæð to Cepdice. And þy ilcan geape man ofploh Æþelbald. Mýpcna[c] cyning. on Seccan-dune[d]. ⁊ hip lic lið[e] on Þpeo-pan-dune. ⁊ [f]he pixade XLI. pintpa. ⁊ þa" Beopnped peng to pice. ⁊ hit[g] lytle hpile heold. ⁊ ungeþealice. And þy[h] ilcan geape Offa cyning[i] [f]geflymde Beopnpeð. ⁊" peng þa Offa to þam[k] pice. ⁊ þ[l] heold XXXIX. pintpa. ⁊ hip punu Ecgfeð[m] heold[n] XL.[o] daga. ⁊ an hund daga:· [p]Se Offa pæf" Ðincfeþing[q]. Ðincfeð[r] Eanpulfing. Eanpulf Ormoding. Ormod Eaping. Eapa Ýbbing. Ýbba Cneoding. Cneoda Cynepalding. Cynepald Cnebbing. Cnebba Iceling. Icel Eomæping. Eomæp Angelþeoping. Angelþeop Offing. Offa Pæpmunding. Pæpmund Ýhtlæging. Pihtlæg Þodening:·

DCCLVII.

[s]An. DCCLVII. Ðep Eadbepht. Nopð-hýmbpa cyning. feng to fcæpe. ⁊ Ofpulf hip punu feng to þam[t] pice. ⁊ pixade an geap. ⁊ hine ofplogon hip hipan on [u]IX. kl. Auguftı":·

An. DCCLVIII. [x]Ðep Cuðbpyht

rect line to Cerdic.—The same year Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, was slain at Seckington[1]; and his body lies at Repton. He reigned one and forty years; and Bernred then succeeded to the kingdom, which he held but a little while, and unprosperously; for king Offa the same year put him to flight, and assumed the government; which he held nine and thirty winters. His son Everth held it a hundred and forty days. Offa was the son of Thingferth, Thingferth of Enwulf, Enwulf of Osmod, Osmod of Eawa, Eawa of Webba, Webba of Creoda, Creoda of Cenwald, Cenwald of Cnebba, Cnebba of Icel, Icel of Eomer, Eomer of Angelthew, Angelthew of Offa, Offa of Wermund, Wermund of Witley, Witley of Woden.

A.D. 757. This year[2] Eadbert, king of the Northumbrians, received the tonsure, and his son Osulf the kingdom; which he held one year. Him his own domestics slew on the ninth day before the kalends of August.

A.D. 758. This year[3] died archbi-

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[a] Æxanminfcpe, *Cant.* Axanmenfcpe, *C.T.* B i. [b] pædepan- *Laud.* [c] Mýpcene, *Laud.* [d] So *C.T.* B i. Secgzan- *Cant.* [e] pefcað, *Laud.* [f] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [g] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] þa, *Laud.* [i] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] From *Laud.* [l] From *Cant.* [m] So *Laud. C.T.* B i. Ecgfeð, Gibs. [n] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] XLI. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [q] Ðingcfeþing, *Laud.* Ðingfeþing, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] Ðingfeð, *Cant. C.T.* B i. The rest of the genealogy abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. but supplied in the latter by Joscelin from *Cant.* [s] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. *Petrob.* [t] Abs. *Cot.* [u] VIII. kl. Aguftuf, *C.T.* B iv. [x] An. DCCLVII. *Cant.*

[1] Seccandune, Ethelw. Secandune, H. Hunt. Segeswalde, Flor. *Chron. de Burgo.* Sacchonda, M. West.

[2] *An.* 758. S. Dunelm.

[3] "7 *kal. Novembr.*"—Flor. Thorn. *An.* 760. M. West.

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ærcebiſcop forðferde". [a]⁊ he heold ꝥ arcebiſceop-rice xviii. gear":

An. DCCLIX. Her Bregorine pæſ to ærcebiſcop gehadod[b] to ſče [c]Michaeleſ tyde". [a]⁊ healð hit feoper gear". [d]And Moll Æðelpold feng to rice on Norð-hymbrum. ⁊ rixade vi. pintra[e]. [f]⁊ hit ða forlet":

An. DCCLX. Her Æðelbyht Cantpara cyning forðferde. [g]ſe pæſ Pihtredeſ cingeſ[h] runu". [f]⁊ Ceolpulf eac forðferde":

An. DCCLXI. [i]Her pæſ ſe micela pintер". [d]And Moll. [k]Norð-hymbra cining'. orfloh Oſpine æt Æðpineſ-cliſe[l]. [f]on octauo id. Auguſti":

[a]An. DCCLXII. Her forðferde Bregorine arcebiſcop":

An. DCCLXIII.[m] Her Ianbyht[n] pæſ gehadod to ærcebiſceope. on þam[o] feoperteȝan dæȝe[p] oſer midne[q] pinter. [r]And Friðepald biſcop [k]æt Pitenne" forðferde [k]on non. Mai". ſe pæſ gehalȝod on Ceaſtrum. [k]on xviii. kl. Sept'. þam vi. pintra Ceolpulfeſ rice. ⁊ he pæſ biſcop xxix. pintra". [s]Ða man gehalȝode Pyhtrine" [k]to biſhop Cuthbert. He held the archbiſhopric eighteen years.

A.D. 759. This year Bregowin was invested archbishop at Michaelmas, and continued four years. Mull Ethelwold this year[1] succeeded to the Northumbrian kingdom, held it six winters, and then resigned it.

A.D. 760. This year[2] died Ethelbert king of Kent, who was the son of king Wihtred, and also Ceolwulf[3].

A.D. 761. This year was the severe winter; and Mull, king of the Northumbrians, slew Oswin at Edwin's-Cliff, on the eighth day before the ides of August.

A.D. 762. This year[4] died archbishop Bregowin.

A.D. 763. This year[5] Eanbert[6] was invested archbishop, on the fortieth day over mid-winter; and Frithwald, bishop of Whitern, died on the nones of May. He was consecrated at York, on the eighteenth day before the calends of September, in the sixth year of the reign of Ceolwulf, and was bishop nine and twenty winters. Then was Petwin[7] con-

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[a] From *Cot.* [b] gehalȝod, *Laud. Cot.* [c] -mæſſan, *Cot. Cant.* Mihaheleſ tide, *C.T.* B i. Michaheleſ-Whel. [d] From *Laud. Cot.* [e] geap, *Cot.* [f] From *Laud.* [g] From *Cot. Petrob.* [h] So *Cot.* cinȝ, Gibs. from Whel. [i] From *Petrob.* An. dcclxii. *C.T.* B i. [k] Abs. *Cot.* [l] Eadpineſ-clue. *Cot.* [m] dcclxii. *Laud. Cot.* [n] Ianberht, *Laud.* Eanbpiht, *Cant.* Ead- *C.T.* B i. but *an.* 785 Ean-. [o] So *Cot.* þon, *Laud.* þone, *Cant. C.T.* B i. þonne, Whel. [p] dæȝ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] mide, *Laud.* [r] Gibs. from *Laud. Cot.* to the end of the year: abs. Whel. *C.T.* B i. &c. [s] ⁊ ſyððan fent to Pihtſine. ſe paſ gehalȝod. &c. *Cot.*

[1] "*Nonis Augusti.*"—S. Dunelm.

[2] *An.* 762. M.West. Thorn.

[3] *Vid. an.* 731, 737.

[4] *An.* 765. S. Dunelm. "8 *kal. Sept.*"—Thorn. "9 *kal. Sept.*"—Flor.

[5] *An.* 765. S. Dunelm. *An.* 762. R. Dicet.

[6] *al.* Jeanbryhtus. Janberhtus, Lamberhtus, &c. *Vid. an.* 785. "*Ianbertus, sancti Augustini abbas,*" &c.—Flor. *Vid. an.* 762, 763, 764, 785.

[7] Pechtwinus, Flor.

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ꝼcope" æt Ælꝼæt-éé[a]. [b]on xvi. kl. Auguꝼti. to Dꝼiteꝼne":

secrated bishop of Whitern at Adlingfleet, on the sixteenth day before the calends of August.

An. DCCLXIV. Deꝼ Ianbꝼyht[c] æꝼcebiꝼceop onꝼeng pallium:

A.D. 764. This year archbishop Eanbert received the pall.

An. DCCLXV. [d]Deꝼ ꝼeng Alhꝼed to Noꝼð-hýmbꝼa ꝼice". [e]ꝷ ꝼixade eahta ꝼinteꝼ":

A.D. 765. This year Alred succeeded to the kingdom of the Northumbrians, and reigned eight winters.

[d]An. DCCLXVI. Deꝼ ꝼoꝼðꝼeꝼde Ecgbeꝼht, æꝼcebiꝼcop in Eoꝼeꝼꝼic[f]. [b]on xiii. kl. Decemb'. ꝼe pæꝼ biꝼcop xxxvi. ꝼintꝼa". ꝷ Fꝼiðebeꝼht in Hagustaldeꝼ-éé[g]. [b]ꝼe pæꝼ biꝼcop xxxiv. ꝼintꝼa". And man gehalgode[h] Æðelbeꝼht to Eoꝼeꝼꝼic[f]. ꝷ Ealhmund to Hagustaldeꝼ-éé[g]:

A.D. 766. This year died archbishop Egbert at York, on the thirteenth[1] day before the calends of December, who was bishop thirty-six winters; and Frithbert at Hexham[2], who was bishop there thirty-four winters. Ethelbert[3] was consecrated to York, and Elmund to Hexham[4].

DCCLXVII.

An. DCCLXVIII. [i]Deꝼ ꝼoꝼðꝼeꝼde Eadbeꝼht [k]Eating cing". [l]on xiv. kl. Septembꝼiꝼ":

A.D. 768. This year died king Eadbert, the son of Eata, on the fourteenth[5] day before the calends of September.

DCCLXIX.[m]—DCCLXXI.

An. DCCLXXII. Deꝼ Mildꝼed[n] biꝼcop ꝼoꝼðꝼeꝼde:

A.D. 772. This year[6] died bishop Mildred.

DCCLXXIII.

An. DCCLXXIV. [o]Deꝼ Noꝼð-hýmbꝼa ꝼoꝼdꝼiꝼon heoꝼa cining Alchꝼed oꝼ Eoꝼeꝼꝼic on Eaꝼteꝼ-tíd. ꝷ genamon Æðelꝼed. Molleꝼ ꝼunu. heom to hlaꝼoꝼde. ꝷ ꝼe ꝼixade iv. ꝼintꝼa. And"

A.D. 774. This year the Northumbrians banished their king Alred from York at Easter-tide; and chose Ethelred[7], the son of Mull, for their lord, who reigned four winters. This year

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[a] After Ælꝼæt *Vel* Adelꝼæt, *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] Ianbeꝼht, *Laud.* Eanbꝼiht, *Cant.* Ead- *C.T.* B i. but *an.* 785 Ean-. [d] From *Laud. Cot.* [e] From *Laud.* [f] Eueꝼꝼic, *Cot.* [g] Dagustald- *Cot.* [h] halgode, *Cot.* [i] From *Petrob. C.T.* B iv. abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. The latter omits cing, because Eadberht had retired into a monastery. [l] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [m] *Initium regni Karoli regis.* Gibs. from *Laud.* [n] Milꝼed, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [o] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. Deꝼ Æðelꝼed. Molleꝼ ꝼunu. ꝼixian agann on Noꝼð-hýmbꝼan. *Cot.*

[1] xiv. Flor.

[2] "10 *kal. Junii.*"—S. Dunelm.

[3] Alberhtus, S. Dunelm. Eanbaldus, M. West.

[4] "8 *kal. Maii.*"—S. Dunelm.

[5] xiii. Flor. So *C.T.* B iv.

[6] "*Hwicciorum episcopus Milredus, cui Weremundus successit.*"—Flor. *an.* 775.

[7] Æthelbertum, Flor.

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Her[a] oþiewed[b] read Cristes[c] mæl on heofenum æfter sunnan setlgonge[d]. And [e]þy geare[″] gefuhton[f] Myrce ⁊ Cantware[g] æt Ottan-forda[h]. ⁊ wunderlice[i] nædran[k] wæron gesegene[l] on Suð-Seaxna londe[m]:·

also appeared in the heavens a red crucifix, after sunset; the Mercians and the men of Kent fought at Otford; and wonderful serpents were seen in the land of the South-Saxons.

An. DCCLXXV. [n]Her Cynewulf ⁊ Offa gefuhton[o] ymb Bynsintun[p]. and Offa nam[q] þone tun. [[r]On þas kinges dæi. Offa. wæs an abbot of Medeshamstede. Beonne gehaten. Se ilca Beonne. þurh ealle þa muneke-red of þere minstre. þa let he Cuðbriht aldorman x. bonde-land at Swines-hæfde. mid læswe. ⁊ mid mædwe. ⁊ mid eal ꝥ þær to læi. and swa ꝥ seo Cuðbriht geaf þone abbote L. punde þær-fore. ⁊ ilca gear anes nihtes feorme. ouðer xxx. scyllinge penega. swa eac ꝥ æfter his dæi scolde seo land ongean into þa mynstre. At þis gewitnesse wæs seo kining Offa. ⁊ seo kining Egferð. and seo ærceb' Hygebriht. ⁊ Ceolwulf biscop. ⁊ Inwona biscop. ⁊ Beonna abbot. ⁊ feola oðre biscopes and abbotes. and feala oðre rice men. On þes ilca Offa

A.D. 775. This year[1] Cynewulf and Offa fought near Bensington, and Offa took possession of the town. In the days of this king, Offa, there was an abbot at Medhamsted, called Beonna[2]; who, with the consent of all the monks of the minster, let to farm, to alderman Cuthbert, ten copyhold lands at Swineshead, with leasow and with meadow, and with all the appurtenances; provided that the said Cuthbert gave the said abbot fifty pounds therefore, and each year entertainment for one night[3], or thirty shillings in money[4]; provided also, that after his decease the said lands should revert to the monastery. The king, Offa, and king Everth, and archbishop Hibbert, and bishop Ceolwulf, and bishop Inwona, and abbot Beonna, and many other bishops, and abbots, and rich men,

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[a] An. DCCLXXIII. *Cant.* [b] oþeofde, *Cant.* men gesegon, *Laud.* men gesegan, *Cot.* [c] Christes, *Cant.* Cristel, *C.T.* B i. for Cristes. [d] -gange, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] on þan ylcan geare. *Cot.* [f] fuhton, *Cot.* gefuhtan, *Cant.* -tun, *C.T.* B i. [g] -wara, *Laud.* [h] Occan- *Cant.* [i] wundor- *Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. [k] nædran, *Laud. C.T.* B i. nædra, *Cot.* genitive case. [l] gesceogene, *Laud.* gesawene, *Cot. Cant.* -ewene, *C.T.* B i. [m] lande, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [n] An. DCCLXXVII. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [o] geflyton, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. gefuhtan, *Cant.* [p] Benesingtun, *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. Bensingtun, *Cant.* [q] genam, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] An. DCCLXXVII. *Laud.* to the end of the year, N.S.: a manifest interpolation.

[1] *An.* 778. Flor. *An.* 779. M.West. *An.* 777. *Chron. de Mailros.*

[2] "*Sanctus Benna.*"—Hug. Cand. *Cœnobii Burgensis Historia, ap.* Sparke, p. 39. See also p. 13 of the same work.

[3] "*Firma unius noctis,*" &c.

[4] Penega in the original, *i. e. of pence,* or *in pence*; because the silver penny, derived from the Roman *denarius,* was the standard coin in this country for more than a thousand years. It was also used as a weight, being the twentieth part of an ounce. But more of this hereafter.

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dæi pæf an ealdorman. Brordan pæf gehaten. De geornde æt fe kyninge þ he fcolde for hir luuen fpeon hir ane mynfte. Focingaf het. forði þet he hit polde giuen into Medefhamftede. ⁊ fče Petef. ⁊ þone abbote þe þa paf. he paf Pufa gehaten. Seo Pufa pæf æftef Beonna. ⁊ feo kininge hine luuede fpiðe. And feo kyninge fpeode þa þ mynfte Focingaf. pið cininge. ⁊ pið bifcop. ⁊ pið eorl. ⁊ pið ealle men. fpa þ nan man ne hafde þæf nan onftinge buton f. Petef ⁊ þone abbot. Dif pæf don on þe cininges tune. Fpeo-pic-burna hatte:-]

were witnesses to this. In the days of this same Offa was an alderman, of the name of Brorda[1], who requested the king for his sake to free his own monastery, called Woking, because he would give it to Medhamsted and St. Peter, and the abbot that then was, whose name was Pusa. Pusa succeeded Beonna; and the king loved him much. And the king freed the monastery of Woking, against king, against bishop, against earl, and against all men; so that no man should have any claim there, except St. Peter and the abbot. This was done at the king's town called Free-Richburn.

An. DCCLXXVI. [a]Des forðfeorde Pehtfine bifcop on xiii. kł. Octobr'. fe pæf bifcop xiv. pintra". [b]⁊ þy ilcan geare man gehalgode Æþelbeorht to bifcope to Dpitefne in Eoferpic". [c]on xvii. kł. Iulii":-

A.D. 776. This year[2] died bishop Petwin, on the thirteenth day before the calends of October, having been bishop fourteen winters. The same year Ethelbert was consecrated bishop of Whitern, at York, on the seventeenth day before the calends of July.

DCCLXXVII.

An. DCCLXXVIII. [a]Des Æþelbald ⁊ Deardbeorht ofslogon iii. heah-generan. Ealdulf Bofing æt Cyningef-clife. and Cynepulf and Ecgan æt Dela-þyrnum on xi. kł. Apr'." [d]And þa feng Alfpold[e] to pice. [f]⁊ Æþelred bedraf on lande'. ⁊ he pixade x. pinter":-

A.D. 778. This year Ethelbald and Herbert slew three high-sheriffs,—Eldulf, the son of Bosa, at Coniscliff; Cynewulf and Egga at Helathyrn,—on the eleventh day before the calends of April[3]. Then[4] Elwald, having banished Ethelred from his territory, seized on his kingdom, and reigned ten winters.

DCCLXXIX.[g]

[a] From *Laud. C.T.* Biv. [b] From *Laud. C.T.* Biv. an. DCCLXXVII. Des paf Æþelbyrht gehalgod to bifcope to Dpitefne on Euerpic. *Cot.* [c] From *Laud.* [d] From *Laud. Cot.* [e] Alpold, *Cot.* [f] Abs. *Cot.* [g] *Karolus in Hispanias intravit. Karolus Saxoniam venit. Karolus Pampileniam urbem destruxit, atque Cæsar-Augustam: exercitum suum conjunxit, ac acceptis obsidibus, subjugatis Sarracenis, per Narbonam, Wasconiam, Franciam rediit.* Gibs. from *Laud.*

[1] *An.* 799. *Brorda, princeps Merciorum, qui et Hildegila dicebatur, obiit."—Chron. J. Abb. S. Petri de Burgo, ap.* Sparke, p. 10.

[2] *An.* 777. Flor. S. Dunelm.

[3] "3 *kal. Octobris.*"—S. Dunelm.

[4] *An.* 779. S. Dunelm.

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An. DCCLXXX. [a]Þeꝛ Ealð-Seaxe[b] ȝ Fꝛancan ȝefuhtan". [c]And Noꝛð-hýmbꝛa heah-ȝeneꝛan ꝓoꝛbæꝛndon Beoꝛn ealdoꝛman on Seletune. on IX. kl. Ianꝛ. And" Æþelbeꝛht[d] aꝛceb' ꝓoꝛðꝓeꝛde [c]on Ceaꝛtꝛe". [f]ȝ on þæꝛ ꝓtall Eanbald þæꝛ ȝehalȝod". ȝ Cýneꝛulꝓ biꝛcop[e] ȝeꝛæt in Lindiꝛꝓanna-éé[g]. [h]Þeꝛ Alchmund biꝛcop in Hagustald-éé ꝓoꝛðꝓeꝛde. on VII. iduꝛ Septembꝛ'. ȝ Tilbeꝛht man ȝehalȝode on hiꝛ ꝓteal on VI. non. Octobꝛ'. ȝ Higbald man ȝehalȝode to biꝛcop æt Socca-býꝛiȝ to Lindiꝛꝓanna-éé". [i]ȝ Alꝛold cinȝ ꝓende to Rome æꝛteꝛ pallium to Eanboldeꝛ aꝛcebiꝛcopeꝛ behoue":

A.D. 780. This year a battle was fought between the Old-Saxons and the Franks; and the high-sheriffs of Northumbria committed to the flames alderman Bern at Silton, on the ninth day before the calends of January[1]. The same year[2] archbishop Ethelbert died at York, and Eanbald was consecrated in his stead; bishop Cynewulf[3] retired to Holy-island; Elmund, bishop of Hexham, died on the seventh day before the ides of September, and Tilbert was consecrated in his stead, on the sixth day before the nones of October; Hibbald was consecrated bishop of Holy-island at Sockbury; and king Elwald sent to Rome for a pall in behoof of archbishop Eanbald.

DCCLXXXI.

[k]An. DCCLXXXII. Þeꝛ ꝓoꝛðꝓeꝛde Þeꝛburh. Ceolꝛedeꝛ cꝛen. ȝ Cýneꝛulꝓ biꝛcop in Lindiꝛꝓanna-éé. And ꝓeonoð þæꝛ æt Aclea":

A.D. 782. This year[4] died Werburga, queen of Ceolred, and bishop Cynewulf, in Holy-island; and the same year there was a synod at Acley.

DCCLXXXIII.

An. DCCLXXXIV. Þeꝛ Cýneheaꝛð oꝛꝛloh Cýneꝛulꝓ cýninȝ. ȝ he þæꝛ peaꝛð oꝛꝛleȝen. ȝ LXXXIV. monna mid him. And þa onꝓenȝ Býꝛhtꝛic [l]Þeꝛt-Seaxna ꝓiceꝛ". ȝ he ꝓiꝛode XVI. ȝeaꝛ[m].

A.D. 784. This year[5] Cyneard slew king Cynewulf, and was slain himself, and eighty-four men with him. Then Bertric undertook the government of the West-Saxons, and reigned sixteen

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[a] An. DCCLXXIX. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [b] Ealde- *Laud. Cant.* [c] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. an. DCCLXXIX. [d] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. an. DCCLXXIX. [e] Abs. *Cot.* [f] ȝ Eanbald þaꝛ ȝehalȝud on hiꝛ loh. *Cot.* [g] Lindiꝛꝓanana- *Cot.* [h] From *Laud. Cot.* Alcmund biꝛcop on Dagustald-éé ꝓoꝛðꝓeꝛde. ȝ Tilbeꝛht þaꝛ ȝecoꝛen þaꝛ to. ȝ Dibald to Lindiꝛꝓaꝛan-éé. *Cot.* [i] And Ælꝓꝛold cýninȝ ꝓende mau æꝛteꝛ pallium to Rome. ȝ Eanbald dýde æꝛceb'. *Laud.* [k] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [l] Þeꝛt-Seaxna cininȝ to pice. *Laud.* [m] ꝓintep, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] "*A.D.* 780. *Osbald et Ethelhearde* [*congregato exercitu*] *Bearn patricium Elfwaldi regis succenderunt in Seletune* 9 *kal. Januarii.*"—Hoveden.

[2] *An.* 781. Flor.

[3] Cýnebalð, *edd.* and *mss.* incorrectly. *Vid. an.* 782. "*Cinewolphus episcopus Lindisfarensis* 41 *anno sui episcop' senio confectus vices suos Higebaldo delegavit, et* 3 *annos postea vixit.*"—*Annal. Tinemuth, ap.* Leland. *Collect.* i. 328. *Vid.* Flor. *an.* 779, 781.

[4] *An.* 781. Flor.

[5] *Vid. an.* 755.

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7 hiꝛ hic liꝺ æt Ꝑeꝛham. anꝺ hiꝛ ꝛihtᵃ ꝼæꝺeꝛen-cýnᵇ ȝæꝺ to Ceꝛꝺice. [ᶜTo þýꝛan timan ꝛixoꝺe Ealhmunꝺ cinȝ innonᵈ Centᵉ. ᵉÐeꝛ Ealhmunꝺ cinȝ ꝑaꝛ Egbeꝛhteꝛ ꝼæꝺeꝛ. 7 Egbeꝛht ꝑaꝛ Aꝺulꝼeꝛ ꝼæꝺeꝛᵉ:·]

An. DCCLXXXV. ᶠÐeꝛ ꝼoꝛꝺꝼeꝛꝺe Botꝛine abbot on Ðꝛipum. Anꝺᵉ heꝛ ꝑæꝛ ȝeꝛliteꝼullicᵍ ꝛinoꝺ æt Cealc-hýꝺe. 7 Ianbýꝛhtʰ æꝛcebiꝛceop ꝼoꝛlet ꝛumneⁱ ꝺæl oꝼᵏ hiꝛ biꝛceopꝺomeꝛ. 7 ꝼꝛom Oꝼꝼan cýninȝe Ðiȝebꝛýhtˡ ꝑæꝛ ȝecoꝛen. 7 Ecȝꝼeꝛꝺ to cýninȝeᵐ ȝehalȝoꝺ. ⁿAnꝺ ᵒin ꝑaꝛ tiꝺᵉ ᵖꝑæꝛon æꝛenꝺ-ꝑacan ȝeꝛenꝺ ᵍoꝼ Romeᵉ ꝼꝛam Aꝺꝛianumʳ papan to Æȝla-lanꝺe. to niꝛianneˢ þone ȝeleaꝼan ᵍ7 þa ꝛibbeᵉ þeᵗ ꝛċꝛ Gꝛeȝoꝛiuꝛ uꝛ ꝛenꝺe ᵍþuꝛh þone biꝛcop Auȝuꝛtinumᵉ. 7 hi man miꝺ puꝛꝺȝcipe unꝺeꝛꝼenȝ:·

DCCLXXXVI.

An. DCCLXXXVII. Ðeꝛ nomᵘ Beoꝛhtꝛicˣ cýninȝ Oꝼꝼan ꝺohtoꝛ Eaꝺbuꝛhȝe. Anꝺ on hiꝛ ꝺaȝumʸ cꝛomonᶻ æꝛeꝛt III. ꝛciꝛuᵃ Noꝛꝺ-mannaᵇ ᶜoꝼ Ðeꝛeꝺa lanꝺeᵉ. Anꝺ þa ꝛe ȝeꝛeꝼa þæꝛto ꝛaꝺ. 7 hiᵈ polꝺe ꝺꝛýꝼan to þæꝛ cýninȝeꝛ tune. þý þeᵉ he nýꝛte hꝛæt hi pæꝛon. 7 hine mon oꝼꝼloh ᶠþaᵍ. Ðat pæꝛon þa æꝛeꝛtan ꝛciꝛu Deniꝛcna monna þe Anȝelcýnneꝛ lonꝺ ȝeꝛohton:·

years. His body is deposited at Wareham;—and his pedigree goeth in a direct line to Cerdic. At this time reigned Elmund king in Kent, the father of Egbert; and Egbert was the father of Athulf.

A.D. 785. This year died Bothwin, abbot of Ripon, and a litigious synod was holden at Chalk-hythe[1]; archbishop Eanbert resigned some part of his bishopric, Hibbert was appointed bishop by king Offa, and Everth was consecrated king. In the mean time legates were sent from Rome to England by pope Adrian, to renew the blessings of faith and peace which St. Gregory sent us by the mission of bishop Augustine, and they were received with every mark of honour and respect.

A.D. 787. This year king Bertric took Edburga the daughter of Offa to wife. And in his days came first three ships of the Northmen from the land of robbers. The reve[2] then rode thereto, and would drive them to the king's town; for he knew not what they were; and there was he slain. These were the first ships of the Danish men that sought the land of the English nation.

ª Abs. *Cant.* ᵇ ꝼæꝺeꝛ- *Laud.* ᶜ From *Petrob. Cot.* abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. ᵈ on, *Cot.* ᵉ From *Cot.* ᶠ From *Laud. C.T.* Biv. ᵍ ȝeꝛliᵗ 7 ꝼullic, *C.T.* Bi. ʰ Eanbꝛihᵗ, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. Laubeꝛhᵗ, *Cot. Vid. an.* 763, 764. ⁱ ꝛum, *Cot.* ᵏ Gibs. from *Cot.* N.S. ˡ Ðýȝbýꝛhᵗ, *Cot.* ᵐ cininȝ, *Cant.* ⁿ From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* Biv. to the end of the year. ᵒ on þiꝛ timan, *Cot.* ᵖ So *Cot. C.T.* Biv. ᵍ Abs. *Cot.* ʳ Aꝺꝛiane, *Cot.* ˢ ȝeniꝛianne, *Cot.* ᵗ þa, *Cot.* ᵘ nam, *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* Bi. ˣ Bꝛeohtꝛic, *Laud.* Býꝛhtꝛic, *Cant.* Bꝛihtꝛic, *C.T.* Bi. ʸ ꝺaȝan, *Cot.* ᶻ coman, *Cant. Cot.* comon, *C.T.* Bi. ᵃ ꝛcipa, *Cot. Cant.* ᵇ From *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* Bi. ᶜ From *Laud. Cot.* ᵈ he, *Laud.* hie, *C.T.* Bi. ᵉ From *Cant.* ᶠ þæꝛ oꝼꝼloh, *Cant.* ᵍ From *Laud.*

[1] *Vid.* Spelman, *Concil.* i. 302. Wilkins, *Concil.* i. 145, 152. Flor. *an.* 785.

[2] Since called *sheriff*; *i. e.* the *reve*, or steward, of the shire. "*Exactor regis.*"—Ethelw.

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An. DCCLXXXVIII. [a]Dep pæf fynoð gegaðepod on Nopð-hýmbpa landa æt Pincanheale[b]. [c]on IV. non. Sept'. ȝ Alðbepht abb' fopðfepde":·

[d]An. DCCLXXXIX. Dep Alfpold. Nopðan-hýmbpa cining. pæf offlagan [e]fpam Sigan on IX. kl. Octobp'." ȝ heofenlic leoht pæf gelome [f]feogen [g]þæp þep" he offlagen pæf. [c]ȝ he pæf bebýfged on Dagufcalð-éé. innan þæpe cýpican". ȝ Ofped. Alchpedef funu. fenȝ to pice [c]æftep him". [h]fe pæf hif nefa". [i]And fynoð pæf ȝegaðepod æt Aclea":·

An. DCCXC. Dep Ianbýfht[k] apcebifcop fopðfepde. ȝ [l]þý ilcan ȝeafe[m]" pæf ȝecofen Æþelheafd abbud to apcebifcope[n]. [d]And Ofped. Nopðan-hýmbpa[o] cining. pæf [c]befpicen. ȝ' of pice adpefed[p]. ȝ Æþelped. Æþelpalðef funu. eft fenȝ to pice":·

[d]An. DCCXCI. Dep pæf Baldpulf[q] ȝehalȝod to bifcope [r]to Dpitepne' [c]on XVI. kl. Aug'. fpam Eanbalde apceb' ȝ fpam Æþelbephte bifcope":·

An. DCCXCII. Dep Offa. Mýpcna cýning. het Æþelbýfhte cýninge[s] þ

A.D. 788. This year there was a synod assembled at Fingall[1] in Northumberland, on the fourth day before the nones of September; and abbot Albert departed this life.

A.D. 789. This year Elwald, king of the Northumbrians, was slain by Siga, on the eleventh day before the calends of October; and a heavenly light was often seen on the spot where he was slain. He was buried in the church of Hexham; and Osred, the son of Alred, who was his nephew, succeeded him in the government. This year there was a synod assembled at Acley[2].

A.D. 790. This year archbishop Eanbert died[3], and abbot Ethelherd was chosen archbishop the same year. Osred, king of the Northumbrians, was betrayed and banished from his kingdom, and Ethelred, the son of Ethelwald, succeeded him.

A.D. 791. This year Baldulf[4] was consecrated bishop of Whitern, on the sixteenth day before the calends of August, by archbishop Eanbald and bishop Ethelbert.

A.D. 792. This year[5] Offa, king of Mercia, commanded that king Ethel-

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[a] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. [b] *al.* Fincanheale. Þincanheale, *C.T.* B iv. [c] From *Laud.* Gibson adds, from the same MS. *Karolus per Alemanniam venit ad fines Bavariæ.* [d] From *Laud. Cot.* [e] Abs. *Cot.* [f] ȝefapen, *Cot.* [g] þap þap, *Cot.* [h] fopðan he pæf hif neua. *Cot.* [i] ȝ mycel fynoð paf at Aclea. *Cot.* [k] -bpiht, *Laud.* Lanbýfht, *Cot.* Iacnbpiht, *Cant.* Eaðbpiht, *C.T.* B i. [l] þaf ylcan ȝeafef. *Cot.* [m] ȝefe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] So *Laud. Cot.* bifcope, Whel. apcebifceop, *Cant.* [o] Nopð- *Cot.* [p] afýmed, *Cot.* [q] Baldulf, *Cot.* [r] After Æþelbephte bifcope, *Cot.* [s] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] *Vid.* Spelman. *Concil.* i. 304. Flor. *an.* 788. and S. Dunelm. *inter X. Script.* 114, 56.

[2] *Vid.* Spelman. *Concil.* i. 305.

[3] "*Idus Augusti.*"—Flor.

[4] Beaduulfus, Flor. Badulfus, *Chron. de Mailros. an.* 790.

[5] *An.* 793. Flor.

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heaꝼod oꝼaꝼlean. [a]⁊ Oꝼꝼeð. þe pæꝼ Noꝛþan-hýmbꝛa cýninꝫ. æꝼteꝛ pꝛæcꝛiðe ham cumenum ꝫelæhte pæꝼ ⁊ oꝼꝼlaꝫen. on xviii. kl. Octobꝛ'. ⁊ hiꝛ liꝫð æt Tinan-muðe. And Æþelꝛeð cýninꝫ ꝼenꝫ to nꝛan piꝼe. ꝼeo pæꝼ Ælꝼled ꝫehaten. on iii. kl. Octobꝛ'".

[b]An. DCCXCIII. Þeꝛ pæꝛon ꝛeðe ꝼoꝛe-becna[c] cumene oꝼeꝛ Noꝛðan-hýmbꝛa land. ⁊ þ[d] ꝼolc eaꝛmlice bꝛeꝫðon[e] þ pæꝛon oꝛmete liꝫꝛæꝼcaꝼ. [f]and þoðenaꝼ. and ꝫeꝼeopene[g] pæꝛon ꝼýꝛene ðꝛacan on þam lýꝼte ꝼleoꝫende. [b]Ðam tacnum ꝛona" ꝼýliꝫðe mýcel hunꝫeꝛ. and litel[d] æꝼteꝛ þam. þæꝼ ilcan ꝫeaꝛeꝼ. [d]on vi. iðuꝼ Ianuaꝛ'". eaꝛmlice hæþenꝛa manna[d] heꝛꝫunꝫ adilꝫoðe[i] Goðeꝼ cýꝛican in Lindiꝼꝼaꝛena-éé þuꝛh hꝛeaꝼlac ⁊ man-ꝼlehte[k]. [d]And Sicꝫa ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe on viii. kl. Maꝛ'".

An. DCCXCIV. Þeꝛ Adꝛianuꝼ papa ⁊ Oꝼꝼa[l] Mýꝛcena[m] cýninꝫ[n]. [o]on iv. iðuꝼ Auꝫuꝛti. ꝛe ꝛixoðe xl. ꝛintꝛa". ꝼoꝛþꝼeꝛðon[p]. ⁊ Æþelꝛeð. Noꝛþan-hýmbꝛa [q]cýninꝫ. pæꝼ oꝼꝼlezen ꝼꝛom hiꝼ aꝫenꝛe þeoðe". [m]on xiii. kl. Mai". And Ceolpulꝼ biꝛceop ⁊ Eaðbalð biꝛcop oꝼ þam londe aꝼoꝛan[r]. And Ecꝫꝼeꝛð[s] bert should be beheaded; and Osred, who had been king of the Northumbrians, returning home after his exile[1], was apprehended and slain, on the eighteenth day before the calends of October. His body is deposited at Tinemouth[2]. Ethelred this year, on the third day before the calends of October, took unto himself a new wife, whose name was Elfleda.

A. D. 793. This year came dreadful fore-warnings over the land of the Northumbrians, terrifying the people most woefully: these were immense sheets of light rushing through the air, and whirlwinds, and fiery dragons flying across the firmament. These tremendous tokens were soon followed by a great famine; and not long after, on the sixth day before the ides of January in the same year, the harrowing inroads of heathen men made lamentable havoc in the church of God in Holy-island, by rapine and slaughter. Siga died on the eighth day before the calends of March.

A. D. 794. This year died pope Adrian; and also Offa, king of Mercia, on the fourth day before the ides of August, after he had reigned forty winters. Ethelred, king of the Northumbrians, was slain by his own people, on the thirteenth day before the calends of May[4]; in consequence of which, bishops Ceol-

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[a] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [b] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. [c] -bỳcna, *Cot.* [d] Abs. *Cot.* [e] bꝛehtan, *Cot.* [f] So *C.T.* B iv. unmetlice þeꝛcaꝼ, *ibid.* [g] ꝫeꝛapenc, *Cot.* [h] ⁊ ꝛona, *Cot.* [i] aðỳliꝫoðan, *Cot.* [k] -ꝼliht, *Cot. C.T.* B iv. [l] An. dccxcvi. *Laud.* [m] From *Laud.* [n] Abs. *Laud.* [o] From *Laud.* on iv. k'. Aꝫ̃t. *C.T.* B iv. So also Florence of Worcester. [p] ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe, *Laud.* [q] From *Petrob.* *C.T.* B i. [r] So *C.T.* B i. ꝼoꝛon, *Cot.* [s] Ecꝫꝼeð, *Cot.*

[1] *Vid. an.* 790.

[2] "*In monasterio ad ostium Tinæ fluminis.*"—Flor.

[3] "4 *kal. Aug.*"—Flor.

[4] "3 *kal. Maii.*"—Flor.

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feng[a] to Myrcna[b] rice. ⁊ [c]þy ilcan geare″ forðferde. ⁊ Eadbryht, onfeng rice on Cent. þam wæs oþer nama nemned Præn[d]. [e]And Æþelheard ealdorman forðferde on kal. Aug. And þa hæþenan on Norð-hymbrum hergodon. ⁊ Ecgferðes mynster æt þone muþan bereafodon. And þær heora heretogena sum ofslægen wearð. ⁊ eac heora scipu sume þurh ofer-weder wurðon tobrocene. ⁊ heora feala þær adruncon. ⁊ sume cuce to þam staþe comon. ⁊ þa man sona ofsloh æt þære ea muþan″:-

wulf and Eadbald retired from the land. Everth took to the government of Mercia, and died the same year[1]. Eadbert, whose other name was Pryn, obtained the kingdom of Kent; and alderman Ethelherd died on the calends of August. In the mean time, the heathen armies spread devastation among the Northumbrians, and plundered the monastery of king Everth at the mouth of the Wear[2]. There however some of their leaders were slain; and some of their ships also were shattered to pieces by the violence of the weather; many of the crew were drowned; and some, who escaped alive to the shore, were soon dispatched at the mouth of the river.

[f]An. DCCXCV. Her wæs se[g] mona aþistrod[h] betwux han-cred[i] ⁊ dagunge[k]. [l]on v. kal Apr.″ And Eardwulf[m] feng to Norðan-hymbran cinedome[n] [l]on II. idus Mai″. ⁊ [l]he wæs syððan″ [o]gebletsod. ⁊ to his cine-stole ahofen″ [l]on VII. kal. Iunii on Eoferwic″ fram Eanbalde arceb'. ⁊ Æþelberhte. ⁊ Higbalde. ⁊ Baldewulfe biscopum[p]:-

A.D. 795. This year was the moon eclipsed, between cock-crowing and dawn[3], on the fifth day before the calends of April; and Erdulf succeeded to the Northumbrian kingdom on the second before the ides of May. He was afterwards consecrated and raised to his throne, at York, on the seventh day before the calends of June, by archbishop Eanbald, and bishops Ethelbert, Hibbald, and Baldulf.

An. DCCXCVI. [q]Her forðferde

A.D. 796. This year died archbishop

[a] feng to rice on Myrcum. *Cant.* [b] Myrcene, *Laud.* [c] on þan geare, *Cot.* [d] Præn, *Cant. C.T.* B i. Wræn, *C.T.* B iv. [e] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. to the end of the year. [f] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. [g] So *Cot.* seo, Gibs. from *Laud.* [h] aþeostrod, *Cot.* [i] hancre, *Cot.* -cræde, *C.T.* B iv. [k] -gung, *Cot.* [l] Abs. *Cot.* [m] Eardulf, *Cot.* [n] rice, *Cot.* [o] gebletsod to cinge. *Cot.* [p] Abs. *Laud.* [q] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv.

[1] "141 *diebus regnavit.*"—Flor.

[2] *i. e.* Wearmouth abbey.

[3] This is the Grecian method of computation, *μεταξυ αλεκτροφωνιας και πρωΐας*, between the hours of three and six in the morning. It must be recollected, that before the distribution of time into hours, minutes, and seconds, the day and night were divided into eight equal portions, containing three hours each; and this method was continued long afterwards by historians.

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Eanbald arceb'. on IV. idus Aug. ⁊ his lic ligð on Eoforwic. And þes ilcan geares forðferde Ceolwulf biscop. ⁊ man gehalgode [a]oþærne Eanbalde' on þæs oþres stal on XIX. kal. Sept'. And[″] hes Cynwulf[b]. Mercna[c] cyninc. oferhergade Cantware[d] oþ mersc. [e]and Mercware[″] gefengon[f] Eadbehte[g] Præn heora cyninc. and gebundene[h] hine on Mydce[i] gelæddon. [[k]⁊ let him þycan ut his eagan. ⁊ ceorfan of his handa:- Ond Æþelard arcb'of Cantwareb' fette finoð. ⁊ getyðe. ⁊ gefæstnode. þurh þas papan hære Leones. ealle þa þinc be Godes mynstran. þa wæron gefette be Witgares dæge. ⁊ be oðra cinga dæge. ⁊ þus cwæð. Ic Æþelard. eadmod arb' of Cantwareberi. mid anmodan wæde ealles finoðes. and mid ealra þara gegaderunga ealra þara mynstra. þam be ealdan dagan frignesse þar geauen fram gelearfullan mannum. on Godes naman. ⁊ þurh his bisizendan dom. ic bebeode. swa swa ic hære habbe of þan papan Leone. ꝑ heonon-forð nan ne dyrstlæce ceoran him hlauordas of læwedan mannan ouer Godes endebyrdnysse. Ac eal swa swa

Eanbald, on the fourth day before the ides of August; and his body is deposited at York. The same year also died bishop Ceolwulf; and another Eanbald was consecrated to the see of the former, on the nineteenth day before the calends of September. About the same time Cynwulf, king of Mercia, made inroads upon the inhabitants of Kent as far as the marsh; and the Mercians seized Edbert Pryn their king, led him bound into Mercia, and suffered men to pick out his eyes, and cut off his hands[1]. And Ethelard, archbishop of Canterbury, held a synod[2], wherein he ratified and confirmed, by command of pope Leo, all things concerning God's monasteries that were fixed in Witgar's days, and in other king's days, saying thus: "I Ethelard, the humble archbishop of Canterbury, with the unanimous concurrence of the whole synod, and of all the congregations of all the minsters, to which in former days freedom was given by faithful men, in God's name and by his terrible judgment do decree, as I have command from pope Leo, that henceforth none dare to choose them lords from lewd men

[a] So *C.T.* B iv. oþerbald, Gibs. from *Laud.*; but he suggested, from conjecture, oþer Eanbald. [b] Ceolwulf, *Laud. Cot.* Whel. Ceolulf, *Cant. Vid. an.* 819. [c] Mýrcna, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. Cent, *Cot.* Cantwara, Whel. [e] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. but omitting oþ mersc. [f] So Whel. and the best MSS. gefeng *al.* [g] From *Cot.* [h] -den, *Laud.* -denne, *C.T.* B i. [i] Merce, *C.T.* B i. [k] A Norman interpolation from *Cot.* to the end of the year.

[1] This wanton act of barbarity seems to have existed only in the depraved imagination of the Norman interpolator of the Saxon annals, who eagerly and impatiently dispatches the story thus, in order to introduce the subsequent account of the synod at Bapchild, so important in his eyes. Hoveden and Wallingford and others have repeated the idle tale; but I have not hitherto found it in any historian of authority.

[2] "*Apud Bacanceld.*"—Spelman. *Concil.* i. 317. *an.* 798. Some have placed this synod at Beckenham in Kent.

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hit ỳr on þan gepritе þe re papa hæfð giuuen. oððe þa haligan penaf gerettan. þe beoð upe fæðenaf. ⁊ upe lareopaf. be haligum mynrtrum. rpa hi beliuan un-apemmeð butan ælcre anræce. Gif æni man ỳr þ þir Godef. ⁊ unæf papan. ⁊ upe bebod. healdan nelle. ac fanfeoð and fan naht healdað. pitan hi þ hi rculon gifan gerceaf toforan Godef dom-retle. And ic Aðelharo arb' mid xii. bircopan. ⁊ mid þrim ⁊ trentigan abbodan. þỳr ylce mid rode-tacne Criref getrimmað ⁊ gefæftn[a] ——]

An. DCCXCVII. Þef Romane Leone þam papan hif tunzan fof-cunfon[b]. ⁊ hif eazan[c] afrunzon[d]. ⁊ hine of hif retle afligmdon. ⁊ þa rona eft. Gode fultumiendum[e]. he meahte[f] gefion[g] ⁊ fprecan[h]. ⁊ eft pæf[i] papa rpa he æf pæf. [k]And Eanbald onfenz pallium on vi. idus Sept. ⁊ Æþelbeorht birop forðferde on iii. kal. Nov.":

[k]An. DCCXCVIII. Þef pæf mycel gefeoht on Norð-hymbra lande. on Lenztene. on iv. non. Apr. æt Þpeallæze. ⁊ þæf man ofrloh Alric. Þeafbeorhtef runu. ⁊ oðre mænize mid him":

An. DCCXCIX. Þef Æþelheaf[l] arcebirop. ⁊ Cynebrỳht. Perr-Seaxna[m] birop. foron[n] to Rome[o]. [p]Alfun

over God's inheritance; but, as it is in the writ that the pope has given, or holy men have settled, our fathers and our teachers, concerning holy minsters, so they continue untainted without any resistance. If there is any man that will not observe this decree of God, of our pope, and of us, but overlooketh it, and holdeth it for nought, let *them* know, that they shall give an account before the judgment-seat of God. And I Ethelard, archbishop, with twelve[l] bishops, and with three and twenty abbots, this same with the rood-token of Christ confirm and fasten.

A.D. 797. This year the Romans cut out the tongue of pope Leo, put out his eyes, and drove him from his see; but soon after, by the assistance of God, he could see and speak, and became pope as he was before. Eanbald also received the pall on the sixth day before the ides of September, and bishop Ethelbert died on the third before the calends of November.

A.D. 798. This year a severe battle was fought in the Northumbrian territory, during Lent, on the fourth day before the nones of April, at Whalley; wherein Alric, the son of Herbert, was slain, and many others with him.

A.D. 799. This year archbishop Ethelbert, and Cynbert, bishop of Wessex, went to Rome. In the mean time

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[a] *f.* gefæftnað, to correspond with getrimmað; but both are incorrect: the Norman scribe being imperfectly skilled in the Saxon grammar. [b] -cuffan, *Cant.* [c] egan, *Cont.* [d] ut-afrungon, *Laud. C.T.* B i. ut-afrunzan, *Cant.* [e] gefultumiendum, *Laud.* [f] mihte, *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. [g] gefeon, *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. [h] frecan, *Cot.* [i] pearð, *Cant.* [k] From *Laud.* [l] Æþelred, *Laud.* [m] -Sexna, *Laud.* -Sexana, *Cot.* -Sexna, *Cant.* [n] forðon, *Cot.* [o] Roma, *Cot.* [p] From *Cot.*

[l] 17, Spelman.

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bipcop ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe on Suð-beꝛi. ⁊ he peaꝛð bebýꝛgeð in Domuce. ⁊ Tiðꝼꝛið peaꝛð geconen æꝼteꝛ him. anð Siꝛic. Eaꝛt-Sexana cing. ꝼeꝛðe to Rome. In þýꝛum ýlcan geaꝛe Ꝑihtburge lichama peaꝛð geꝼunden eal gehal. ⁊ unꝼoꝛꝛotteð. à Deoꝛham. æꝼteꝛ ꝼiꝼ ⁊ ꝼiꝼti geaꝛon þaꝛ þe heo oꝼ þýꝛum liue gepaꝛ.

bishop Alfun died at Sudbury, and was buried at Dunwich. After him Tidfrith was elected to the see; and Siric, king of the East-Saxons, went to Rome. In this year[1] the body of Witburga was found entire, and free from decay, at Dereham, after a lapse of five and fifty years from the period of her decease.

An. DCCC. [a]Deꝛ pæꝛ ꝛe mona aþiꝛtnað. on þæne oðꝛe tið on niht. on xvii. kł. Febꝛ. Anð hꝛ Beoꝛhtꝛic[b] cýning ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe. [c]⁊ Ꝑoꝛꝛ ealdoꝛman. ⁊ Ecgbꝛýht[d] ꝼeng to Ꝑeꝛt-Seaxna[e] ꝛice. Anð þý ýlcan dæge[f] nað Æþelmunð ealdoꝛman oꝼ Ðꝛiccum oꝼeꝛ æt Cýnemæꝛeꝛ-ꝼoꝛda. Ða mette[g] hine Ꝑeoxtan[h] ealdoꝛman mið Ꝑilꝛætum. ⁊[i] þæꝛ peaꝛð micel geꝼeoht. ⁊ þæꝛ begen oꝼꝛlegene[k] pæꝛon[l] þa[m] ealdoꝛmen. ⁊ Ꝑilꝛæton[n] namon[o] ꝛýge[p].

A.D. 800. This year was the moon eclipsed, at eight in the evening, on the seventeenth day before the calends of February; and soon after died king Bertric and alderman Worr. Egbert succeeded to the West-Saxon kingdom; and the same day[2] Ethelmund, alderman of the Wiccians[3], rode over the Thames at Kempsford; where he was met by alderman Woxtan, with the men of Wiltshire, and a terrible conflict ensued, in which both the commanders were slain, but the men of Wiltshire obtained the victory.

DCCCI.

An. DCCCII. [a]Deꝛ aþeoꝛtnade[q] ꝛe mona on dagunge. [r]on xiii. kł. Ianꝛ. Anð hꝛ pæꝛ gehadod[s] Beoꝛnmoð to[r] biꝛceope to Ðꝛoꝼeꝛ-ceaꝛtꝛe.

A.D. 802. This year was the moon eclipsed, at dawn, on the thirteenth day before the calends of January; and Bernmod was consecrated bishop of Rochester.

An. DCCCIII. [r]Deꝛ ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe Ðig-

A.D. 803. This year[4] died Hibbald,

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[a] From *Laud. Cot.* [b] Bꝛihtꝛic, *Laud. Cant.* Cot. *C.T.* B i. [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] -beꝛht, *Laud.* -býꝛht, *Cot.* [e] -Sexana, *Cot.* [f] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. dæg, *Laud.* [g] gemette, *Laud. Cant.* [h] Ꝑeohꝛtan, *Laud. C.T.* B i. Ꝑihꝛtan, *Cant.* [i] From *Laud. Cant.* [k] oꝼꝛlegen, *Cant.* [l] From *Laud.* ꝑuꝑdan, *Cant.* [m] þe, *Laud.* [n] -ꝛæte, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] naman, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] ꝛige, *C.T.* B i. Gibson adds here, from *Laud. Karolus rex imperator factus est, et a Romanis appellatus Augustus; qui illos, qui Leonem papam dehonestaverant, morte damnavit; sed precibus papæ, morte indulta, exilio retrusit. Ipse enim papa Leo imperatorem eum sacraverat.* [q] aþýꝛtnode, *Cot.* [r] From *Laud.* [s] gehalgod, *Laud.*

[1] *An.* 796. Flor.

[2] "*Anno.*"—Flor.

[3] *Merciorum*, Flor. oꝼ Ðꝛiccum, in the Saxon; the same as Ꝑicꝛanum; the latter of which titles is retained in Wickware, in Gloucestershire.

[4] *An.* 802. Flor.

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bald. Lindisfarna biscop. on VIII. kal. Iulii. ⁊ man gehalgode on his stæal Ecgberhte. on III. idus Iunii. And" heр Æþelheard arcebiscop forðferde [a]on Cent". ⁊ Wulfred pæs[b] to arcebiscepe gehadod[c] [d]on his loh". [e]⁊ Forðred abbud forðferde":

bishop of Holy-island, on the twenty-fourth of June, and Egbert was consecrated in his stead, on the thirteenth of June following. Archbishop Ethelherd also died in Kent[1], and Wulfred was chosen archbishop in his stead. Abbot Forthred, in the course of the same year, departed this life.

An. DCCCIV. Her Wulfred arcebiscep pallium onfeng:

A.D. 804. This year archbishop Wulfred received his pall.

An. DCCCV. Her Cuðred cyning forðferde on Cantarum. ⁊ Ceolburh abbodisse[f]. ⁊ Heanbyrhte[g] ealdorman[e]:

A.D. 805. This year died king Cuthred in Kent, and abbess Colburga, and alderman Herbert.

An. DCCCVI. [h]Her [i]se mona abistrode' on kl. Sept̄. ⁊ Eandwulf[k]. [l]Northan-hymbra cining'. þæs of his rice adrifen. ⁊ Eanbeorht [m]Hagustealð biscop' forðferde". [n]Eac on þyrum ylcan geare. II. non. Iunii. rode-tacn wearð ateoped on þam monan. aner Wodnes dæges. innan þare dagunge. and eft on þyrum geare. III. kl. Sept̄. an wunderlic trendel wearð ateoped abutan þare sunnan:

A.D. 806. This year was the moon eclipsed, on the first of September; Erdwulf, king of the Northumbrians, was banished from his dominions; and Eanbert, bishop of Hexham, departed this life. This year also, on the next day before the nones of June, a crucifix was seen in the moon, on a Wednesday, at the dawn; and afterwards, during the same year, on the third day before the calends of September, a wonderful circle was displayed about the sun.

[n]An. DCCCVII. Her seo sunne aðestrode on angynne þare fifte tide þas dages XVII. kl. Aug̃:

A.D. 807. This year was the sun eclipsed, precisely at eleven in the morning, on the seventeenth day before the calends of August.

DCCCVIII.—DCCX.[o] DCCCXI.

An. DCCCXII. Her Carl cyning forðferde. [p]⁊ he rixode fif ⁊ feowertig wintra. and Wulfred arcebiscop.

A.D. 812. This year died the emperor Charlemagne, after a reign of five and forty winters; and archbishop Wulfred,

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[a] From *Laud.* [b] wearð gecoren, *Cot.* [c] gehalgod, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] From *Cot.* N.S. [e] Abs. *Laud.* [f] abbatissa, *Cant.* [g] Heardberht, *Laud.* Heabuht, *Cant.* [h] From *Laud. Cot.* [i] þas sa mona aðistrod, *Cot.* sona aðýstrode, *C.T.* B iv. omitting the eclipse of the sun in the following year. [k] Cærdulf, *Cot.* [l] Abs. *Cot.* [m] biscop of Hagustald-éé, *Cot.* [n] From *Cot.* [o] *Karolus cum Nicephoro imperatore Constantinopolitano pacem fecit.* Gibs. from *Laud.* [p] Abs. *Cant.*

[1] "*Idibus Maii.*"—Thorn.

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and Wigbryht[a]. West-Seaxna[b] biscop. foron begen[c] to Rome:·[d]

An. DCCCXIII. Hes Wulfred[e] ærcebiscop. mid bletsunge þæs papan Leon. hweorf[f] est[g] to his agnum[h] biscepdome. And þy geare gehergade[i] Ecgbyrht cyning on West-Wealas. [k]from eastemestum oð westemeste":·

An. DCCCXIV. Hes Leo se æþela papa ⁊ se halga forðferde. ⁊ æfter him Stephanus feng to rice[l]:·

DCCCXV.

An. DCCCXVI.[m] Hes Stephanus papa forðferde. [n]⁊ æfter him wæs Pascalis[o] to papan gehadod[p]". ⁊ þy ylcan geare forbarn Angel[q]-cynnes[r] scolu:·

DCCCXVII. DCCCXVIII.

An. DCCCXIX. Hes Cenulf[s]. Mercna cyning. forðferde. and Ceolwulf feng to rice. ⁊ Eadbyrht ealdorman forðferde:·

DCCCXX.

An. DCCCXXI. Hes weard Ceolwulf his rices bereafod[t]:·

An. DCCCXXII. Hes twegen ealdaccompanied by Wigbert, bishop of Wessex, undertook a journey to Rome.

A.D. 813. This year archbishop Wulfred returned to his own see, with the blessing of pope Leo; and king Egbert spread devastation in Cornwall from east to west.

A.D. 814. This year[1] died Leo, the noble and holy pope; and Stephen succeeded him in the papal government.

A.D. 816. This year[2] died pope Stephen; and Paschalis was consecrated pope after him. This same year the school of the English nation at Rome was destroyed by fire.

A.D. 819. This year died Cenwulf, king of Mercia; and Ceolwulf[3] succeeded him. Alderman Eadbert also departed this life.

A.D. 821. This year Ceolwulf was deprived of his kingdom.

A.D. 822. This year two aldermen

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[a] -beorht, *Cot.* [b] -Sexan, *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Laud.* [d] *Cirenetus Karolo imperatori legatos suos cum pace mittit. Karolus imperator obiit.* Gibs. from *Laud.* [e] Wulfred, *Cot.* [f] gehwyrfde, *Cot.* [g] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. [h] agenum, *Laud.* [i] -gode Ecgbryht, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] from eastan-weardan to weste-weardan, *Cot.* [l] papdome, *Laud.* [m] DCCCXV. *Laud.* [n] ⁊ Paschalis feng æfter him to papdome. *Cot.* [o] Paschalis, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] gehalgod, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] Angel- *Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] From *Laud. Ben. Cant. C.T.* B i. abs. *Cott.* Whel. [s] Cenulf, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] -sceped, *Laud.* -scyred, *C.T.* B i.

[1] *An.* 816. Flor.

[2] *An.* 819. Flor.

[3] St. Kenelm is said to have succeeded Cenwulf:

"In the foure and twentithe yere of his kyngdom
Kenulf wente out of this worlde, and to the joye of hevene com;
It was after that oure lord in his moder alygte
Eigte hondred yer and neygentene, by á countes rigte,
Scint Kenelm his yonge sone in his sevende yere
Kyng was ymad after him, theg he yong were."
Vita S. Kenelmi, MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. No. 57. Arch.

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oꝼmen puꝼdon oꝼꝼlezene. Buꝼhelm ⁊ Muca. ⁊ ꝼinoð[a] pæꝼ[b] æt Cloꝼeꝼhoo[c]:·

An. DCCCXXIII. Dep pæꝼ Peala zeꝼeoht ⁊ Dena[d]. æt Gaꝼul-ꝼoꝼda[e]. [f]And ðý ylcan zeape. zeꝼeaht Ecbꝼýht. Peꝼt-Seaxna[g] cýninz[h]. and Beoꝼnpulꝼ. Mýꝼcena[i] cýninz. [k]on Ellendune". ⁊ Eczbꝼýht ꝼize nam. ⁊ þæp pæꝼ micel pæl zeꝼlezen. Đa ꝼende he[h] Æþelpulꝼ[l] hiꝼ ꝼunu oꝼ þæpe ꝼýꝼde. ⁊ Ealhꝼtan hiꝼ biꝼceop. ⁊ Pulꝼheaꝼd hiꝼ ealdoꝼman. to Cent [m]micele peꝼede". and hý Baldꝼed[n] þone cýninz noꝼð oꝼep Temeꝼe aðꝼýꝼon°. And Cantpaꝼe[p] him to cýꝼdon[q]. and Suð-ꝼize. and Suð-Seaxe[r]. and Eaꝼt-Seaxe[r] þý hý ꝼꝼom hiꝼ mæzum[s] æp mid unꝼýhte anýdde pæꝼun[t]. And þý ylcan zeape Eaꝼt-Enzla cýninz and ꝼeo þeod zeꝼohte[u] Ecbꝼýht cýninz him to ꝼꝼiðe ⁊ to mundboꝼan. ꝼoꝼ Mýꝼcna eze. ⁊ þý ilcan[x] zeape ꝼlozon Eaꝼt-Enzle Beoꝼnpulꝼ[y]. Meꝼcna[z] cýninz:·

were slain, whose names were Burhelm and Mucca; and a synod was holden at Cliff's-Hoo[l].

A.D. 823. This year a battle was fought between the Welsh in Cornwall and the people of Devonshire, at Camelford[g]; and in the course of the same year Egbert, king of the West-Saxons, and Bernwulf, king of Mercia, fought a battle at Wilton, in which Egbert gained the victory, but there was great slaughter on both sides. Then sent he his son Ethelwulf into Kent, with a large detachment from the main body of the army, accompanied by his bishop, Elstan, and his alderman, Wulfherd; who drove Baldred, the king, northward over the Thames. Whereupon the men of Kent immediately submitted to him; as did also the inhabitants of Surrey, and Sussex, and Essex[s]; who had been unlawfully kept from their allegiance by his relatives. The same year also, the king of the East-Angles and his subjects besought king Egbert to give them peace and protection against the terror of the Mercians; whose king, Bernwulf, they slew in the course of the same year.

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[a] ꝼeonoð, *Cant.* [b] Abs. *Laud.* [c] So *Ben. Cant.* abs. *Cott.* Whel. -ho, *Laud.* Cleoꝼeꝼ-hóð, *C.T.* B i. [d] Deꝼena, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. Deꝼna, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] Gaꝼol- *Cant.* -ꝼoꝼd, *C.T.* B i. [f] ⁊ þýꝼ ylceꝼ zeapeꝼ. Ezcbepht Peꝼt-Sexana cinz. ⁊ Beoꝼnpulꝼ Mýꝼcna cinz. ꝼuhton æt Ellendune. *Cot.* [g] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. [h] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. [k] æt — *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. Eallandune, *C.T.* B iv. [l] Aþulꝼ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [m] mýcclum ꝼeoꝼode, *Cant.* [n] So *C.T.* B i. *Cot. Cant.* [o] aðꝼýꝼen, *Laud.* aðꝼýuon, *Cot.* aðꝼiꝼan, *Cant.* aðꝼiꝼon, *C.T.* B i. [p] Cantpaꝼa, *Laud.* [q] cieꝼdon, *C.T.* B i. So hie for hý, *ibid.* [r] -Sexe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] mazum, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] þæꝼan, *Cant.* [u] -ꝼohtan, *Cant.* -on, *C.T.* B i. [x] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. [y] Beoꝼnpulꝼ, *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. [z] Mýꝼcena, *Laud.* Mýꝼcna, *Cot.*

[1] *Vid.* Spelman. *Concil.* i. 332.

[g] "*Britones in loco qui dicitur Gafulford à Domnanicusibus cæsi sunt.*"—Flor.

[s] "*Orientales Angli.*"—Flor. evidently a mistake; for the East-Angles are mentioned in the next sentence.

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DCCCXXIV.

An. DCCCXXV.[a] Her Ludecan. Mercna[b] cyning. ⁊ his fif ealdormen [c]mon ofsloh mid him". ⁊ Wiglaf feng to rice.

A.D. 825. This year Ludecan, king of Mercia, was slain, and his five aldermen with him; after which Wiglaf succeeded to the kingdom.

DCCCXXVI.

An. DCCCXXVII. Her se[d] mona aþystrode[e] on midder-wintres mæsse-niht[f]. And þy ylcan[g] geare geeode Ecgbryht cyning Mercna rice. ⁊ eall þ be suþan Humbre wæs. ⁊ he wæs se[h] eahteða[i] cyning. se[k] þe Bret-walda[l] wæs. [m]And ærest[n] wæs[o] Ælle. Suð-Seaxna[p] cyning. þe[q] þus mycel[r] rice hæfde. se æftera[s] wæs Ceawlin[t]. West-Seaxna[u] cyning. se[r] þrydda[x] wæs[r] Æþelbryht. Cantwara cyning. se[r] feorþa wæs[r] Rædwald. East-Engla cyning. fifta wæs[r] Edwine[y]. Norþan-hymbra[z] cyning. syxta wæs Oswald. [a]þe æfter him ricsode. seofeða[b] wæs Oswio[c] Oswaldes broðor. eahtoþa wæs[d] Ecgbryht. West-Seaxna cyning. [e]And se Ecgbryht lædde fyrde to Dore wið Norðan-hymbre[f]. ⁊ hy him[g] [h]þær eaþmedo budon". ⁊ geþwærnesse[i]. ⁊ hy [k]on þam" to-hwurfon.

A.D. 827. This year was the moon eclipsed, on midwinter's mass-night; and king Egbert, in the course of the same year, conquered the Mercian kingdom, and all that is south of the Humber, being the eighth king who was sovereign of all the British dominions. Ella, king of the South-Saxons, was the first who possessed so large a territory; the second was Ceawlin, king of the West-Saxons; the third was Ethelbert, king of Kent; the fourth was Redwald, king of the East-Angles; the fifth was Edwin, king of the Northumbrians; the sixth was Oswald, who succeeded him; the seventh was Oswy the brother of Oswald; the eighth was Egbert, king of the West-Saxons. This same Egbert led an army against the Northumbrians as far as Dore, where they met him, and offered terms of obedience and subjection, on the acceptance of which they returned home.

An. DCCCXXVIII. Her eft Wiglaf[l] onfeng Myrcna rices[m]. ⁊ Æþel-

A.D. 828. This year Wiglaf recovered his Mercian kingdom, and bishop

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[a] DCCCXXIV. *Cot.* [b] Myrcna, *Cant.* [c] mid him man ofsloh, *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. [d] From *Laud. Cot.* [e] aþeostrode, *Cant.* [f] mæssa- *Laud.* [g] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] eahtoða, *Cant.* -aða, *C.T.* B i. [k] Abs. *Cant.* [l] Bryten-wealda, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. Briten-walda, *Cant.* Bryten-weald, *Cot.* Bretenan-wælda, *C.T.* B i. [m] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. [n] ærest, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] From *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] West- *Cant.* Wessexna, *C.T.* B i. [q] se, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] Abs. *Laud.* [s] oþer, *Laud. Cot.* [t] Ceaulin, *C.T.* B i. [u] -Sexna, *Cant.* Wessexena, *C.T.* B i. [x] þriddc, *Laud.* [y] Eadwine, *Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [z] Norð-himbra, *Cant.* [a] se --- rixode, *C.T.* B i. [b] seofoða, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] Oswiu, *Laud.* Osweo, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] Abs. *Cant.* [f] -hymbra, *Laud.* -humbre, *Cant.* [g] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] þær to bugan, *Cot.* [i] þwærnessa, *Laud.* [k] mid þam, *Laud.* [l] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. Wilaf, Gibs. *Vid. an.* 825. [m] rice, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i.

wald[a] biscop forðferde. And þý ylcan geare lædde Ecgbryht cyning fyrde on Norð-Wealas. 7 he hý[b] ealle[c] him[d] to[e] eadmodre[f] hyrsumnisse[g] gedyde :·

An. DCCCXXIX. Her Wulfred ærcebiscop forðferde. [h]7 Feologild abbud wearð æfter him gecoren to þan arb stol VII. kl. Maii. 7 he wearð gehalgud V. id. Iuñ. anes sunnan dæges. 7 he wearð dead III. kl. Sept'" :·

An. DCCCXXX. Her Ceolnoð wæs gecoren to arcebiscope[i] 7 gehadod. 7 Feologild[k] abbud[l] forðferde :·

An. DCCCXXXI. Her Ceolnoð arcebiscop onfeng pallium :·

An. DCCCXXXII. Her hæþene men ofer-hergadon[m] Sceap-ige[n] :·

An. DCCCXXXIII. [o]Her gefeaht Ecgbryht cyning" wið XXXV.[p] scyphlæsta æt Carrum. 7 þær wearð[q] micel wæl geslegen. 7 þa Deniscan ahton wæl-stowe geweald. And Hereferð 7 Wigen[r]. twegen biscopes. forðferdon. 7 Dudda 7 Osmod. twegen ealdormen. forðferdon :·

DCCCXXXIV.

An. DCCCXXXV. Her cwom[s] mi-

Ethelwald departed this life. The same year king Egbert led an army against the people of North-Wales, and compelled them all to peaceful submission.

A.D. 829. This year died archbishop Wulfred; and abbot Feologild was after him chosen to the see, on the twenty-fifth of April, and consecrated on a Sunday, the eleventh of June. On the thirtieth of August he was dead!

A.D. 830. This year[1] Ceolnoth was chosen and consecrated archbishop on the death of abbot Feologild[2].

A.D. 831. This year archbishop Ceolnoth received the pall[3].

A.D. 832. This year heathen men over-ran the isle of Shepey[4].

A.D. 833. This year fought king Egbert with thirty-five pirates at Charmouth[5], where a great slaughter was made, and the Danes remained masters of the field. Two bishops, Hereferth and Wigen, and two aldermen, Dudda and Osmod, died the same year[6].

A.D. 835. This year came a great

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[a] Æþelbald, *Laud. Cot.* -wold, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] heom, *Laud.* hi, *C.T.* B i. [c] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. [d] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] So *Ben. Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. abs. *Cott.* Whel. [f] eadmodere, *Laud.* eaðmodre, *C.T.* B i. [g] -nesse, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] From *Cot.* [i] So *Laud. Cot.* biscope, Whel. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] So *Laud. Cant.* Feologið, Whel. Felogild, *C.T.* B i. [l] -bot, *Laud.* [m] -godan, *Cant.* -don, *C.T.* B i. [n] -ege, *Laud. Cant.* -igge, *C.T.* B iv. Sceppige, *C.T.* B i. [o] Her Ecgbyrht cing feht, *Cot.* [p] XXV. *Laud.* [q] wærhð, *Laud.* [r] Wigferð, *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. Wig þegn, *Cant.* Wigþen, *C.T.* B i. [s] com, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] "*Cal. Septembris.*"—Flor.

[2] *al.* Theologildus. Florence of Worcester takes no notice of Feologild in the body of his work, but he is found in his catalogue of archbishops of Canterbury, p. 681.

[3] "*A Gregorio papa.*"—Flor.

[4] "*Danici piratæ, inhiatores prædæ, Sceapege deprædati sunt.*"—Flor.

[5] "*Apud Carrum,*" &c.—Flor.

[6] In battle, according to M. West. *an.* 834.

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cel ſcýp-heſe on Weſt-Wealaſ. ⁊ hie to anum ȝecýndon. ⁊ wið Ecȝbryhte[a]. Weſt-Seaxna cýninȝ. winnende[b] wæpon. Ða [c]he ſ ȝehýrde. [d]and' he þa [e]mid ſýnde ſerde' [f]him toȝeanneſ". ⁊ [g]him wið ȝefeaht" æt Hengeſt-dune[h]. ⁊ þær[i] æȝþer[k] ȝeflýmde[l]. ȝe þa Wealaſ ȝe þa Deniſcan:

naval armament into West-Wales[1], where they were joined by the people, who commenced war against Egbert, the West-Saxon king. When he heard this, he proceeded with his army against them, and fought with them at Hengeston[2], where he put to flight both the Welsh and the Danes.

An. DCCCXXXVI. Her Ecȝbryht cýninȝ forðferde. ⁊ hine hæfde æfter Offa. Mýrcna cýninȝ. and Beorhtric[m]. Weſt-Seaxna cýninȝ. aflýmed[n] III. ȝear of Angel-cynnes lande [o]on Fronc-lond". æfter he cýninȝ wære. [c]And þý[p] fultumode Beorhtric[q] Offan. þý [r]he hæfde his dohtor him to cwene". [s]And ſe Ecȝbryht ſýððan[t] com ageen. ⁊ he" nicode XXXVII. wintra. ⁊ VII. mona[u]ð. ⁊ fenȝ þa Æþelwulf Ecȝbryhtinȝ[x] to Weſt-Seaxna rice. [y]⁊ he ſealde his ſuna Æþelſtane Cantwara rice. ⁊ Eaſt-Seaxna rice[z]. ⁊ Suþrigea. ⁊ Suð-Seaxna[a]":

A.D. 836. This year died king Egbert. Him Offa, king of Mercia, and Bertric, the West-Saxon king, drove out of England into France three years before he was king. Bertric assisted Offa, because he had married his daughter. Egbert having afterwards returned, reigned thirty-seven winters and seven months. Then Ethelwulf, the son of Egbert, succeeded to the West-Saxon kingdom; and he gave his son Athelstan the kingdom of Kent, and of Essex, and of Surrey, and of Sussex.

An. DCCCXXXVII. Her Wulfheard ealdorman ȝefeaht æt Hamtune wið XXXIII. ſcip-hlæſta. ⁊ þær micel wæl ȝeflog[b] ⁊ riȝe nom[c]. And þý ȝeare ſorðferde Wulfheard. [d]And ðý [e]ylcan

A.D. 837. This year alderman Wulfherd fought at Hamton with thirty-three[3] pirates, and after great slaughter obtained the victory, but he died the same year. Alderman Ethelhelm[4] also,

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[a] Ecgbýhte, *Cot.* abs. *Cant.* [b] punienbe, *Laud.* [c] Abs. *Laud.* [d] -- þa ſerde he þiber mid ſýnde, *Cant.* ȝehýrde he ſ mid -- *C.T.* B i. [e] ſýndode, *Cot.* [f] From *Laud.* [g] heom wið ȝefeaht, *Cant.* [h] Dengeſtef- *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] From *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [l] flýmde, *Laud.* ȝeflimde, *C.T.* B i. [m] Býrhtric, *Laud.* Brihtric, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] aflýmde, *Laud.* ut-aflýmed, *Cant.* [o] into Franc-lande, *Cot.* [p] foröý, *Cant.* [q] Brihtric, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] From *Cant.* [s] Abs. *Cant.* [t] From *Cot.* [u] monðaſ, *Cot.* [x] his funu, *Laud.* [y] ⁊ Æþelſtan his oðer funu fenȝ to Cantwara rice. ⁊ to Suðrigan. ⁊ to Suð-Seaxna rice. *Laud.* -- Æþelſtane his funa, *C.T.* B i. [z] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [a] -Sexna, *Cant.* -Seaxena, *C.T.* B i. [b] -floh, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] nam, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] Abs. *Laud.* [e] Abs. *Cant.* ilcan, *C.T.* B i.

[1] *Curũalia* (Cornwall), Flor.

[2] "*Mons Hengisti.*"—Flor.

[3] 34, Flor. So MS. *C.T.* B i. 33, M.West.

[4] Athelmus, Flor. Æthelhelmus, West. 838.

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ȝeaꝛe" ȝeꝛeaht Æþelhelm[a] ealdoꝛman[b] ꝓiþ Deniꝛcne[c] heꝛe on Poꝛt miþ Doꝛꝛætum[d]. [e]ȝ ȝode hꝛile[f] þone heꝛe ȝeꝛlymde". [g]ȝ þa Deniꝛcan ahton[h] pæl-ꝛtope ȝepealð. ȝ þone ealdoꝛman oꝛ-ꝛlozon":

[e]An. DCCCXXXVIII. Þeꝛ Þeꝛebꝛyht ealdoꝛmon pæꝛ[i] oꝛꝛlezen [k]ꝛꝛom hæþenum monnum". ȝ monize menn[l] miþ him on Meꝛꝛcpaꝛum. And þy ylcan ȝeaꝛe eꝛt on Lindeꝛꝛe[m] ȝ on Eaꝛt-Æn-glum[n]. ȝ on Cantpaꝛum. puꝛdon [o]mo-nize men"oꝛꝛlezene[p] ꝛꝛom þam heꝛize.

An. DCCCXXXIX. Þeꝛ pæꝛ micel þæl-ꝛlyht on Lundene[q]. ȝ on Cpanta-pic[r]. ȝ on Þꝛoꝛeꝛ-ceaꝛtꝛe[s]:

An. DCCCXL. [t]Þeꝛ Æþelpulꝛ cyn-ang ȝeꝛeaht æt Caꝛꝛum ꝓiþ xxxv. ꝛcyp-hlæꝛta. and þa Deniꝛcan ahton þæl-ꝛtope ȝepealð". [u]And Loðꝓi ꝛe ca-ȝeꝛe ꝓoꝛðꝛeꝛde":

DCCCXLI.—DCCCXLIV.

An. DCCCXLV. Þeꝛ [x]Eanpulꝛ ealdo-ꝛꝛman" ȝeꝛeaht[c] miþ Sumuꝛ-ꝛætum[y].

with the men of Dorsetshire, fought with the Danish army in Portland-isle, and for a good while put them to flight; but in the end the Danes became masters of the field, and slew the alderman.

A.D. 838. This year alderman Herbert was slain by the heathens, and many men with him, among the Marshlanders[1]. The same year, afterwards, in Lindsey, East-Anglia, and Kent, were many men slain by the army.

A.D. 839. This year[2] there was great slaughter in London, Canterbury, and Rochester.

A.D. 840. This year king Ethelwulf fought at Charmouth with thirty-five ship's-crews, and the Danes remained masters of the place. The emperor Louis died this year[3].

A.D. 845. This year alderman Eanwulf[4], with the men of Somersetshire,

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[a] Æþelm, *Cant.* [b] So *C.T.* B i. ealdoꝛmon, *Laud.* ealdeꝛman, *Cant.* ðux, Whel. Gibs. [c] Deniꝛcan, *Laud.* [d] Doꝛꝛætan, *Cant.* Doꝛꝛætun, *C.T.* B i. [e] Abs. *Laud.* [f] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. phile, Whel. Gibs. incorrectly. [g] ȝ ꝛe ealdoꝛman ꝓeaꝛð oꝛꝛlæzen. ȝ þa Deniꝛcan ahton pæl-ꝛtope ȝepeald. *Laud.* [h] ahtan, *Cant.* [i] ꝓeaꝛð, *Cant.* [k] ꝛꝛam hæþnum, *Cant.* [l] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [m] -deꝛe, *C.T.* B i. [n] Anzlum, *Ben.* [o] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] -zen, *Ben.* oꝛlezene, Whel. incorrectly. [q] Lundenne, *Cant.* [r] Cantꝛic, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. Canꝓaꝛa-biꝛiz, *C.T.* B i. [s] Roꝛeꝛ-ceaꝛtꝛe, *Laud.* [t] So *C.T.* B i. *an.* 841. Aðelpulꝛ, *Cant.* [u] From *Cot.* [x] Eaꝛnulꝛ ðux, *Laud.* Eaꝛnulꝛ eoꝛl, *Cot.* ȝeꝛeaht Eanulꝛ ealdoꝛman, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [y] Sumoꝛ-ꝛæton, *Laud.* Sumeꝛ-ꝛæton, *Cot.* Sumoꝛ-ꝛætum, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] "*Apud Merswarum.*"—M. West. perhaps on the authority of Ethelwerd, *an.* 839, mistaking the Saxon name of a people for the name of a place! Florence of Worcester is a better interpreter, who translates the passage "*quamplures Merscuuariorum.*"

[2] *An.* 842. M. West. The faithful Florence of Worcester adheres closely, as usual, to the Saxon annals, *an.* 839, and adopts the old term *Cuuentauuic*, for Canterbury. So also the invaluable but neglected Ethelwerd, *an.* 841, who reads, with little variation, *Quintanwic*, undoubtedly from a MS. of much greater antiquity than any now existing.

[3] "11 *kal. Junii.*"—Flor.

[4] Eanulfus, Flor.

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and Ealchſtan[a] biſceop ȝ Oſric ealdorman[b] mid Doſn-ſætum[c]. ȝefuhton[d]. æt Pedred an[e] muþan[f]. wiþ Deniſcne here. ȝ þær micel wæl ȝefloȝon. and ſige namon:

DCCCXLVI.—DCCCL.

An. DCCCLI.[g] Her Ceorl ealdorman ȝefeaht wiþ hæþene here[h] mid Defena-ſcyre[i] æt Wicȝan-beorche[k]. ȝ þær micel wæl ȝefloȝon ȝ ſige naman[l]. [m]And þy ylcan ȝeare Æþelſtan cyning ȝ Ealchere[n] ealdorman [o]ȝefuhton on ſcipum. ȝ" micelne here oferflogon æt Sondric [p]on Cent". and IX.[q] ſcipun[r] ȝefenȝun. and þa oðre ȝefligdon". And hæþene men [s]on Tenet" æreſt[t] ofer pintep ſæton[u]. And þy ylcan ȝeare cwom[x] feorðe healf hund ſcipe[y] on Temeſe muþan. ȝ [z]ferdan upp. ȝ" bræcon Cantpara-burh. [a]and Lunden-burȝ". and ȝeflymdon Beorhtulf[b]. Miercna cyning. mid hiſ fyrde. And ſoþon þa[c] ſuð ofer Temeſe on Suðriȝe[d]. ȝ him ȝefeaht wiþ Æþelpulf[e] cyning. ȝ Æþelbald hiſ ſunu æt

and bishop Ealstan[1], and alderman Osric, with the men of Dorsetshire, fought at the mouth of the Parret with the Danish army; and there, after making a great slaughter, obtained the victory.

A.D. 851. This year alderman Ceorl, with the men of Devonshire, fought the heathen army at Wemburg[2], and after making great slaughter obtained the victory. The same year king[3] Athelstan and alderman Elchere fought in their ships, and slew a large army at Sandwich in Kent, taking nine ships and dispersing the rest. The heathens now for the first time remained over winter in the isle of Thanet[4]. The same year came three hundred and fifty ships into the mouth of the Thames; the crew of which went upon land, and stormed Canterbury and London; putting to flight Bertulf, king of the Mercians, with his army; and then marched southward over the Thames into Surrey. Here Ethelwulf and his son Ethelbald, at the head of the

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[a] Ealhſtan, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. Ælcſtan, *Cot.* [b] dux, *Laud.* eorl, *Cot.* [c] Doſſæton, *Laud.* Doſſætum, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [d] ȝefulton, *C.T.* Bi. So below, note [o]. [e] Pedredon, *Cot.* Pedredan, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [f] muþe, *Cot.* [g] DCCCLIII. *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [h] men, *Laud.* menn, *Cant.* [i] Deſna- *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [k] Wicȝean-beorȝ, *Laud.* Wicȝan-beorȝe, *Cant.* -beorhȝe, *C.T.* Bi. [l] ȝenamon, *Laud.* namon, *C.T.* Bi. [m] At the end, after namon, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. and iv. [n] Ealhere, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. [o] From *Laud. Cant.* [p] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* Biv. [q] VIII. *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [r] ſcipu, *Laud. Cant.* [s] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. her, *Cot.* [t] Abs. *Laud.* [u] ȝeſæton, *Laud.* [x] coman, *Cant.* comon, *C.T.* Bi. [y] ſcipa, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. [z] From *Cot.* [a] Abs. *Laud.* -burh, *C.T.* Bi. [b] Bryhtwulf, *Laud. Cot.* Beorhtwulf, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [c] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [d] Suþrei, *Cot.* [e] Aðelulf, *Cant.* Aþulf, *C.T.* Bi. The name is so written in Alfred's Will, and in Ethelwerd.

[1] Ealstanus, Flor. He was bishop of Sherborn fifty years. *Vid. an.* 867.

[2] Wigganbeorh, Flor.

[3] "*Episcopus*," &c.—M. West. *an.* 846. confounding this transaction with the affair of bishop Ealstan and Osric, which he had related the year before. Florence of Worcester agrees with *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. &c. in placing this naval atchievement at the end of the year.

[4] Sceapege, Flor.

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Aclea[a]. mid Weſt-Seaxna fiſnde. And þæm þ mæſt pæl gefloȝon [b]on hæþenum heriȝe". þe we [c]frecȝan hýrdon on[d] þýſne andweardan dæȝ". ⁊ þæm riȝe namon:

[[c]An. DCCCLII. Der on þiſ tima leot Ceolred abb of Medeſhamſtede. ⁊ þa munecaſ. Wulfrede to hande. þet land of Sempiȝaham. to þ forewearde. þ æftes hiſ dæi ſcolde þ land into þe minſtre. ⁊ Wulfred ſcolde ȝifen þ land of Sliopa-forda into Medeſhamſtede. ⁊ he ſcolde ȝife ilca ȝear into þe minſtre ſixtiȝa foðra wuda. and tpælf foður ȝnæſan. ⁊ ſex foður ȝearda. and tpa tunnan fulle hlutſeſ aloð. ⁊ tpa ſlæȝ næt. ⁊ ſex hund hlafes. ⁊ ten mittan Wælſcef aloð. ⁊ ilca ȝear an hoſſ. ⁊ þritiȝa ſcillinȝa. ⁊ ane næht ȝefeoſmiȝe. Der wæſ siþ we cýninȝ Burhred. ⁊ Ceolred ærceb. ⁊ Tunberht biſcop. ⁊ Cenred biſcop. and Alhhun biſcop. ⁊ Berhtred biſcop. ⁊ Wihtred abb. and Werhtheard abb. Æþelheard ealdorman. Dunberht ealdorman. ⁊ feola oðre:]

An. DCCCLIII. [f]Der bæd Burhred Mýrcna cýninȝ ⁊ hiſ witan Æþelwulf[g] cýninȝ. þ he him ȝefultumade[h] þ him Norð-Wealaſ ȝehýrſumade. [i]⁊ he þa ſpa dýde. ⁊ mid fýrde for ofer Mýrce on Norð-Wealaſ. ⁊ hie[k] him ealle ge-

West-Saxon army, fought with them at Ockley, and made the greatest slaughter of the heathen army that we have ever heard reported to this present day. There also they obtained the victory.

A.D. 852. About this time abbot Ceolred of Medhamsted, with the concurrence of the monks, let to hand the land of Sempringham to Wulfred, with the provision, that after his demise the said land should revert to the monastery; that Wulfred should give the land of Sleaford to Medhamsted, and should send each year into the monastery sixty loads of wood, twelve loads of coal, six loads of peat, two tuns full of fine ale, two neats' carcases, six hundred loaves, and ten kilderkins of Welsh ale; one horse also each year, and thirty shillings, and one night's entertainment. This agreement was made in the presence of king Burhred, archbishop Ceolnoth, bishops Tunbert, Kenred, Aldhun, and Bertred; abbots Witred and Wertherd, aldermen Ethelherd and Hunbert, and many others.

A.D. 853. This year Burhred, king of Mercia, with his council, besought king Ethelwulf to assist him to subdue North-Wales[1]. He did so; and with an army marched over Mercia into North-Wales, and made all the inhabitants sub-

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[a] Aclæ, *Cot.* [b] on hæþene heſe, *Laud.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] æfre ȝefrecȝan heſdon, *Laud.* æfre frecȝan hýrdon, *Cot.* [d] æt, *Cant.* oð, *C.T.* B i. [e] From *Laud.* N.S. [f] An. DCCCLIV. *C.T.* B i. Der Burhred Mýrcene cininȝ underþeodde him Norð-Wealaſ mid Æþelwulfes cininȝe fultume. *Laud.* [g] Aþelwulf, *C.T.* B i. [h] ȝefultmode, *Cant.* [i] From *Cant.* [k] he, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] "*Mediterraneos Britones, qui inter Merciam et mare occidentale habitant—qui contra eum immodice reluctabantur.*"—Flor. *an.* 853. from Asser. *verbatim.*

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hýpſume dýdon[a]. [b]And þý ylcan ȝeare ſende Æþelpulf[c] cýninȝ Ælfred hiſ ſunu to Rome. þa pæſ þonne[d] Leo papa on Rome. ⁊ he hine to cýninȝe ȝehalȝode. ⁊ hine him to biſcop-ſuna ȝenam". Đa[e] þý ylcan ȝeare Ealhere mid Cantpaſum. ⁊ Huda mid Suðȝiȝum[f] ȝefuhton on Tenet pið [g]hæþenum heriȝe". [b]⁊ æreſt riȝe namon". ⁊ þær [h]peaſð manig mon oſſlegen" ⁊ adrunken on ȝehpæþere[i] hond. [k]⁊ þa ealdormen [l]beȝen deade". [m]And Burhred. Mýrcene cýninȝ. ſenȝ to Æþelpulfeſ dohtor Weſt-Seaxna cininȝeſ:

An. DCCCLIV.[n] Þeſ hæþene men æreſt on Sceapiȝe oſer pinter ſætun. And þý ilcan ȝeare ȝebocude[o] Æþelpulf cýninȝ teoþan dæl hiſ londeſ oſer ealle hiſ rice Gode to loſe[p]. ⁊ him ſelfum[q] to[b] eccere[r] hælo[s]. And þý ylcan ȝeare ſende[t] to Rome mid micele[u] peoroðneſſe[x]. ⁊ [y]þær pæſ tpelf monað puniende[z]". [a]And þa him hampeard

ject to him. The same year king Ethelwulf sent his son Alfred to Rome; and Leo, who was then pope, consecrated him king, and adopted him as his spiritual son. The same year also Elchere[1] with the men of Kent, and Huda with the men of Surrey, fought in the isle of Thanet with the heathen army, and soon obtained the victory; but there were many men slain and drowned on either hand, and both the aldermen killed. Burhred, the Mercian king, about this time received in marriage the daughter of Ethelwulf, king of the West-Saxons.

A.D. 854. This year the heathen men[2] for the first time remained over winter in the isle of Shepey. The same year king Ethelwulf registered[3] a TENTH of his land over all his kingdom for the honour of God and for his own everlasting salvation. The same year also he went to Rome with great pomp, and was resident there a twelvemonth. Then he

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[a] ȝedýde, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [b] Abs. *Laud.* [c] Aþelpulf, *C.T.* Bi. [d] bomne, *C.T.* Bi. [e] ⁊, *Laud.* [f] Suðȝum, *Laud.* [g] hæþene hepe, *Laud.* hæþnum hepe, *Cant.* hæþenum hepe, *C.T.* Bi. [h] pæpon ſeala oſſlegene, *Laud.* [i] æȝhpe, *Laud.* [k] From *Laud. Cant.* [l] So *Cant. C.T.* Bi. beȝe bæde, *Laud.* [m] So *Laud.* Ond þæſ oſer Eaſtron ȝeaf Æþelpulf cýninȝ hiſ dohtor Burhrede cýninȝe of Weſt-Seaxum on Mýrce. Whel. *Cant. Cot.* [n] DCCCLV. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Biv. DCCCLVI. *Cot. C.T.* Bi. [o] -cade, *Laud. Cant.* -code, *Cot. C.T.* Bi. [p] loue, *Cot.* [q] ſilfum, *Cant.* [r] ecre, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. ecene, *Cot.* [s] hæle, *Laud. Cant.* [t] ſoſ, *Cot.* [u] mýcclum, *Laud.* micelre, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. mýcelum, *Cot.* [x] puroðſcipe, *Laud. Cot.* [y] þæſ punade XII. monað, *Laud.* [z] punigende, *Cant.* [a] And he ſenȝ to Kanleſ dohtep. Fpancna cininȝ. þa he hampeard pæſ. ⁊ ȝeſund ham com. ⁊ þæſ ymbe II. ȝeap ſoroðſerde. ⁊ hiſ hc hð on Wintan-ceaſtre. ⁊ he rixade IX. ȝeap. Đe pæſ Ecgbrihtinȝ. *Laud.*

[1] Alcherus, Flor. "*Ealhere comes.*"—Asser.

[2] *i. e.* the Danes; or, as they are sometimes called, Northmen, which is a general term including all those numerous tribes that issued at different times from the north of Europe, whether Danes, Norwegians, Sweons, Jutes, or Goths, &c.; who were all in a state of paganism at this time.

[3] ȝebocude, *booked*; ἀνεγραψεν. "*Eodem anno Æthelwulfus—decimam totius regni sui partem ab omni regali servitio et tributo liberavit, in sempiternoque graphio in cruce Christi pr. redemptione animæ suæ et antecessorum suorum uni et trino Deo immolavit.*"—Asser. *an.* 855. copied by Florence of Worcester *verbatim.* Matthew of Westminster gives us the charter at full length.

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ſoꝛ[a]. and him þa Capl. Fꝛancna[b] cýn-
ing. hiꝛ ðohtoꝛ ȝeaꝛ him to cpene. [c]ꝛe
paꝛ ȝehaten Ieoðete". ⁊ æꝛteꝛ þam
to hiꝛ leoðum cpom. ⁊ hie þæꝛ[d] ȝeꝛæ-
ȝene[e] pæꝛun. And ymb tpa ȝeaꝛ þæꝛ
þe[f] he on Fꝛancum com he ȝeſoꝛ. ⁊ hiꝛ
lic liꝼ æt[g] Pintan-ceaꝛtꝛe. ⁊ he [h]ꝛic-
ſode nigonteoþe[i] healf ȝeaꝛ". [k]And" ꝛe
Æþelpulf pæꝛ Ecgbyꝛhting[k].Ecgbyꝛht
Ealhmunding. Ealhmund Eaꝛing. Eaꝛa
Eopping. Eoppa Ingilding. Ingild pæꝛ
Ineꝛ bꝛoðoꝛ. Peꝛt-Seaxna cyninȝeꝛ.
[l]þæꝛ þe" [m]heold Þ ꝛice xxxvii. pintꝛa.
⁊" ꝛeꝛde eꝛt to ꝛ̄e Petꝛe. ⁊ þæꝛ[n]
hiꝛ ꝛeoꝛh ȝeꝛealde. And hie pæꝛon
Cenꝛeðeꝛ ꝛuna. Cenꝛeð pæꝛ Ceolpalð-
ing. Ceolpalð Cuþaing. Cuþa Cuþpin-
ing. Cuðpine Ceaplining. Ceaplin Cýn-
ꝛicing. Cýnꝛic [m]Cꝛeoding. Cꝛeoda"
Ceꝛðicing. Ceꝛðic [m]pæꝛ" Eleꝛing. Ele-
ꝛa Eꝛling. Eꝛla Gepiꝛing. Gepiꝛ Þiging.
Þig Fꝛeapining. Fꝛeapine [o]Fꝛiðugaꝛ-
ing. Fꝛiðugaꝛ" Bꝛonding. Bꝛond Bæl-
ðæging. Bældæg Þoðening. Þoden [p]Fꝛi-
ðupalding. Fꝛiðupalð Fꝛeapining. Fꝛea-
pine" [q]Fꝛiðupulfing. Fꝛiðupulf" Finn-
ing. Finn Goðpulfing. Goðpulf Geat-
ing. Geat Tætpaing. Tætpa Beaping.
Beap Sceldpaing. Sceldpa Þeꝛemoding.
Þeꝛemod Itemoning. Itemon Þaþꝛa-
ing[r]. [m]Þaþꝛa Þꝛalaing. Þꝛala Beðpig-

returned homeward; and Charles, king of the Franks, gave him his daughter, whose name was Judith[t], to be his queen. After this he came to his people, and they were fain to receive him; but about two years after his residence among the Franks he died[u]; and his body lies at Winchester. He reigned eighteen years and a half. And Ethelwulf was the son of Egbert, Egbert of Ealhmund, Ealhmund of Eafa, Eafa of Eoppa, Eoppa of Ingild; Ingild was the brother of Ina, king of the West-Saxons, who held that kingdom thirty-seven winters, and afterwards went to St. Peter, where he died[x]. And they were the sons of Cenred, Cenred of Ceolwald, Ceolwald of Cutha, Cutha of Cuthwin, Cuthwin of Ceawlin, Ceawlin of Cynric, Cynric of Creoda, Creoda of Cerdic, Cerdic of Elesa, Elesa of Esla, Esla of Gewis, Gewis of Wig, Wig of Freawine, Freawine of Frithugar, Frithugar of Brond, Brond of Balday, Balday of Woden, Woden of Frithuwald, Frithuwald of Freawine, Freawine of Frithuwulf, Frithuwulf of Finn, Finn of Godwulf, Godwulf of Geat, Geat of Tætwa, Tætwa of Beaw, Beaw of Sceldwa, Sceldwa of Heremod, Heremod of Itermon, Itermon of Hathra, Hathra of Hwala, Hwala of

[a] Abs. *Cant.* [b] Fꝛancana, *Cot.* [c] From *Cot.* but Leoðete incorrectly. [d] hiꝛ, *Cant.* [e] ȝeꝛæȝne, *Cant.* [f] So *Cant.* te, Whel. [g] on, *Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. [h] ꝛixoðe xx. ȝeaꝛa, *Cot.* [i] nigen-teoðe, *Cant.* [k] The rest of the genealogy, as usual, is omitted in *Laud.* [l] ⁊ he, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [m] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] After þæꝛ, eꝛt Whel. abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] Fꝛeoþoȝaꝛing. Fꝛeoþoȝaꝛ. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] Fꝛealaꝛing. Fꝛealaꝛ. *Cant. C.T.* B i. Afterwards, Goðulfing. Goðulf -- *C.T.* B i. [r] Þnaꝛꝛaing, Whel.

[t] *al.* Juditha. Juthita, Flor. from Asser. *Vid. an.* 885.

[u] "*Idibus Januarii.*"—Flor. *Vid.* Asser.

[x] *Vid. an.* 688.

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ing. Bedpig Sceafing. [Id eft. filius Noe". fe pæf gebopen on þæne eafce Noe[a]. Lamech. Mathufalem. Enoh[b]. Iafeð. Malalahel[c]. Cainion[d]. Enof. Seth[e]. Adam pfimuf homo. et patef noftef. id[f] eft. Chpiftuf. Amen.] [g]And þa fengon Æþelpulfef funa twegen to pice. Æþelbald to Weft-Seaxna pice. ⁊ Æþelbpyht to Cantpafa pice. ⁊ to Eaft-Seaxna pice. ⁊ to Subpigean[h]. ⁊ to Suð-Seaxna pice. And þa picfode Æþelbald v. geaf": [i]Ælfred hif þpiddan funu he hæfde gefend to Rome. ⁊ þa fe papa gehýfð feggan þ he pæf fopðfafen. þa bletfode he Alufed to cinge. ⁊ heold hine to bifcop handa. eal fpa hif fæðef Aðelulf hine þiðef fende ⁊ bæd:]

Bedwig, Bedwig of Sceaf; that is, the son of Noah, who was born in Noah's ark: Lamech, Methusalem, Enoh, Jared, Malalahel, Cainion, Enos, Seth, Adam the first man, and our Father, that is, Christ. Amen. Then two sons of Ethelwulf succeeded to the kingdom; Ethelbald to Wessex, and Ethelbert to Kent, Essex, Surrey, and Sussex. Ethelbald reigned five years. Alfred, his third son, Ethelwulf had sent to Rome; and when the pope heard say that he was dead, he consecrated Alfred king, and held him under spiritual hands, as his father Ethelwulf had desired, and for which purpose he had sent him thither[1].

DCCCLV.—DCCCLIX.

An. DCCCLX.[k] Hef Æþelbald[l] cyning fopðfefde. ⁊ hif lic lið [m]æt Scipaburnan". ⁊ þa feng Æþelbpyht[n] to eallum[o] þam pice hif bpoðup[p]. [q]⁊ he hit heold on godne geðpæfneffe. [r]⁊ on micelre fibfumneffe". And on hif dæge com micel fcip-here up. ⁊ abfæcon Pintan-ceaftre[s]. And pið þone here gefuhton[t] Offic[u] ealdofman mid Hamtun-fcyfe. ⁊ Æþelulf ealdofman

A.D. 860. This year died king Ethelbald, and his body lies at Sherborn[2]. Ethelbert his brother then succeeded to the whole kingdom, and held it in good order and great tranquillity. In his days came a large naval force up into the country, and stormed Winchester. But alderman Osric[3], with the command of Hampshire, and alderman Ethelwulf, with the command of Berkshire, fought

[a] Noef, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] Enoc, *Cant.* [c] Malalehel, *Cant.* -leel, *C.T.* B i. [d] Cainon, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] Seð, *Cant.* Seb, Gibs. from Whel. [f] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] ⁊ þa fengon hif II. funa to pice. Æþelbald to Weft-Seaxna pice. ⁊ to Suðpigean. ⁊ he picode v. geaf. *Laud.* [h] Suðpigea, *C.T.* B i. [i] Gibs. from *Cot.* to the end of the year, N.S. [k] So *C.T.* B iv. DCCCLXI. *C.T.* B i. [l] Aþelbald, *C.T.* B i. [m] — Scipebupnan, *C.T.* B i. on Scýp-bupnan, *Cant.* [n] -bepht, *Cot.* [o] eallan, *Laud.* [p] bpoðep, *Cot.* bpoðop, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] Abs. *Laud.* to ⁊ on hif &c. [r] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] -cep, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] fuhton, *Laud.* [u] Pulfheapð, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] *Vid. an.* 853. p. 94; where a similar account of this ceremony appears.

[2] "*In Shireburnan.*"—Asser. *an.* 860. Ethelwerd. *an.* 866. preserving even the Saxon termination. So also Osric for Wulfheard.

[3] *al.* Wulfheard. *Vid. an.* 845.

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mid Beapruc-rcýre[a]. ȝ hi þone here ȝeflýmdon. ȝ pæl-rtope ȝepeald ahton. And re[b] Æþelbryht ricrode v. ȝear. ȝ hir lic lið æt Scire-burnan:·

[c]An. DCCCLXI. Der forðferde [d]S. Spiðun" biscop:·

DCCCLXII.—DCCCLXIV.

An. DCCCLXV. Der ræt re[e] hæþen here on Tenet. ȝ ȝenamon[f] frið wið Cantparum. ȝ Cantpare him[g] reoh ȝe-heton[h] wið þam frýðe. [i]And under þam frýðe" ȝ þam reoh[k]-ȝehate[l]. re here on niht hine[m] up berræl. and orer-hergode ealle Cent eartepearde:·

An. DCCCLXVI. Der renȝ Æþe-red[n]. Æþelbýrhtes[o] broður. to Weſt-Seaxna rice. And þý ylcan ȝeare cpom micel hæþen[p] here on Angel-cynnes lond. ȝ pintes-retl namon on[q] Eart-Enȝlum. ȝ þær ȝehorsude purdon. and hi him[r] wið[s] frið namon[t]:·

An. DCCCLXVII.[u] Der for re here of Eart-Enȝlum ofer Humbre-muðan to Eoforwic-ceastre on Norð-humbre[x]. And[m] þær wæs micel unȝeþwæn-ness[y] þæne þeode [z]betweox him relfum". ȝ hý hæfdon hiora cýninȝ aworpenne[a] Orbýrht. ȝ unȝecýndne[b] cýninȝ un-

against the enemy, and putting them to flight, made themselves masters of the field of battle. The said Ethelbert reigned five years, and his body lies at Sherborn[1].

A.D. 861. This year died St. Swithun bishop[2].

A.D. 865. This year[3] sat the heathen army in the isle of Thanet, and made peace with the men of Kent, who promised money therewith; but under the security of peace, and the promise of money, the army in the night stole up the country, and over-ran all Kent eastward.

A.D. 866. This year Ethered[4], brother of Ethelbert, took to the West-Saxon government; and the same year came a large heathen army into England, and fixed their winter-quarters in East-Anglia, where they were soon horsed; and the inhabitants made peace with them.

A.D. 867. This year the army went from the East-Angles over the mouth of the Humber to the Northumbrians, as far as York. And there was much dissension in that nation among themselves; they had deposed their king Osbert, and had admitted Ælla, who had no natu-

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[a] So *Cot. C.T.* B i. Bapruc-rcýre, *Laud.* Beapnoc-rcire, *Cant.* Beapruc-rcýre, Gibs. [b] þes, *Cot.* [c] From *Cot.* [d] The MS. erroneously has Orriðun for S r-- [e] From *Laud.* [f] ȝenam, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] heom, *Laud.* [h] beheton, *Laud.* [i] Abs. *Laud.* [k] So *Laud. C.T.* B i. ȝereoht, Whel. [l] behate, *Laud.* [m] Abs. *Cant.* [n] Æþelred, *Laud.* [o] -bnihtes, *Laud.* [p] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. [q] æt, *Laud.* [r] heom, *Laud.* [s] From *Laud.* after frið, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] ȝenamon, *Laud.* [u] DCCCLXVIII. *C.T.* B i. Der purdon orrlagene II. cingas at Cuerpic. ȝ þýs ylcan ȝeare forðferde Ealhrtan biscop. he pas biscop on Scir-burn L. pintre. ȝ he þas nertað. *Cot.* [x] Norðan-hýmbre, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [y] unþræfnes, *Laud.* [z] betuh -- *Cant.* betpuh -- *C.T.* B i. betpux heom sylfum, *Laud.* [a] aporpene, *Laud.* [b] ungecynde, *Laud.*

[1] See note [g] in the preceding page.

[2] "6 *non. Julii.*"—Flor. "*Sanctus transivit Swithunus, et astra petivit.*"—Ibid.

[3] *An.* 864. Flor.

[4] Ætheredus,—Asser, Ethelwerd, &c. We have therefore adopted this orthography.

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ðerfenzon Ællan. And hý late on zeare to þam zecýrdon. ȝ[a] hý rið þone here [b]rinnende pæpun". and hý þeah micele[c] fýrde zezaderodon. ȝ þone here fohton æt[d] Eoforpic-[e]cearcre". ȝ on[f] þa cear-cre bræcon. ȝ hý rume þær inne purdon. And[g] þa[h] pær unzemetlic[i] pæl zeflezen Norðan-hýmbra. rume binnan rume butan. ȝ þa cýninzar bezen of-flezene þær[k] purdon[l]. ȝ [m]rio laf" rið þone here frið namon[n]. And þý ylcan zeare zefor Ealchrtan[o] bircop. ȝ he hærde þæt bircop-rice [p]L. pinter æt Scýre-burnan". ȝ hir lic lið þær on tune:

An. DCCCLXVIII. [q]Der for re ilca here innan Mýrce to Snotenza-ham[r]". ȝ þær pinter-retl namon[s]. And Burh-red Mýrcna cýninz. ȝ hir pitan. bædon Æþered. Weſt-Seaxna cýninz. ȝ Ælfred hir broður. ꝑ hie him[t] zefultumadon[u] ꝑ[x] hý rið þone here zefuhton. And þa ferdan hý mid Weſt-Seaxna[y] fýrde [z]in-nan Mýrce [a]oð Snotenza-ham". ȝ þone here þær metton on þam zeweorce. [b]ȝ hie[c] hine inne beretton[d]. [e]And þær nan herlic[f] zefeoht ne dear'. ȝ Mýrce frýð namon rið þone here":

ral claim[l]. Late in the year, however, they returned to their allegiance, and they were now fighting against the common enemy; having collected a vast force, with which they fought the army at York; and breaking open the town, some of them entered in. Then was there an immense slaughter of the Northumbrians, some within and some without; and both the kings were slain on the spot. The survivors made peace with the army. The same year died bishop Ealstan[g], who had the bishopric of Sherborn fifty winters, and his body lies in the town.

A.D. 868. This year the same army went into Mercia to Nottingham, and there fixed their winter-quarters; and Burhred king of the Mercians, with his council, besought Ethered, king of the West-Saxons, and Alfred, his brother, that they would assist them in fighting against the army. And they went with the West-Saxon army into Mercia as far as Nottingham, and there meeting the army on the works, they beset them within. But there was no heavy fight; for the Mercians made peace with the army.

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[a] ꝑ, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [b] pæron rinnende, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [c] mycele, *Laud.* [d] on, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [e] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [f] Abs. *Laud.* [g] Abs. *Cant.* [h] þær, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. [i] unzemet, *Laud.* [k] From *Cant.* [l] purdan, *Laud.* [m] reo lare, *Laud.* [n] nam, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. [o] Ealhrtan, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. and iv. [p] at Scýrburnan L. rintra, *Cant.* So nearly *C.T.* Bi. and iv. [q] So *C.T.* Bi. an. DCCCLXVIIII. Der re Denisca here ferde to Snotinza-ham. *Cot.* [r] Snotinz- *Laud.* Snotinza- *Cant.* [s] nam, *Cant.* [t] heom, *Cant.* [u] zefultumedon, *C.T.* Bi. fultumedon, *Laud.* fultumadon, *Cant.* [x] ȝ, *Cant.* [y] -Sæxa, *Laud.* Werrexena, *C.T.* Bi. as usual. [z] æfter þan here. ȝ hine innan þam peorce at Snotinza-ham fundan. ȝ hine innon berætton. Ac þar nar naht heri zefeoht. butan Mýrce frið namon rið þone here. *Cot.* in on — *Laud.* [a] æt — *Cant.* oþ Snotinza- *C.T.* Bi. [b] From *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* Bi. [c] From *Cant.* [d] berætan, *Cant.* -on, *C.T.* Bi. [e] ȝ þær ne dear þeah nan herelic zefeoht. *Cant.* [f] herlic, *Laud.* herelic, *C.T.* Bi.

[1] "*Non de regali prosapia progenitum.*"—Flor. [g] Ealstanus, Flor.

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An. DCCCLXIX. Dep por pe hepe epr to Eoporpic-ceaprne. and þæp præt an zeap:·

A.D. 869. This year the army went back to York, and sat there a year.

An. DCCCLXX. Dep pad[a] pe hepe opep Mýpce innan[b] Eapt-Engle. and þæp[c] pintep-petl namon[d] æt Deodpopda. And [e]þý pintep" [pče[f]] Eadmund cýning him pið peaht. ⁊ þa Denipcan pize namon. ⁊ þone cýning [[g]pče Eadmund] opplogon. ⁊ þ lond eall zeeodon. [h]⁊ popdiden ealle þa minrtre þa hi to comen". [g]Dapa heauod-manna naman þa þone cinz opplogan pæpan Hizpaip[i] ⁊ Ubba". [k]On þa ilcan tima þa comon hi to Medeshamrtede. beornndon and bpæcon. plogon abbot ⁊ munecap and eall þ hi þæp pundon. Macedon hit þa þ æp pær pul pice. þa hit peapð to nan þing". And þý ilcan[l] zeape zepor Ceolnoð apcebirceop:· [m]⁊ Æþeped. Piltun-pcipe birop. peapð zecopen to æpcebircope to Cantuapebepi":·

A.D. 870. This year the army rode over Mercia into East-Anglia, and there fixed their winter-quarters at Thetford. And in the winter king Edmund fought with them; but the Danes gained the victory, and slew the king; whereupon they over-ran all that land, and destroyed all the monasteries to which they came. The names of the leaders who slew the king were Hingwar and Hubba. At the same time came they to Medhamsted, burning and breaking, and slaying abbot and monks, and all that they there found. They made such havoc there, that a monastery, which was before full rich, was now reduced to nothing. The same year died archbishop Ceolnoth; and Ethered, bishop of Wiltshire, was chosen archbishop of Canterbury.

An. DCCCLXXI. Dep cpom[n] pe hepe to Readingum on Pepr-Seaxe[o]. and þæp epr[l] ymb III. niht pidon II. eorlap up. Da zemette hý Æþelpulp ealdorman on Engla-pelda. and him[p] þæp pið zepeaht. ⁊ pize nam. [q]and peapð þæp pe open opplezen. þær nama pær Sidpac". [q]Dær ymb IV. niht Æþeped[r] cýning and Ælpped hir bpoðup þæp mycele[s]

A.D. 871. This year came the army to Reading in Wessex; and in the course of three nights after rode two earls up, who were met by alderman Ethelwulf at Englefield; where he fought with them, and obtained the victory. There one of them was slain, whose name was Sidrac. About four nights after this, king Ethered and Alfred his brother

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[a] por, *Laud. Cot.* [b] on, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] From *Cant.* [d] nam, *Cant.* [e] þý pintpa, *C.T.* B i. on þam zeape, *Laud.* [f] From *Laud.* [g] From *Cot.* [h] From *Laud. Petrob.* [i] Inzpap, *al.* [k] From *Laud.* þa Denipcan on ða ilcan tima æptep Eadmundep cýninzep zeplozht comon to --- *Petrob.* Joss. *C.T.* B iv. [l] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [m] From *Petrob.* abs. *Laud. Cant.* þa pepde Æþeped to ⁊ Ælpped hir bropep. ⁊ naman Æþelpeð Piltun-pcýpe birop ⁊ pettan hine to anb' to Cantpape-bepi. popþan he pær æn munce of þan ylcan mýnrtre of Cantpape-bepi. *Cot.* [n] So *Laud. Cot.* [o] Pepprexe, *C.T.* B i. [p] heom, *Laud.* [q] Đá, *Laud. Cant.* [r] Æþelpeð, *Laud.* [s] mycle, *Laud.* micle, *Cant.*

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fýnde to Readingum[a] gelæddon. ⁊ pið þone here gefuhton. ⁊ þær pær[b] mýcel pæl geflegen on gehpæðere hond. [c]And Æþelpulf ealdorman peard ofslegen. ⁊ þa Denisean ahton pæl-stope gepeald. [d]And þær[e] ymb" IV. niht gefeaht Æþered cyning. ⁊ Ælfred his brodor. pið ealne þone here on Æscesdune. [[f]⁊ þa Denisean pæron ouer-cumene. And hi hæddan II. cingas hæþene. Bagsæc ⁊ Healfdene. ⁊ eorlas fela.] ⁊ hý pæron on tpam gefylcum. on oþrum pær Bachsecg[g] and Healfdene. þa hæþenan[h] cyningas. ⁊ on oðrum pæron þa eorlas. And þa gefeaht[i] se cyning Æþered pið þara cyninga getruman. ⁊ þær peard se cyning Bachsecg[g] ofslegen. ⁊ Ælfred his broður feaht[k] pið þara eorla getruman. ⁊ þær peard Sydroc[l] eorl ofslegen se ealda. ⁊ Sydroc[l] eorl[m] se geonga[n]. ⁊ Orbeard eorl. ⁊ Fræna eorl. ⁊ Daneld[o] eorl. ⁊ hie[p] þa hergas begen geflymdon[q]. ⁊ [r]þær peard" feala þurenda ofslegen-na[r]. [s]⁊ hie onfeohtende pæron oð niht". And þær[t] ymb XIV. niht gefeaht Æþered cyning and Ælfred his brodor. pið þone here[u] æt Basingum[x]. ⁊ þær þa Denisean rige namon. And þær ymb[y] II. monað[z] gefeaht Æþered cyning[c] ⁊

led their main army to Reading, where they fought with the enemy; and there was much slaughter on either hand, alderman Ethelwulf being among the slain; but the Danes kept possession of the field. And about four nights after this, king Ethered and Alfred his brother fought with all the army on Ashdown, and the Danes were overcome. They had two heathen kings, Bagsac and Healfden, and many earls; and they were in two divisions; in one of which were Bagsac and Healfden, the heathen kings, and in the other were the earls. King Ethered therefore fought with the troops of the kings, and there was king Bagsac slain; and Alfred his brother fought with the troops of the earls, and there were slain earl Sidrac the elder, earl Sidrac the younger, earl Osbern, earl Frene, and earl Harold. They put both the troops to flight; there were many thousands of the slain, and they continued fighting till night. Within a fortnight of this, king Ethered and Alfred his brother fought with the army at Basing; and there the Danes had the victory. About two months after this, king Ethered and Alfred his brother fought with the army at Marden. They were in two divisions;

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[a] Rædingum, *Laud.* [b] peard, *Cant.* [c] ⁊ Aðelpulf, *C.T.* B i. ⁊ þær peard Aðelpulf ealdorman ofslegen, *Cant.* [d] ⁊ eft embe, *Cot.* So below: ⁊ þas eft embe XIV. -- ⁊ eft embe II. monðas -- [e] Abs. *Laud.* [f] From *Cot.* N.S. [g] Basecg, *Laud.* Bagsecg, *Cant.* So Asser; whence *Bascains*, M.West. Bagsecg, *C.T.* B i. [h] hæþene, *Laud.* [i] feaht, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] From *C.T.* B i. [l] Sydnac, *Laud.* Sidroc, *C.T.* B i. [m] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. A whole line is omitted in *C.T.* B iv. from the repetition of Sydroc. [n] geongra, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] Danold, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] From *Cant.* [q] So *Cant.* geflymde, *C.T.* B i. &c. [r] ofslagendra, *C.T.* B iv. [s] ⁊ hie oð niht feohtende pæron, *Cant.* [t] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. pær, Whel. [u] Abs. *Cant.* [x] Basinga, *Cot.* Basingun, *C.T.* B i. [y] embe, *Cot.* ymbe, *C.T.* B i. [z] monþas, *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i.

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Ælfred hiꝛ bꝛoðoꝛ [a]pið þone heꝛe" æt Meꝛe-tune[b]. And hie pæꝛon on tꝛam gefylcum. ⁊ hý [c]þa" butu gefliemdon. ⁊ longe on dæge ꝛige ahton. And þæꝛ peaꝛð micel pæl-fliht on gehpæþeꝛe[d] hond. and þa Denifcan ahton pæl-ftope[e] gepeald. and þæꝛ [f]peaꝛð" Heahmund[g] biꝛcop ofslegen. and fcala[h] godna monna. And æftef þyffum gefeoht[i] com micel fumoꝛlida[k] [l]to Readingum". And þæꝛ ofef[m] Eaꝛtꝛon gefoꝛ Æþeꝛed cyning. ⁊ he ꝛicꝛode fif geaꝛ[n]. ⁊ hiꝛ lic lið æt [o]Pinbuꝛnan mynfteꝛ". Ða fengꝛ[p] Ælfred Æþelpulfing. hiꝛ bꝛoðuꝛ. to Pefft-Seaxna[q] ꝛice. ⁊ þæꝛ ymb[r] ænne monað[s] gefeaht Ælfred cyning pið ealne [t]þone" heꝛe lytle peꝛede[u] æt Pil-tune[x]. ⁊ hine longe on dæg gefliemde. ⁊ þa Denifcan ahton pæl-ftope gepeald. And þæf geaꝛef puꝛdon nigen folc-gefeoht gefohten pið þone heꝛe on þý[y] cyne-ꝛice be fuðan Temefe[z]. butan þam þe him[a] Ælfred þæf cyninges bꝛoðuꝛ. ⁊ [b]anlipig" ealdoꝛman[c]. ⁊ cyninges þegnaf oft þade[d] on-ꝛidon. þe [e]mon na ne" ꝛimde. And þæf geaꝛef pæꝛun ofslegene ix. eoꝛlaf. and an cyning. and þý geaꝛe namon Pefft-Seaxe[f] fið pið done heꝛe:

and they put them both to flight, enjoying the victory for some time during the day; and there was much slaughter on either hand; but the Danes became masters of the field; and there was slain bishop Heahmund, with many other good men. After this fight came a vast army in the summer to Reading. And after the Easter of this year died king Ethered. He reigned five years, and his body lies at Winburn-minster. Then Alfred, his brother, the son of Ethelwulf, took to the kingdom of Wessex. And within a month of this, king Alfred fought against all the army with a small force at Wilton, and long pursued them during the day; but the Danes got possession of the field. This year were nine general battles fought with the army in the kingdom south of the Thames; besides those skirmishes, in which Alfred the king's brother, and every single alderman, and the thanes of the king, oft rode against them; which were accounted nothing. This year also were slain nine earls, and one king; and the same year the West-Saxons made peace with the army.

An. DCCCLXXII. Þeꝛ foꝛ fe heꝛe · A.D. 872. This year went the army

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[a] pið þa Denifcan, *Cot.* [b] So *C.T.* Bi. Meꝛe-dune, *Laud. C.T.* Biv. Meꝛen-dune, *Cot.* Meꝛan-tune, *Cant.* [c] From *Cant.* [d] hpæþꝛe, *Laud.* gehpeþꝛe, *Cant.* [e] peal- *Laud.* [f] Abs. *Laud.* [g] Dæhmund, *Laud.* [h] fela, *C.T.* Bi. [i] gefeohte, *Laud. C.T.* Bi. and iv. [k] So *Ben.* fumeflida, *C.T.* Bi. [l] From *Laud. C.T.* Bi. and iv. [m] æftef, *Laud.* [n] gef, *C.T.* Bi. [o] So *Laud. Cant.* &c. Scipebuꝛnan menftef, *C.T.* Bi. [p] fenc, *Cot.* [q] -Seaxana, *Cot.* Pefffexena, *C.T.* Bi. [r] embe-- *Cot. Cant.* ymbe anne, *C.T.* Bi. [s] mond, *Cot.* [t] Abs. *Cant.* [u] peoꝛode, *Cant.* [x] Pitune, *Laud.* [y] þam, *Laud.* þon, *Cant.* [z] ⁊ after Temefe, Whel. *και ταυτα.* abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. [a] hi, *Laud.* [b] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. [c] -men, *Laud. Cant.* -menn, *C.T.* Bi. [d] þada, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. [e] So *C.T.* Bi. man nane, *Laud. Cant.* [f] -Sexan, *Cant.* Pefffexan, *C.T.* Bi.

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to Lunden-býrig. from Readingum. ⁊ þær [a]pintep-retl nam". And þa namon Mýrce frið við þone here:·

An. DCCCLXXIII. [b]Her for se here on Norð-hýmbre". [c]⁊ he" nam pintep-retl [b]on Lindesse" æt Tuncegre[d]. [b]⁊ ða namon Mýrce frið við ðone here":·

An. DCCCLXXIV. Her for se here from[e] Lindesse to Hreope-dune. ⁊ þær pintep-retl nam. ⁊ þone cyning Burhred[f] ofer sæ adræfdon. ymb tpa ⁊ xx. pintep[g] þær þe he rice hæfde. and þ lond eall geeodon. And he for to Rome. and þær gesæt[h] [i]to hir life ende". and hir lic lið on ðca Marian cyrican on Angel-cynnes scole. And ðy ylcan geare hie sealdon[k] [l]Ceolpulfe". anum unwisum cyninges þegne. Mýrcna rice to healdanne. and he him aðas sfor. and gislas sealde[m] þ hit[n] him geare pære [o]sra hwilce" dæge. sra hie hit habban soldon. ⁊ he geare pære mid him sylfum[p]. ⁊ mid[q] eallum þam þe him lætran[r] soldon. to þær heres þearfe[s]:·

An. DCCCLXXV. Her for se here from Hreope-dune. ⁊ Healfdene for mid sumum þam here on Norðan-hýmbre[t]. ⁊ nam pintep-retl be Tinan þære ea. And se here þ lond geeode. ⁊ oft herigade on Peohtas. ⁊ on Stræcled-

to London from Reading, and there chose their winter-quarters. Then the Mercians made peace with the army.

A.D. 873. This year went the army against the Northumbrians, and fixed their winter-quarters at Torksey in Lindsey. And the Mercians again made peace with the army.

A.D. 874. This year went the army from Lindsey to Repton, and there took up their winter-quarters, drove the king, Burhred, over sea, when he had reigned about two and twenty winters, and subdued all that land. He then went to Rome, and there remained to the end of his life. And his body lies in the church of Sancta Maria, in the school of the English nation. And the same year they gave Ceolwulf, an unwise king's thane, the Mercian kingdom to hold; and he swore oaths to them, and gave hostages, that it should be ready for them on whatever day they would have it; and he would be ready with himself, and with all those that would remain with him, at the service of the army.

A.D. 875. This year went the army from Repton; and Healfden advanced with some of the army against the Northumbrians, and fixed his winter-quarters by the river Tine. The army then subdued that land, and oft invaded the Picts

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[a] nam pintep-retl, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [c] Her se here — *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [d] So *C.T.* B iv. -ege, *Cant.* Tuneriggе, *C.T.* B i. [e] of, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] Burgred, *Laud.* [g] pintra, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [h] ræt, *Laud.* punode, *Cot.* [i] From *Cot.* [k] gerealdan, *Cant.* [l] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. [m] realde, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] So *Laud. Cant.* he, Whel. [o] rylce, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] So *Laud.* rilrum, *Cant.* relrum, *C.T.* B i. relvum, Gibs. [q] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] gelætcan, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] þærre, *Laud.* [t] Norð- *Cant. C.T.* B i.

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Pealaf[a]. And fon Godrum[b]. ȝ Orcytel. ȝ Anpind[c]. ða III. cyninȝas. of Hreopedune to Grantebrycge[d] mid [e]micele penede". ȝ fæton þær an ȝear. And þy fumera for Ælfred cyning [f]ut on" fæ mid fcyp-here. ȝ ȝefeaht wið feoron fcip-hlæftas[g]. ȝ hiora an ȝefenȝ[h]. ȝ þa oðru[i] ȝeflymde[k]:·

and the Strathclydwallians[1]. Meanwhile the three kings, Guthrum, Oskytel, and Anwind[2], went from Repton to Cambridge with a vast army, and sat there one year. This summer king Alfred went out to sea with an armed fleet, and fought with seven ship-rovers, one of which he took, and dispersed the others.

An. DCCCLXXVI. [[l]Her Rodla þurhferde Normandi mid hir here. and he rixade fifti pintra. And] [m]her hine befæl fe here into Fereham Fefte-Seaxna ferde. And fiððan[n] wið þone here fe cyning frið nam. [o]and þa ȝislas fealdon þe on þam here peorðuste pæron to þam cyninge'. ȝ him þa aðas fworon on þam halȝan beage. þe hie æn nanre þeode noldon. þ hy hræðlice of hir rice [p]faran woldon'. And hy þa under þam hy nihtes bestælon þære fyrde fe gehorfade[q] here into Exanceastre". And þy [r]ylcan" ȝeare Healfdene Norðan-hymbra lond ȝedælde. [s]þ hie fiððan erende ȝ heora tilȝende pæron":·

A.D. 876. This year Rolla penetrated Normandy with his army; and he reigned fifty winters[3]. And this year the army stole into Wareham, a fort of the West-Saxons. The king afterwards made peace with them; and they gave him as hostages those who were worthiest in the army; and swore with oaths on the holy bracelet, which they would not before to any nation, that they would readily go out of his kingdom. Then, under colour of this, their cavalry stole by night into Exeter. The same year Healfden divided the land of the Northumbrians; so that they became afterwards their harrowers and plowers.

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[a] Stræcled- *Laud. Cant.* Stpecled- *C.T.* B i. [b] So *C.T.* B i. Cuðrum, *Cant.* [c] Anpend, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. Anþynd, Whel. [d] Grantan-byrȝe, *Laud. Cant.* Grante-bpicze, *C.T.* B i. [e] mycclum here, *Laud.* mýclum here, *Cant.* micle here, *C.T.* B i. [f] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. &c. uton, Whel. [g] fcýp- *C.T.* B i. -hlesta, *Laud.* [h] ȝenam, *Cot.* [i] oðre, *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] aflýmde, *Cot.* [l] From *Cot.* Rollo cum fuis Normanniam penetravit. ȝ regnavit annis LIII. *Laud.* at the end of the year. [m] On þýran ylcan ȝeare þare Dena here on Engla-lande Ælfrede cinge abræc fforan uppan þan halizen beage. þe æn nanre þeode don noldan. and eac zislas fealdan. þe on þan here wurðoft pæran. to ðan cinge. þ hi woldon hræðlice of hir rice faran. and hi nihtes þ to-bræcan. *Cot.* [n] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. þý ilcan, *Cant.* [o] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. ȝ him þa — *ibid.* [p] So *C.T.* B i. faran woldan, *Cant.* foren, Gibs. from Whel. [q] gehorfoda, *C.T.* B i. [r] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] So *Cant.* ȝ erȝende pæron. ȝ hiora tilȝende pæron. Gibs. herȝende, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. for erȝende. The passage is still obscure. Perhaps it was originally—ȝ þ hie æn herȝende pæron. þ hie þa tilȝende pæron. *i. e.* They tilled the land which before they plundered.

[1] Stratdutenses, Asser. Flor. &c.

[2] Amundus, Flor. from Asser; incorrectly.

[3] "*Rollo cum suis Normanniam penetravit 15 kal. Decembris.*"—Flor. *an.* 876.

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An. DCCCLXXVII. Ðeꝛ cpom ꝛe heꝛe into[a] Ɛxan-ceaꝛtꝛe ꝛnom Ꝛeꝛ-ham. [b]ȝ ꝛe ꝛcip-heꝛe ꝛeȝelode[c] peꝛt ymbutan″. ȝ þa [d]ȝemette hie micel myꝛt″ on ꝛæ. ȝ þæꝛ[e] ꝛoꝛꝛeaꝛð cxx. ꝛcypa æt Spanapic. Anð ꝛe cyninȝ Ælꝛꝛeð æꝛteꝛ þam ȝehoꝛꝛedan[f] heꝛe mið ꝛyꝛðe nað oð Ɛxan-ceaꝛteꝛ. ȝ hy hyndan oꝛꝛiðan ne meahte [g]æꝛ hie on þam ꝛæꝛtene pæꝛon. þæꝛ him mon to [h]ne' meahte″. Anð hie him [i]þæꝛ ꝛoꝛe″-ȝyꝛlaꝛ ꝛealdon ꝛpa ꝛeala ꝛpa he habban polde. anð micele[k] aðaꝛ ꝛpoꝛon. ȝ þa ȝoðne ꝛnyð heoldon. Anð þa on hæꝛ-ꝛeꝛte ȝeꝛoꝛ ꝛe heꝛe on Myꝛcna lonð. anð hit ȝebældon ꝛum. anð ꝛum Ceol-pulꝛe ꝛealdon:

An. DCCCLXXVIII. Ðeꝛ hine beꝛtæl ꝛe heꝛe on miðne pinteꝛ. oꝛeꝛ tpelꝛtan niht. to Cyꝛꝛan-hamme. anð ȝeniðon Ꝛeꝛt-Seaxna lonð. [l]ȝ þæꝛ ȝe-ꝛæton. ȝ micel þæꝛ ꝛolceꝛ oꝛeꝛ ꝛæ a-ðnæꝛðon″. anð ðæꝛ oðꝛeꝛ þone mæꝛtan ðæl hy ȝeniðon. ȝ [m]him to ȝecyꝛðon″. butan þam cyninȝe Ælꝛnede. [n]ȝ″ [o]he″ lytle peneðe[p] uneðelice[q] æꝛteꝛ puðum ꝛoꝛ. ȝ on moꝛ-ꝛæꝛtenum. Anð þæꝛ ylcan pintꝛa[r] æꝛ Inȝpeneꝛ[s] bꝛoðuꝛ anð Healꝛðeneꝛ on Ꝛeꝛt-Seaxum[t]. [b]on″

A.D. 877. This year came the Danish army into Exeter from Wareham; whilst the navy sailed west about, until they met with a great mist at sea, and there perished one hundred and twenty ships at Swanwich[1]. Meanwhile king Alfred with his army rode after the cavalry as far as Exeter; but he could not overtake them before their arrival in the fortress, where they could not be come at. There they gave him as many hostages as he required, swearing with solemn oaths to observe the strictest amity. In the harvest the army entered Mercia; some of which they divided among them, and some they gave to Ceolwulf.

A.D. 878. This year about mid-winter, after twelfth-night, the Danish army stole out to Chippenham, and rode over the land of the West-Saxons; where they settled, and drove many of the people over sea; and of the rest the greatest part they rode down, and subdued to their will;—ALL BUT ALFRED THE KING. HE, with a little band, uneasily sought the woods and fastnesses of the moors. And in the winter of this same year the brother of Ingwar and Healfden landed

[a] to, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] ꝛeȝlode, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [d] So *C.T.* B iv. [e] þeaꝛ, *Laud.* [f] ȝehoꝛꝛedum, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [g] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. from the repetition of ne meahte. [h] Abs. *Laud.* [i] So *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [k] miccle, *Cant.* [l] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. ȝ ȝeꝛetton. ȝ myċel þæꝛ ꝛolceꝛ aðnæꝛðon. *Laud.* ȝ ȝeꝛæton myċel þæꝛ ꝛolceꝛ. ȝ oꝛeꝛ ꝛæ aðnæꝛðon. Whel. [m] þ ꝛolc hym to ȝebiȝde, *C.T.* B i. [n] Abs. *Laud.* elegantly. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [o] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [p] peoꝛode, *Cant.* pæneðe, *C.T.* B iv. [q] uneaðelice, *Cant.* unyðelice, *C.T.* B iv. [r] So Gibs. *C.T.* B iv. pintꝛeꝛ, *C.T.* B i. [s] So *Cant.* Ipeneꝛ, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. Inpeneꝛ, *C.T.* B i. [t] Ꝛeꝛt-Sexna ꝛice, *Cant.*

[1] Gibson, by some mistake, says—"*Hodie Swanwich in agro* Hamtunensi:"—Spanapic, accordingly, has assumed a place on his map between Southampton and Rowner. The error has been adopted by most writers since. It is now generally written, as pronounced, *Swanage*.

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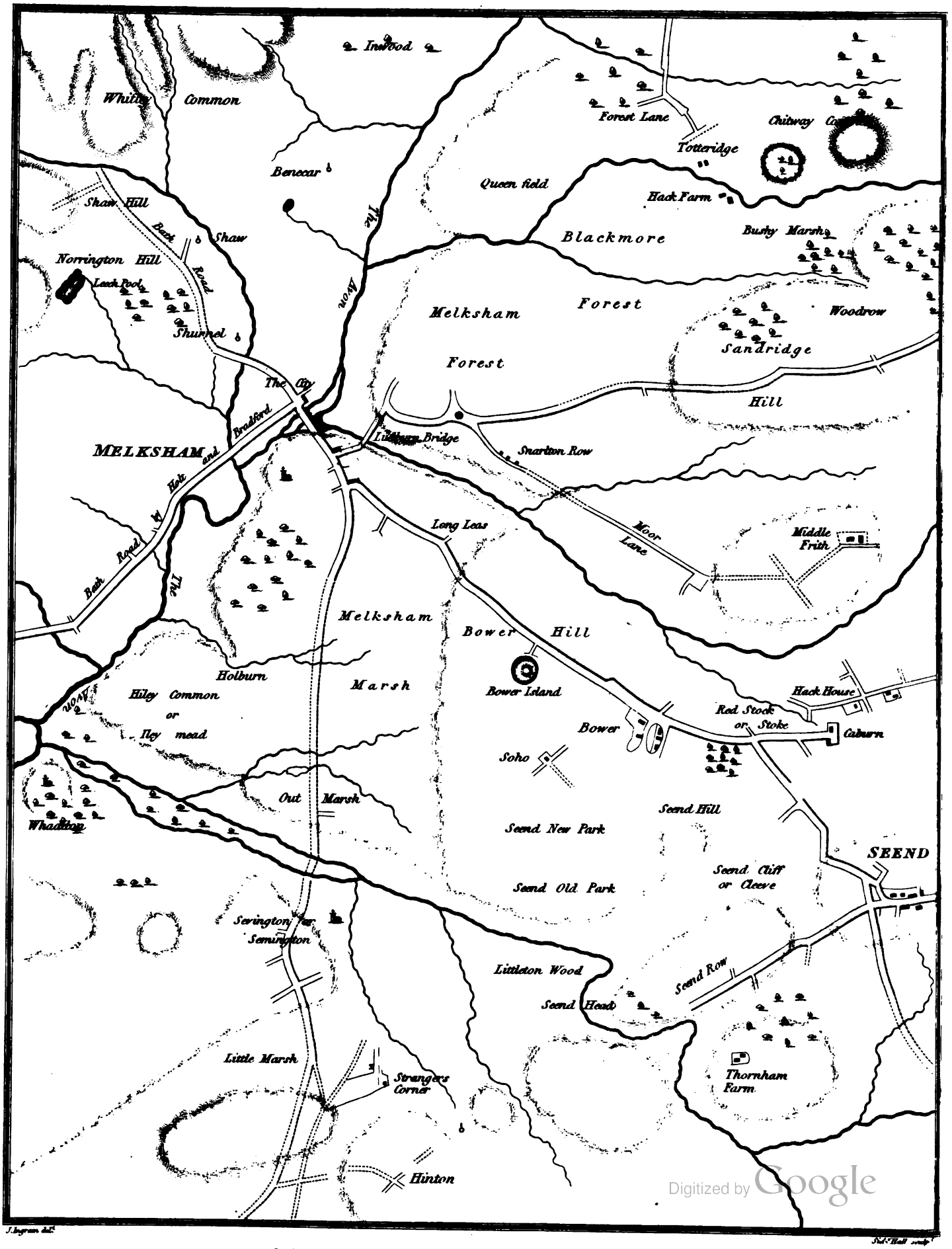

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J. Ingram del.

Sid.r Hall sculp.

London. Published by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row, Jan.y 13th 1807.

Deɼena[a] ɼċýɲe". [b]mid xxiii. ɼċipum[c]". ⁊ hine mon þæɲ oɲɲlog[d]. ⁊ dccc. monna mid him. ⁊ xl.[e] monna hiɼ heɲeɼ. [f]⁊ þaɲ pæɼ ɼe guð-ɼana ɡenumen. þe hi pæɼen[g] heton". And þæɼ on Eaɼtɲon poɲhte[h] Ælɼɲed cyning lytle ɲeɲede[i] ɡeɲeoɲc æt Æþelinga-iɡɡe. ⁊ oɼ þam ɡeɲeoɲce pæɼ ɲinnende pið þone heɲe. ⁊ Sumuɲ-ɼætna[k] ɼe dæl ɼe[l] þæɲ nihɼt[m] pæɼ. Ða on þæɲe ɼeoɼoðan pucan oɼeɲ Eaɼtɲon he ɡeɲad to Ecɡbyɲhteɼ-ɼtane. be eaɼtan Seal-puda[n]. ⁊ him to[o] comon þæɲ onɡen Sumoɲ-ɼæte ealle. ⁊ Þyl-ɼæte. and Hamtun-ɼciɲ. ɼe dæl ɼe[p] hyɲe beheonon ɼæ-þæɼ. ⁊ hiɼ ɡeɼæɡene[q] pæɲun. And he ɼoɲ ymb ane niht oɼ þam ɲican[r] to Iɡlea[s]. and þæɼ [t]eɼt" ymb ane niht to Æþan-dune. ⁊ þæɲ ɡeɼeaht pið ealne [u]þone" heɲe. and hine ɡeɼlymde. ⁊ him æɼteɲ ɲad oð þ ɡeɲeoɲc. ⁊ þæɲ ɼæt xiv. niht. [x]And" þa ɼealde ɼe heɲe him [y]ɼoɲe"-ɡiɼlaɼ. ⁊ micele[z] aðaɼ. þ hi oɼ hiɼ ɲice[a] poldon. ⁊ him eac ɡeheton þ hioɲa cyning ɼulpihte onɼon polde. ⁊ hie þ ɡelæɼtoɲ [b]ɼɲa". And þæɼ ymb iii. ɲican com ɼe cyning [c]to him" Godɲum[d] þɲittiɡa[e] ɼum þaɲa monna þe on þam heɲe peoɲðuɼte pæɲon. æt Alɲe. in Wessex, in Devonshire, with three and twenty ships; and there was he slain, and eight hundred men with him, and forty of his army. There also was taken the war-flag, which they called the Raven. In the Easter of this year king Alfred with his little force raised a work at Athelney; from which he assailed the army, assisted by that part of Somersetshire which was nighest to it. Then, in the seventh week after Easter, he rode to Brixton by the eastern side of Selwood; and there came out to meet him all the people of Somersetshire, and Wiltshire, and that part of Hampshire which is on this side of the sea; and they rejoiced to see him. Then within one night he went from this retreat to Iley; and within one night after he proceeded to Heddington; and there fought with all the army, and put them to flight, riding after them as far as the fortress, where he remained a fortnight. Then the army gave him hostages with many oaths, that they would go out of his kingdom. They told him also, that their king would receive baptism. And they acted accordingly; for in the course of three[1] weeks after, king Guthrum, attended by some

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[a] Deɼenan, *Laud.* [b] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [c] ɼċýɲa, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] ɲloh, *Laud.* oɲɲloh, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] lx. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] hɲeɲ, *Cant.* hɲæɲen, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [h] ɲɲohte, *Laud.* [i] peoɲode, *Cant.* as usual. [k] Sumoɲ-ɼætena, *Cant.* Sumuɲ- *C.T.* B i. [l] þe, *Laud.* as below. [m] nehɼt, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [n] Þeal- *Laud.* Sele- *Cant.* [o] So Whel. abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] þe, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [q] ɡeɼæɡne, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [ɼ] picum, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [s] Æɡlea, *Laud.* [t] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [u] Abs. *Laud.* [x] Abs. *Cant.* [y] So *C.T.* B i. abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [z] micle, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [a] cyne-ɲice, *Cant.* [b] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] So *C.T.* B i. Guðɲam, *Cant.* Godɲun, *edd.* [e] þɲitiɡum, *Laud.* þɲiteza, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] "*Septem*," Flor. from Asser.

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[a]⁊" ꝥ is ƿið Æþelinga-iᵹe. ⁊ his se cẏninᵹ þær onfenᵹ æt fulƿihte. ⁊ his crism-lẏsinᵹ ƿæs æt Ƿedmor[b]. And [c]he" [d]þær" ƿæs XII. niht mid þam cẏninᵹe. ⁊ he hine and his ᵹeferan mid micelum[e] feo ƿurðude[f]:·

thirty of the worthiest men that were in the army, came to him at Aller, which is near Athelney, and there the king became his sponsor in baptism; and his crisom-leasing was at Wedmor[1]. He was there twelve nights with the king; who honoured him and his attendants with many presents[2].

An. DCCCLXXIX.[g] Her for se here to Cẏren-ceastre of[h] Cẏppan-hamme[i]. and sæt þær an[k] ᵹear[l]. [m]And þẏ ilcan[n] ᵹeare. ᵹeᵹadrode[o] an hloð ƿicinᵹa[p] ⁊ ᵹesæt æt Fullan-hamme[q] be Temese. And þẏ ẏlcan ᵹeare aþiestrode[r] sio sunne [s]ane tid dæᵹes":·

A.D. 879. This year went the army from Chippenham to Cirencester, and sat there a year. The same year assembled a band of pirates, and sat at Fulham by the Thames. The same year also the sun was eclipsed one hour of the day[3].

An. DCCCLXXX.[t] Her for se here of[u] Cẏren-ceastre on East-Enᵹle. ⁊ ᵹesæt ꝥ lond. and[x] ᵹedælde. And þẏ ẏlcan ᵹeare for se here ofer sæ. þe [y]ær" on Fullan-hamme[z] sæt. on Fronc-lond to Gent. ⁊ sæt þær an ᵹear:·

A.D. 880. This year went the army from Cirencester into East-Anglia, where they settled, and divided the land. The same year went the army over sea, that before sat at Fulham, to Ghent in Frankland, and sat there a year.

An. DCCCLXXXI. Her for se here ufor on Fronc-lond. ⁊ þa Francan him ƿið ᵹefuhton. ⁊ þær [a]þa" ƿearð se here ᵹehorsod[b] æfter þam ᵹefeohte:·

A.D. 881. This year went the army higher up into Frankland, and the Franks fought with them; and there was the army horsed after the battle.

An. DCCCLXXXII. Her for se here

A.D. 882. This year went the army

[a] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] So *Laud.* Ƿeddmor, *Cant.* Ƿetmor, Gibs. from Whel. [c] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [e] From *Cot.* . mẏcclum, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. mẏclum, *Cant.* after hine. [f] ᵹeƿeorðode, *Cot.* ƿeorðode, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] DCCCLXXX. *C.T.* B i. [h] oð, Whel. incorrectly. [i] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. &c. Cippan, Whel. incorrectly, from *Petrob.* [k] anne, *Cant.* [l] ƿinter, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [m] Abs. *Laud.* [n] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] ᵹeᵹaderodan, *Laud.* -on, *C.T.* B iv. ᵹeᵹadrodan, *Cant.* -on, *C.T.* B i. [p] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. ƿicenᵹa, Gibs. from Whel [q] Fulan- *Cant.* [r] aþẏstrode, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] So *Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. ⁊ -- Whel. incorrectly. an -- Gibs. from *Laud.* -- on dæᵹ. *Cot.* for dæᵹes. [t] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B iv. DCCCLXXXI. *C.T.* B i. DCCCLXXIX. Gibs. from Whel. [u] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. to, Whel. incorrectly. [x] hit, *Cant.* [y] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [z] So *C.T.* B i. Fulan-hamme, *Cant.* [a] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] horsad, *Laud.* ᵹehorsad, *Cant. C.T.* B iv.

[1] "*In villa regia quæ dicitur Weadmor.*"—Flor. from Asser.

[2] "*Ædificia,*" Flor. from Asser.

[3] "*Inter nonam et vesperam, sed propius ad nonam.*"—Flor. *i. e.* between three and six *p. m.*

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up ondlong[a] Mæse seop[b] on Fronc-lond[c]. ⁊ þæs sæt an gear. [d]And þy ylcan geare" for Ælfred cyning mid scypum ut on sæ. ⁊ gefeaht wið feopes scyp-hlæstas Denisca monna. ⁊ þara scypa tpa[e] genam[f]. [g]⁊ þa men ofslægene[h] pæron[i]. [k]þe þæs on pæron". And tpegen[l] scyp-hlæstas[m] him on hond eodon. ⁊ þa [n]men" pæron miclum[o] for-slægene[p]. ⁊ forpundode æs hie on hond [q]eodon":

up along the Maese far into Frankland, and there sat a year; and the same year went king Alfred out to sea with a fleet; and fought with four ship-rovers of the Danes, and took two of their ships; wherein all the men were slain; and the other two surrendered; but the men were severely cut and wounded ere they surrendered.

An. DCCCLXXXIII. Des for se here up[r] on Scald to Cundoð. ⁊ þæs sæt an gear. [s]And Marinus [t]se' papa [u]sende [q]þa' lignum Domini Ælfrede cyninge". And þy[x] ilcan geare [y]lædde [z]Sighelm ⁊ Æþelstan' þa ælmessan to Rome". [a]þe Ælfred cing gehet ðider". and eac on[b] Indea[c] to se Dome[d]. ⁊ to se Bartholomee. [e]Da hi [f]sæton" wið þone here æt Lundene. ⁊ hi þæs. Godes þances. sibbe bentigse[g] pæron æfter þam gehatum[h]:

A.D. 883. This year went the army up the Scheldt[1] to Condé[2], and there sat a year. And pope Marinus sent king Alfred the *lignum Domini*[3]. The same year led Sighelm[4] and Athelstan to Rome the alms which king Alfred ordered thither, and also in India to St. Thomas and to St. Bartholomew[5]. Then they sat against the army at London; and there, with the favour of God, they were very successful after the performance of their vows.

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[a] andlang, *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] ofer, *Laud.* ufer, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. ufur, *C.T.* B i. [c] Franga-land, *Laud. Cot.* Francland, *C.T.* B i. invariably. [d] þas ylcan geares, *Cot.* þy ilcan gere, *C.T.* B i. as usual. [e] tur, *C.T.* B i. [f] genamon, *Laud.* [g] ⁊ þa men ofsloh. ⁊ tpi ætburston. *Cot.* which is contradicted by what follows. [h] ofslogon, *Laud.* [i] purdan, *Cant.* -on, *C.T.* B i. [k] Abs. *Laud.* [l] tpa, *Laud.* [m] So *C.T.* B i. abs. *Laud.* scip-hepas, Whel. [n] From *Laud.* [o] sidðe, *Cot.* [p] ofslagene, *Laud. Cot.* ofslægene, *C.T.* B iv. ofslegene, *C.T.* B i. for-slægene. ⁊, abs. *Cant.* [q] Abs. *Cant.* [r] So *Laud.* upp, *C.T.* B i. almost invariably. [s] From *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. abs. Whel. Wutton. [t] So *Cant.* Gibson adds mæsa, from *Cot.* [u] sende Ælfrede cinge of Crist-es rode, *Cot.* [x] þa, *Cot.* [y] Ælfred sende his ælmessan to Rome, *Cot.* [z] Sihelm ⁊ Æþestan, *C.T.* B i. [a] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] to, *Cot.* [c] Indea, *Cot.* Iudea, *C.T.* B i. u for n; a common mistake. [d] Th for Đ, *C.T.* B i. which is most common in representing Greek and Latin names. So afterwards Bartholoméné, *ibid.* [e] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. to the end. [f] Abs. *Cant.* [g] So *Cant.* bentise, *C.T.* B i. bentigðe, Gibs. [h] gehate, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] Scald, Asser. Scaldad, Flor.

[2] "*Ad monasterium quod dicitur Candath.*"—Flor. abbreviated from Asser.

[3] *Vid.* Asser. *an.* 884.

[4] Suithelmus, Flor. M.West.

[5] "Bartholomeus þæs Cristes æpend-þaca in Indea mægðe. seo is ealra eorðena seo ytemyrre." —*Menolog. MS. C.T.* B i. *Vid.* Flor. M.West.

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An. DCCCLXXXIV. Þeꝛ foꝛ ſe heꝛe up on Sunnan to Embenum. ⁊ þæꝛ ſæt an ȝeaꝛ. [a]Þeꝛ foꝛðfeꝛde ſe pelꝛillenda biſcop Aðelpolð".

An. DCCCLXXXV. Þeꝛ todælde ſe foꝛeſpꝛecena[b] heꝛe on tpa. oþeꝛ [c]dæl" [d]eaſt. oðeꝛ dæl" to Dꝛoꝛeſceaſtꝛe. And ymbſæton þa ceaſtꝛe. ⁊ poꝛhton oðeꝛ ſæſten ymbe hie ſelfe. ⁊ hý þeah ða ceaſteꝛ apeꝛedon. oð þ Ælfꝛed [e]cyng" com utan mid ſyꝛde. Ða eode[f] ſe heꝛe to huꝛa ſcipum. ⁊ foꝛlet[g] þ ȝepeoꝛc. ⁊ hý puꝛdon þæꝛ behoꝛſude. ⁊ ſona þý ylcan ſumeꝛa [h]eſt" oſeꝛ ſæ ȝepiton. [i]And" þý ylcan ȝeaꝛe ſende Ælfꝛed cyning ſciphеꝛe [k]oꝛ Cænt" on Eaſt-Engle. Sona ſpa hie coman on Stuꝛe-muðan[l]. ða metton[m] hie xvi. ſcipu[n] picinga[o]. ⁊ [p]hie" pið þa ȝefuhton. ⁊ þa ſcipo[n] eall[q] ȝenæhton. ⁊ þa men oſſlozon. Ða hý [r]þa" hampeaꝛð pendon[s] mid þæꝛe heꝛe-hýðe. þa metton hie micelne ſciphеꝛe picinga. ⁊ [t]þa" pið þa ȝefuhton þý ylcan dæȝe. ⁊ þa Deniſcan ahton ſiȝe. [t]And" þý ylcan ȝeaꝛe æꝛ middum[u] pintꝛa foꝛðfeꝛde Caꝛl. Fꝛancana[x] cyning. ⁊ hine oſſloȝ[y] an eoꝛoꝛ. And ane[z] ȝeaꝛe æꝛ hiꝛ bꝛoðuꝛ foꝛðfeꝛde. ſe

A.D. 884. This year went the army up the Somne to Amiens, and there remained a year. This year died the benevolent bishop Athelwold.

A.D. 885. This year separated the before-mentioned army in two; one part east[1], another to Rochester. This city they surrounded, and wrought another fortress around themselves. The people, however, defended the city, until king Alfred came out with his army. Then went the enemy to their ships, and forsook their work. There were they provided with horses; and soon after, in the same summer, they went over sea again. The same year sent king Alfred a fleet from Kent into East-Anglia. As soon as they came to Stourmouth, there met them sixteen ships of the pirates. And they fought with them, took all the ships, and slew the men. As they returned homeward with their booty, they met a large fleet of the pirates, and fought with them the same day; but the Danes had the victory. The same year, ere midwinter, died Charles, king of the Franks. He was slain by a boar; and one year before his brother died[2], who had also the Western kingdom. They were both

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[a] From *Cot.* [b] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. foꝛ-ſpꝛecenan, Whel. Afterwards tup for tpa, *C.T.* B i. [c] Abs. *Laud.* [d] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. probably from the repetition of dæl. [e] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] foꝛ, *Cant.* [g] foꝛleton, *Laud.* foꝛlætan, *Cant.* -on, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [h] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [i] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] From *Laud. Cant.* Cent, *C.T.* B i. [l] So *Laud.* Stuꝛe- *Cant. C.T.* B i. Whel. Wutton. [m] ȝemætton, *Laud.* ȝemetten, *C.T.* B i. [n] ſcipa, *Laud.* [o] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] From *Cant.* [q] ealle, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] So *C.T.* B i. pæꝛon, *Laud. Cant.* [t] From *Laud.* [u] middan, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [x] Fꝛancna, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [y] oſſloh, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. ſloh, *Cot.* [z] anum, *Cant.*

[1] "*Orientalem Franciam.*"—Flor. from Asser. "*Ad Lofenum.*"—Ethelw. *i. e.* Louvain. See afterwards, *an.* 886, 891, &c.

[2] "*Tertio ante anno.*"—Flor.

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hæfde eac þ̄ Weſt-ſice. [a]and hie pæſon begen Hloþwiges ſuna. [b]ge hæfde eac þ̄ Weſt-ſice". ⁊[c] foroðfeorde ðy [d]ilcan" geare þe ſio ſunne aþyſtnode[e]. Se pæs [d]þæs" Carles ſunu. þe Æþelwulfe. Weſt-Seaxna cyninge. hiſ dohtor hæfde [f]him" to cwene. [g]And þy ylcan geare. gegaderode micel ſcip-here on Eald-Seaxum. ⁊ þæs wearð micel gefeoht tuwa[h] on geare. ⁊ þa Seaxan hæfdon ſige. ⁊ þæs wæron Friſan mid. And þy ilcan geare. feng Carl to þam Weſt-rice. and to eallum [i]þam rice þe' beheonan Wendelſæ. ⁊ begeondan þiſſre ſæ. ſwa hit hiſ þriddan fæder hæfde. butan Lidwiccium[k]. Se Carl wæs Hlodwiges ſunu. ſe Hlodwig wæs Carles broðor. ſe wæs Iudðittan[l] fæder. þe[m] Æþelwulfe [n]Weſt-Seaxna" cyninge. hæfde. And hie wæron Hlodwiges ſuna. ſe Hlodwig wæs °þæs" ealdan Carles ſunu. ſe Carl wæs Pippenes ſunu. [p]And" ðy ylcan geare foroðfeorde ſe goda[q] papa Martinus. ſe gefreode Engel-cynnes ſcole[r] be[s] Ælfredes bene. [t]Weſt-Seaxna" cyninges. ⁊ he ſende him [t]micla giſa" [u]on halidome". ⁊ þære rode dæl þe Criſt on þrowode. And þy ylcan geare [u]ſe here on Eaſt-Englum bræc" friþ wið Ælfred cyninge:

the sons of Louis, who also had the Western kingdom, and died the same year that the sun was eclipsed. He was the son of that Charles whose daughter Ethelwulf, king of the West-Saxons, had to wife[1]. And the same year collected a great fleet against Old-Saxony; and there was a great fight twice in the year, and the Saxons had the victory. There were the Frieslanders with them. And the same year succeeded Charles to the Western kingdom, and to all the territory this side of the Mediterranean and beyond, as his great-grandfather held it, except the Lidwiccians. The said Charles was the son of Louis, who was the brother of that Charles who was the father of Judith, whom Ethelwulf, king of the West-Saxons, married[1]. They were the sons of Louis[q], who was the son of the elder Charles, who was the son of Pepin. The same year died the good pope Martin, who freed the English school at the request of Alfred, king of the West-Saxons. And he sent him great gifts in relics, and a part of the rood on which Christ suffered. And the same year the army in East-Anglia brake the truce with king Alfred.

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[a] Abs. *Laud.* to ⁊ foroðfeorde &c. Perhaps from the repetition of the same sentence, ſe hæfde eac þ̄ Weſt-ſice. þa wæron, *Cant. C.T.* B i. Hlodwiges ſunu begen, *C.T.* B i. [b] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] ſe, *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] So *C.T.* B i. aþeorſtnode, *Cant.* [f] Abs. *Laud.* [g] Abs. *Laud.* to ⁊ þy ylcan geare foroðfeorde, &c. [h] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. tua, Whel. [i] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] -piccum, *Cant.* -picingum, *C.T.* B i. [l] Iudðettan, *Cant.* Iudettan, *C.T.* B i. [m] ſe, *Cant.* [n] From *Cot.* [o] Abs. *Cant.* [p] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] eadiga, *Cot.* [r] ſcolan, *Laud.* [s] þurh, *Laud.* [t] miccle -- *Cant.* mycele geua, *Cot.* micle gifa, *C.T.* B i. [u] for ſe here on Eaſt-Englum. ⁊ bræc, &c. *Laud.*

[1] *Vid. an.* 854.

[2] "*Ludovicus ille filius Pippini.*"—Flor.

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An. DCCCLXXXVI. Her for se here eft west þe ær east gelænde. ⁊ þa up on Sihgene[a]. ⁊ þær winter-setl[b] namon [c]æt Paris þære byrig″. Ðy ylcan geare gesette Ælfred cyning Lunden-burg[d]. and him eall Angel-cyn to cyrde. þ[e] buton Deniscra monna hæftnede[f] wæs. ⁊ he[g] þa befæste þa burh Æþerede ealdormen[h] to healdenne:·

A.D. 886. This year went the army back again to the west, that before were bent eastward; and proceeding upwards along the Seine, fixed their winter-quarters in the city of Paris[1]. The same year also king Alfred fortified the city of London; and the whole English nation turned to him, except that part of it which was held captive by the Danes. He then committed the city to the care of alderman Ethered, to hold it under him.

An. DCCCLXXXVII. Her for se here up þurh þa brycge[i] æt Paris. ⁊ þa[k] up anlang[l] Sigene oð[m] Mæterne. [c]⁊ þa up on Mæterne″ oð Cariei[n]. ⁊ þa sæton þara[o] [p]⁊″ innan Ionan twa[q] winter. on þam twam stedum. And þy ylcan geare forðferde Carl. Francna cyning. ⁊ Earnulf[r] his broðor sunu hine VI. wucum[s] ær he forðferde[t]

A.D. 887. This year the army advanced beyond the bridge at Paris[2]; and then upwards, along the Seine, to the Marne. Then upwards on the Marne as far as Chezy[3]; and in their two stations, there and on the Yonne, they abode two winters. This same year died Charles, king of the Franks. Arnulf, his brother's son, had six weeks before his death be-

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[a] Signe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. Sigene, *C.T.* B iv. [b] sætu, *Laud.* setu, *Cant. C.T.* B i. setu appears to have been altered in *C.T.* B iv. to setl. [c] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] -burh, *C.T.* B i. [e] þe, *Cant.* [f] hæfnede, *Laud.* [g] So *Laud. Cant.* hie, Whel. [h] -menn, *C.T.* B i. [i] brigge, *Cot.* bricge, *C.T.* B i. [k] swa, *Cot.* [l] andlang, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B iv. ⁊lang, *C.T.* B i. [m] æt, *Cant.* [n] So *C.T.* B i. Caziei, *Cot. C.T.* B iv. Wigorn. Whel. in marg. [o] þar, *Laud.* [p] Abs. *Laud.* [q] So *Laud. Cant.* tuw, *C.T.* B i. tu, Whel. [r] Arnuld, *Cot.* [s] wucan, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] ferde forð, *Cant.*

[1] For a more circumstantial account of the Danish or Norman operations against Paris at this time, the reader may consult Felibien, *Histoire de la Ville de Paris*, *liv.* iii. and the authorities cited by him in the margin. This is that celebrated siege of Paris minutely described by Abbo, abbot of Fleury, in two books of Latin hexameters; which, however barbarous, contain some curious and authentic matter relating to the history of that period.

[2] This bridge was built, or rebuilt on a larger plan than before, by Charles the Bald, in the year 861, "to prevent the Danes or Normans (says Felibien) from making themselves masters of Paris *so easily* as they had already done *so many times*," &c.—"*pour empescher que les Normans ne se rendissent maistres de Paris* aussi facilement *qu'ils l'avoient déja fait* tant de fois," &c.—Vol. i. p. 91, folio. It is supposed to be the famous bridge afterwards called "*grand pont*" or "*pont au change*,"—the most ancient bridge at Paris, and the only one at this time.

[3] Caziei, Flor. from Asser. Castig, Ethelw. It is a corruption of *caz-rei*, or *casa regia*; which accounts for the variation in the MSS. The most ancient retain the *r*, omitting *z*. The modern French have naturally softened it into Chezy. *Vid. Gest. Norm.* p. 6.

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beɲæddeᵃ æt þam ɲice. And þa peaɲð þ ɲice todæled on fif. ⁊ fif cyninga ᵇþaɲ pæɲon" to gehalgode. ᶜÐæt pæf þeah mid Eaɲnulfe" geþafunge[d]. ⁊ hie cpædon[e] ᶠþ hie þ to hif honda" healdan ſceoldon[g]. foɲþon ʰþet heoɲa nan næf on[i] fæðɲen healfe ᵏto" gebofen buton him anum. Eaɲnulf ᵏþa" punode on þam landе be Eaftɲan[l] Rin[m]. ⁊ Ðɲoþulf þa feng to þam middel-ɲice. and Oda[n] to þæm[o] peft-dæle. ⁊ Beoɲnga ⁊ Witta to Long-beaɲdna londe. and to þæm[o] londum on þa healfe[p] munteſ. And þ heoldun mid micelɲe[q] unɲibbe. ⁊ tu[r] folc-ᵍgefeohte" gefuhton. ⁊ þæt lond oft ⁊ gelome foɲhefgodon. and æghpæðef oðeɲne oft pæðlice utðɲæfde[t]. And þy ylcan geaɲe þe fe hefe fof foɲð ᵘupp" ofef þa bɲicge æt Paɲif Æþelhelm[x] ealdoɲmon lædde Peft-Seaxna ælmeffan ⁊ Ælfɲedef cyninges to Rome:

An. DCCCLXXXVIII. Ðef lædde Beocca ealdoɲman Peft-Seaxna ælmeffan ⁊ Ælfɲedef cyninges to Rome. ⁊ Æþelfpyð cpen. feo pæf Ælfɲedef fpeoftof cyninges[y]. foɲðfefde [z]be Rompege". ⁊ hife lic lið æt Paɲian[a]. And þy ylcan geaɲe Æþeɲed. ᵇfe" efce-

reft him of his kingdom; which was now divided into five portions, and five kings were consecrated thereto. This, however, was done with the consent of Arnulf; and they agreed that they should hold in subjection to him; because none of them had by birth any claim on the father's side, except him alone. Arnulf, therefore, dwelt in the country eastward of the Rhine; Rodulf took to the middle district; Oda to the western; whilst Berenger and Witha became masters of Lombardy and the Cisalpine territory. But they held their dominion in great discord; fought two general battles, and frequently overran the country in partial encounters, displacing each other several times. The same year also, in which the Danish army advanced beyond the bridge at Paris, alderman Ethelhelm led the alms of the West-Saxons and of king Alfred to Rome.

A.D. 888. This year[1] alderman Beeke conducted the alms of the West-Saxons and of king Alfred to Rome; but queen Ethelswith, who was the sister of king Alfred, died on the way to Rome; and her body lies at Pavia[2]. The same year[3] also Ethered, archbishop of Canterbury,

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[a] So *C.T.* B i. bæɲedde, Gibs. from *Laud. Cant.* bæɲedne, Whel. [b] From *Laud.* [c] ⁊ þ mid Aɲnulfe, *Cot.* [d] þafunge, *Laud.* [e] So *C.T.* B i. cpedon, Gibs. beheton, *Cot.* [f] þ hi him þet to handa, *Laud.* þ hi on hif handa, *Cot.* [g] fcoldan, *Laud.* [h] Gibs. from *Laud.* N.S. [i] of, *Laud.* [k] Abs. *Laud.* [l] Eaftan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [m] So *C.T.* B i. Rine, *Laud.* Ren, *Cot.* [n] Odda, *Cant. C.T.* B i. þa, *Laud.* [o] þan, *Cot.* þam, *C.T.* B i. [p] healfne, *Laud.* [q] micel, *Laud.* [r] tpa, *Laud. Cot. Cant.* [s] Abs. *Cant.* [t] So *C.T.* B i. ut-adɲæfde, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [u] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [x] Æþelm, *C.T.* B i. After Paɲif Wheloc inserts ⁊. So *C.T.* B iv. with a mark of introduction. The particle δὲ is sometimes so used in Greek, and *et* in Latin. [y] After cyninges, ⁊ heo -- *Laud.* [z] From *Cot.* [a] Paunan, *Laud. C.T.* B i. Paule, *Cot. Cant.* [b] From *Cot.*

[1] *An.* 889. Flor. [2] Ticinum, Flor. [3] *An.* 889. Thorn. So *C.T.* B i.

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birceop [a]of Cantpapa-bepi". ȝ Æþelpold[b] ealdorman. forðferdon on anum monþe:·

An. DCCCLXXXIX. [c]Her on þyrum ȝeare" nær nan færeld to Rome. butan tpezen hleaperar Ælfred cyninȝ rende mid ȝepritum:·

An. DCCCXC. Her lædde Beornhelm abbad Peart-Seaxna ælmerran to Rome. ȝ Ælfredes cyninȝes. And Godrum se Norðerna cyninȝ forðferde. ðæs fulpiht-nama[d] pæs Æðelrtan. se pæs Ælfredes cyninȝes godrunu. and he bude on Eart-Enȝlum. and þæt lond æresrt ȝerræt. And þy ylcan ȝeare for se here of Sýȝene[e] to Sand-laudan[f]. þ is betweoh[g] Bretum ȝ Francum[h]. ȝ Brettas him wið ȝefuhton. [i]ȝ hæfdon rize". ȝ hy bedrifon ut on ane ea. and [k]heora" monize adrenton[l]:· [m]Her þæs Plegemund ȝecoren of Gode. and of [n]eallen hir halechen" [o]to þam arceb-rice on Cantpare-bepi":·

[p]An. DCCCXCI. Her for se here eart. ȝ Earnulf cyninȝ ȝefeaht wið þæm pæde-here. ær þa scipu comon. mid Eart-Francum and Seaxum and

and alderman Ethelwold, died in one month.

A.D. 889. This year there was no journey to Rome; except that king Alfred sent two messengers with letters.

A.D. 890. This year[1] abbot Bernhelm conducted the alms of the West-Saxons and of king Alfred to Rome; and Guthrum, king of the Northern men, departed this life, whose baptismal name was Athelstan[2]. He was the godson of king Alfred; and he abode among the East-Angles, where he first established a settlement. The same year also went the army from the Seine to Saint Lo[3], which is between the Bretons and the Franks; where the Bretons fought with them, obtained the victory, and drove them out into a river[4], in which many of them were drowned. This year[5] also was Plegmund chosen by God and all his saints to the archbishopric in Canterbury.

A.D. 891. This year[6] went the army eastward; and king Arnulf fought with the land-force[7], ere the ships arrived, in conjunction with the eastern Franks,

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[a] From *Cot.* [b] Aþepold, *Laud.* Aþelpold, *C.T.* B i. [c] So *C.T.* B i. on þyrrum ȝeare, *edd.*—without her;—an expression which now begins to be adopted. [d] rulluht- *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. afterwards Æþerstan, *C.T.* B i. [e] Sizne, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] Scand- *Laud.* Sand-loðan, *Cant.* Sant-loðdan, *C.T.* B i. [g] betpix, *Laud.* betuh, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] Francon, *Cot.* [i] ȝ rize namon, *Cot.* —hæfdon, *C.T.* B i. [k] From *Cant.* [l] adrencton, *Laud. C.T.* B i. adrenctan, *Cant.* [m] The Laud MS. has the remainder in Latin. abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] callan folce, *Cot.* [o] From *Cot.* N.S. [p] Abs. *Laud.* So also *C.T.* B iv. but the transactions recorded are placed to the year 892, as in *C.T.* B i.

[1] *An.* 891. Ethelw. Flor. agreeing with *MS. C.T.* B i. which is generally the case.

[2] *Vid. an.* 878.

[3] "*S. Laudi.*"—*Gesta Norm.*

[4] Probably the river Vire.

[5] *An.* 889. Flor.

[6] *An.* 892. Ethelw. Flor. agreeing with *C.T.* B i. as before. *Vid. Chron. Turon. an.* 893. *ap.* Du-Chesne, p. 26.

[7] "*Pedestri.*"—Flor.

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Bæzeþum. and hine zeþlýmde. And ðþý Scottaþ cpombn to Ælfþede cýninze on anum bate butan ælcum zeþeðum[a]. oþ Hibeþnia[b]. [c] ⁊" þonon hi hi bertælon. þoþðon þe hi poldon þoþ Godeþ luþan on elþeodinerþe[d] bion. hý ne pohton hpæþ. Se bat pæþ zepoht[e] oþ þnidðan[f] healfne hýde. þe hie on þoþon. ⁊ hi namon mid him þ hie hæfdon to feofon nihtum mete. ⁊ þa comon hie [g]ýmb feofon niht to londe" on Corn-pealum[h]. ⁊ þonan þa þona to Ælfþede cýninze. [i]Ðuþ hie pæþon zenemde[k]". Dubþlane[l] [m]⁊" Maccbeðu[n]. ⁊ Maelinmun[o]. And Spiþneh[p] þe betþta lapeop þe on Scottum pæþ zeþoþ:· [q]And ðý ýlcan zeape oþeþ Eaþtþon. [r]ýmb zanz-dazaþ' oþþe æþ. æteopde þe þteoþna þe mon on boc-leden Cometa hæt. þume men cpeðað on Enzliþc þ hit þý þeaxede[s] þteoþna. þoþðæm þæþ þtent lanz leoma oþ. hpilum on ane healfe. hpilum on ælce healfe":·

and Saxons[1], and Bavarians, and put them to flight. And three Scots came to king Alfred in a boat without any oars from Ireland; whence they stole away, because they would live in a state of pilgrimage, for the love of God, they recked not where. The boat in which they came was made of two hides and a half; and they took with them provisions for seven nights; and within seven nights they came to land in Cornwall, and soon after went to king Alfred. They were thus named: Dubslane, and Macbeth, and Maelinmun[2]. And Swinney, the best teacher that was among the Scots, departed this life. And the same year after Easter, about the gang-days[3], or before, appeared the star that men in book-Latin call *cometa*: some men say that in English it may be termed 'hairy star;' for that there standeth off from it a long gleam of light, whilom on one side, whilom on each.

DCCCXCII.

An. DCCCXCIII.[t] Þeþ [u]on þiþþum zeape" foþ þe micela hefe. þe þe zefýhn [x]æþ" ýmbe fpþæcon. eft oþ þam eaþt-þice[y] pefepeapð to Bunnan. ⁊ þæþ

A.D. 893. This year went the large army, that we before spoke about, back from the eastern district westward to Bologne; and there were shipped; so

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[a] þeðþum, *Cot.* zeþeðþum, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] Yþlande, *Cot.* [c] From *Cant.* [d] So *edd.* *C.T.* B i. &c. elðeodizneþþe, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [e] zemacod, *Cot.* [f] þnidde, *Cot.* [g] binnan VII. nihtan -- *Cot.* embe VII. niht to lande, *C.T.* B i. [h] -pealan, *Cot.* [i] heoþa naman pæþon zenemde, *Cot.* [k] zenemnede, *C.T.* B i. zehatene, *Cant.* [l] -þlana, *Cot.* [m] Abs. *Cant.* [n] Macbeðað, *Cant.* Machbethu, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [o] Mælinmun, *Cant.* Maelinmumm, *C.T.* B i. [p] Snipne, *Cant. l.* Suipne. [q] An. DCCCXCII. Whel. *C.T.* B iv. abs. *Laud.* [r] embe zandazaþ, *C.T.* B i. [s] þexede, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [t] DCCCXCII. *Laud.* [u] Abs. *Laud.* [x] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [y] peþt- *Cant.*

[1] "*Saxonibus antiquis.*"—Flor.

[2] Mulmuninus, Flor. Magilmumen, Ethelw. Both agree with *MS. C.T.* B i. in referring this expedition to the year 892.

[3] "*Circa rogationes.*"—Flor. *an.* 892. *Ambarvalia* in classical Latin; which precisely corresponds with the Saxon term *gang-days*. So Rogation-week is also called *gang-week*.

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ꝑuꝛdon ȝeꝛcipode. ꝛꝑa ꝧ hie aꝛetton him[a] on ænne ꝛiꝺ oꝑeꝛ ȝehoꝛꝛode miꝺ hoꝛꝛum miꝺ ealle. And ꝑa coman up [b]on" [c]Limine muꝺan" miꝺ ccl.[d] ꝛcipa[e]. Se muꝺa[f] iꝛ on eaꝛtepeaꝛꝺne[g] Cent. æt[h] ꝑæꝛ micelan[i] ꝑuꝺa eaꝛtenꝺe ꝑe pe Anꝺꝛeꝺ hataꝺ. ꝛe ꝑuꝺu iꝛ eaꝛt-lanȝ ȝ peꝛt-lanȝ hunꝺ-tꝛelꝛtiȝeꝛ[k] mila lanȝ. oꝺꝺe lenȝꝛa. ȝ ꝺꝛẏttiȝeꝛ mila bꝛaꝺ. ꝛeo ea ꝑe pe æꝛ[l] ẏmbe[m] ꝛꝑꝛæcon liꝺ ut oꝛ ꝑæm pealꝺe. On ꝑa ea hie tuȝon up hioꝛa ꝛcipu oꝺ ꝑone pealꝺ. iv. mila ꝛꝑom ꝑam muꝺan utepeaꝛꝺum[n]. ȝ ꝑæꝛ abꝛæcon an ȝepeoꝛc inne on ꝑæm ꝛenne[o]. ꝛæton [p]ane" ꝛeapa [q]ciꝛliꝛce men" on. ȝ ꝑæꝛ ꝛam-poꝛht. Ða ꝛona æꝛteꝛ ꝑam com Ðæꝛten[r] miꝺ lxxx. ꝛcipa[s] [t]up on" Temeꝛe muꝺan[u]. ȝ poꝛhte him [x]ꝑæꝛ" ȝepeoꝛc æt Middel-tune. ȝ ꝛe oꝑeꝛ heꝛe æt Apulꝺꝛe[y]:

[z]An. DCCCXCIV. On ꝑẏꝛ ȝeaꝛe. ꝧ pæꝛ [a]ẏmb tpelf" monaꝺ. ꝑæꝛ ꝑe hie on ꝑæm eaꝛt-ꝛice ȝepeoꝛc ȝepoꝛht hæf-ꝺon. Noꝛꝺ-hẏmbꝛe[b] ȝ Eaꝛt-Engle hæf-ꝺon Ælfꝛeꝺe[c] cẏninge aꝺaꝛ ȝeꝛealꝺ. ȝ Eaꝛt-Engle ꝛoꝛeȝiꝛla vi. And [d]ꝑeah". oꝛeꝑ ꝑa tꝛeopa. ꝛꝑa oft ꝛꝑa ꝑa oꝺꝛe heꝛȝaꝛ[e] miꝺ ealle heꝛiȝe utꝛoꝛon.

that they transported themselves over at one time with their horses withal. And they came up with 250 ships into the mouth of the Limne, which is in East-Kent, at the east end of the vast wood that we call Andred. This wood is in length, east and west, 120 miles, or longer, and 30 miles broad. The river that we before spoke about lieth out of the weald. On this river they towed up their ships as far as the weald, four miles from the mouth outwards; and there destroyed a fort within the fen, whereon sat a few churls, and which was hastily wrought. Soon after this came Hasten up with 80 ships into the mouth of the Thames, and wrought him there a work at Milton, and the other army at Appledore.

A.D. 894. This year, that was about twelve months after they had wrought a work in the eastern district, the Northumbrians and East-Angles had given oaths to king Alfred, and the East-Angles six hostages; nevertheless, contrary to the truce, as oft as the other plunderers went out with all their army, then went they

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[a] hi, *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. hie, *Cant.* [b] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] Limenan, *Cant.* Limene-- *C.T.* B i. [d] miꝺ ꝑꝛiꝺꝺe healf huneꝺ ꝛcipa, *Laud.* miꝺ-tẏam huneꝺ ꝛcipa, *Cant.* cc. ꝛcẏpa. *C.T.* B i. [e] ꝛcipon, *Cot.* [f] muꝺ, *Cot. C.T.* B iv. [g] eaꝛt paꝛꝺe, *Laud.* eaꝛte peaꝛꝺe, *Cot.* [h] on, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [i] mucelan, *Cot.* ilcan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] -tpelꝛtiȝ, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. cxx. B i. So afterwards for ꝑꝛẏttiȝeꝛ, ꝑꝛẏttiȝ, *C.T.* B iv. xxx. B i. [l] epe, *C.T.* B iv. [m] embe, *C.T.* B i. [n] utan- *Laud.* utepeaꝛꝺan, *Cant.* utepcaꝛꝺun, *C.T.* B i. [o] ꝑæꝛtene, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [p] From *Cot.* N.S. [q] cẏꝛliꝛce menn, *C.T.* B i. and iv. ceoꝛlaȝ, *Cot.* [r] Dæꝛtinȝ, *Cot.* [s] ꝛcipum, *Cot. Cant.* ꝛcẏpa, *C.T.* B i. [t] up inne, *Laud.* upp on, *Cant.* upon, Whel. upp, *C.T.* B i. [u] muðe, *Cot.* [x] From *Cant.* [y] Apulꝺꝛe, *Laud. Cant.* Gibson adds here from *Laud. Hic obiit Wulfhere Northanhymbrorum archiepiscopus.* [z] Abs. *Laud.* to the end of the year. [a] -- tpcolf, *C.T.* B iv. embe xii. B i. [b] Noꝛꝺan- *Cant.* Noꝛꝺam- *C.T.* B i. [c] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. Ælꝑeð, Whel. [d] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [e] heꝛȝeaꝛ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. as usual; to denote the soft pronunciation of ȝ after ꝛ.

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þonne foron hie. oððe mid. oððe on heora healfe. On þa gegaderode Ælfred cyning his fyrd. ⁊ for þ he becomen[a] betuh þam [b]tram" herigum þæt ðæt he nehst mihte gemet hæfde for pudufærtenne ⁊ for pæten-færtenne. fra þ he mihte ægþerne gegrecan gif hie ænigne feld fecan polden. Da foron hie fiðdan æften þam fealda[c] hlopum ⁊ floc-gadum. be fra hwæðere efer fra hit þonne fyrd-leas wær. And him[d] mon eac mid oprum floccum[e] fohte mærtra daga ælce opre on dæg opre on niht. ge of þære fyrde ge eac of þam burgum. Dæfde se cyning his fyrd on tu[f] tonumen. fra þ hie pænon fymle healfe æt ham. healfe ute. butan þæm monnum þe þa burh[g] healdan [h]fcealdan". Ne com se here oftor eall ute of þæm fæstum[i] þonne twa. oðre fiðe þa hie ærest to londe comon. ær fio fyrd gegaderod pære. opre fiðe þa hie of þæm fæstum[i] faran poldon. Da hie gefengon micele[k] here-hyðe. ⁊ þa poldon feran norðeardes ofer Temese [l]in on" East-Seaxe ongean þa scipu. Da for-gad fio fyrd hie foran. ⁊ him wið gefeaht æt Fearn-hamme. ⁊ þone here geflymde. and þa [m]here-hyðe" hi þa ahreddon. ⁊ hy flugon ofer Temese buton ælcum foldæ. þa up be Colne[n] on ænne igland. Da befæst fio

also, either with them, or in a separate division. Upon this king Alfred gathered his army, and advanced, so that he encamped between the two armies at the nighest point he could find defended by wood and by water, that he might reach either, if they would seek any field. Then went they forth in quest of the wealds, in troops and companies, wheresoever the country was defenceless. But they were also sought after most days by other companies, either by day or by night, both from the army and also from the towns. The king had divided his army into two parts; so that they were always half at home, half out; besides the men that should maintain the towns. The army came not all out of their stations more than twice; once, when they first came to land, ere the forces were collected, and again, when they wished to depart from their stations. They had now seized much booty, and would ferry it northward over Thames into Essex, to meet their ships. But the army rode before them, fought with them at Farnham[1], routed their forces, and there arrested the booty. And they flew over Thames without any ford, then up by the Colne on an island[2]. Then the king's forces beset them without as long as they had food; but they had their time set,

[a] gefcode, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] fealde, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] hie, *Cant.* hi, *C.T.* B i. [e] folcum, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] tra, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. tuy, B i. [g] burga, *Cant. C.T.* B i. burhga, B iv.; but the singular number and the plural sometimes have the same termination. [h] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [i] gefetum, *Cant.* fetum and gefetum, *C.T.* B i. [k] mycele, *Cant.* micle, *C.T.* B i. [l] innan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [m] So *Cant.* here, Whel. here-hiðe ahræddon, *C.T.* B i. [n] Calne, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv.

[1] "Fearnhamme *loco.*"—Ethelw. [2] Thornige, Ethelw.

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fýnd hie þæn utan þa hpile þe hie[a] lengeft mete hæfdon. ac hie hæfdon þa hiopa ftemn[b] gefetenne. ⁊ hiopa mete genotudne[c]. And þæf fe cýning þa þýdeppeapdef[d] [e]on fæne mid þæne fcýne þe mid himfelfum fýndedon. þa he þa fæf þideppeapdef" ⁊ fio oðepu fýnd fæf hampeapdef[f]. And þa Denifcan fæton fæn behindan. fondæm[g] hiopa cýning fæf gefundod on þæm gefeohte. þ hie hine ne mihton fepian. Đa gegadepedon[h] [i]hie". þa þe in Nond-hýmbfum bugeað ⁊ on Eaft-Englum. fum hund fcipa. ⁊ fopon fuð ýmbutan[k]. [l]and fum feopertig fcipa nond ýmbutan" ⁊ ýmbfæton an gefeonc on Defena-fcýne be þæne nond fæ. ⁊ þa þe [m]fuð ýmbutan" fopon ýmbfæton Eaxan-ceaftef. Đa fe cýning þ hýnde. þa pende he hine peft pið Exan-ceaftef mid eallne þæne fýnde. buton [n]fpýðe" gepealdenum dæle eaftepeapdef þæf folcef. þa fopon fond oðde hie comon to Lunden-býfig. ⁊ þa mid þam bufhpafum. ⁊ mid þam fultume þe him pef-tan com. fopon eaft to Beam-fleote. Þæf þa Dæften þæn cum[o] mid hif hefige. þe æn æt Middel-tune fæt. ⁊ eac fe micela hefe þæf þa þæn to cum[o]. þe æn on Limene-muðan[p] fæt. æt Apuldre[q]. Hæfde Dæften æn gefopht

and their meat noted. And the king was advancing thitherwards on his march with the division that accompanied him. But while he was advancing thitherwards, the other force was returning homewards. The Danes, however, still remained behind; for their king was wounded in the fight, so that they could not carry him. Then collected together those that dwell in Northumbria[1] and East-Anglia about a hundred ships[2], and went south about; and with some forty more[2] went north about, and besieged a fort in Devonshire by the north sea; and those who went south about beset Exeter. When the king heard that, then went he west towards Exeter with all his force, except a very considerable part of the eastern army, who advanced till they came to London; and there being joined by the citizens and the reinforcements that came from the west, they went east to Bamfleet. Hasten was there with his gang, who before were stationed at Milton, and also the main army had come thither, that sat before in the mouth of the Limne at Appledore[3]. Hasten had formerly constructed that work at Bamfleet, and was then gone out on plunder, the main army being at home. Then came the

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[a] After hie, þæn, Whel. abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] ftemninge, *Cant. C.T.* B i. ftemninge, *C.T.* B iv. [c] benotudne, *Cant.* [d] þýdeppeapd pæf, *Cant.* þædeppeapdnef, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [e] Abs. *Cant.* from the repetition of þýdeppeapdef. [f] hampeapd, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] fondon þe, *Cant.* fonbon, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [h] gegadpodan, *Cant.* [i] From *Cant.* [k] onbutan, *Cant.* [l] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. from the repetition of ýmbutan. [m] fuþan onbutan, *Cant.* [n] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [o] cumen, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] Limenan, *Cant.* [q] Apulbre, *Cant.* as at the conclusion of the preceding year; an error of the scribe, from the similarity of p and þ.

[1] *i. e.* The Danes. [2] 240, Flor. [3] Apultrea, Flor.

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ꝥ geweorc æt Beam-fleote. ⁊ wæs þa ut-afaren on hergað. ⁊ wæs se micela here æt ham. Ða foron hie to. ⁊ geflýmdon þone here. ⁊ ꝥ geweorc abræcon. ⁊ genamon eall ꝥ þær binnan wæs. ge on feo. ge on wifum. ge eac on bearnum. and brohton eall into Lunden-býrig. [a]⁊ þa scipu ealle oððe tobræcon oððe forbærndon. oððe to Lunden-býrig brohton". oððe to Hrofes-ceastre. And Hæstenes wif ⁊ his suna twegen mon brohte to þam cýninge. ⁊ he [b]hie him eft ageaf. forðam" þe hiora wæs oðer his god-sunu. oðer Æþeredes ealdormonnes. Hæfdon hi hiora onfangen ær Hæsten to Beam-fleote come. ⁊ he him hæfde geseald gislas ⁊ aðas. ⁊ se cýning him eac wel feoh sealde. and eac swa þa he þone cniht ageaf[c] ⁊ ꝥ wif. Ac sona swa hie to Beam-fleote comon. ⁊ ꝥ geweorc geworht wæs[d]. swa hergode he on his rice þone [e]ilcan" ende þe Æþered his cum-wæder[f] healdan sceolde. and eft oðre siðe he wæs on hergað gelend on ꝥ ilce rice. þa þa man his geweorc abræc. Ða se cýning hine [g]þa" west wende mid þære fýrde wið Exan-ceastres. swa ic ær sæde. ⁊ se here þa burh beseten hæfde. þa he þær to gefaren wæs. þa eodon hie to hiora scipum. Ða he [g]þa" wið þone here þær west abýsgod wæs. ⁊ þa hergas[h] wæron þa gegaderode begen to Sceo-býrig on East-Sexum. ⁊ þær ge-

king's troops, and routed the enemy, broke down the work, took all that was therein,—money, women, and children, —and brought all to London. And all the ships they either broke to pieces, or burned, or brought to London or to Rochester. And Hasten's wife and his two sons they brought to the king, who returned them to him, because one of them was his godson, and the other alderman Ethered's. They had adopted them ere Hasten came to Bamfleet; when he had given them hostages and oaths, and the king had also given him many presents; as he did also then, when he returned the child and the wife. And as soon as they came to Bamfleet, and the work was built, then plundered he in the same quarter of his kingdom that Ethered his compeer should have held; and at another time he was plundering in the same district when his work was destroyed. The king then went westward with the army toward Exeter, as I before said, and the army had beset the city; but whilst he was gone they went to their ships. Whilst he was thus busied there with the army in the west, the marauding parties were both gathered together at Shoburg in Essex, and there built a fortress. Then they both went together up by the Thames, and a great concourse joined them, both from the East-Angles and

[a] Abs. *C.T.* B iv. from the repetition of the same words, as usual. [b] hi eft him agef. forðan — *C.T.* B i. — forðon — *Cant.* [c] So *C.T.* B i. as before. ageaf, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [d] hæfdon, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [e] Abs. *Cant.* [f] cumpæðer, *C.T.* B iv. [g] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] hergeas, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. as usual. So hergeaþ and hergeoð, &c.

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peopc pophtun. Fopon [a]þa" begen æt-gædepe up be Temepe. ⁊ him [b]com micel eaca to". ægþep ge op Eapt-Engum ge op Nopð-hýmbpum. [c]Fopon þa up be Temepe. oð þ hie gedýdon æt Sæ-pepne. þa up be Sæpepne". Đa gegadpode Æþeped ealdopman. ⁊ Æþelm ealdopman. ⁊ Æþelnoð ealdopman. ⁊ þa cýningep þegnap. þe þa æt ham æt þæm gepeopcum pæpon. op ælcpe býpig be eaptan Pedpedan. ge be pertan Sealpuda. ge be eaptan ge eac be nopþan Temepe. ⁊ [a]be" pertan Sæpepn. ge eac pum dæl þæp Nopð-Þeal-cýnnep. Đa hi þa ealle gegadepode pæpon. þa op-popon hie þone hepe hindan æt Butdigingtune[d] on Sæpepn-ptaðe[e]. ⁊ hine þæp utan bepæton on ælce healpe on anum pæptenne. Đa hie þa [a]þæp" peala pucena pæton. on tpa healpe þæpe ea. ⁊ pe cýning pæp pept on Depenum pið þone pcip-hepe. þa pæpon hie mid [f]metelearte gepæhte". and hæpdon þa micelne dæl þapa hoppa pneten. ⁊ þa oðpe pæpon hungpe acpolen. Đa eodan hie ut to [a]þam" monnum þe on eapt-healpe þæpe ea picodon[g]. ⁊ him pið gefuhton. ⁊ þa Cniptenan hæpdon pige. And þæp peapð Opdhelm [h]þæp cýningep þegn" opplegen. ⁊ [h]eac monige oðpe cýningep þegnap". [i]⁊ þapa Denipcpa þæp peapð

from the Northumbrians. They then advanced upward by the Thames, till they arrived near the Severn. Then they proceeded upward by the Severn. Meanwhile assembled alderman Ethered, alderman Ethelm, alderman Ethelnoth, and the king's thanes, who were employed at home at the works, from every town east of the Parret, as well as west of Selwood, and from the parts east and also north of the Thames and west of the Severn, and also some part of North-Wales. When they were all collected together, they overtook the rear of the enemy at Buttington[1] on the banks of the Severn, and there beset them without on each side in a fortress. When they had sat there many weeks on both sides of the water, and the king meanwhile was in Devonshire westward with the naval force, then were the enemy weighed down with famine. They had devoured the greater part of their horses; and the rest had perished with hunger. Then went they out to the men that sat on the eastern side of the river, and fought with them; but the Christians had the victory. And there Ordhelm[2], the king's thane, was slain; and also many other king's thanes; and of the Danes there were many slain, and that

[a] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] com to mycel eaca. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. popon þa up be Temepe ⁊ be Sæpepne, *C.T.* B iv. [d] So Gibs. from Whel. Butting- *Ben. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. See also below. [e] Sæpýpne- *Cant.* Sæpepne- *C.T.* B i. and iv. -ptæðe, *C.T.* B iv. [f] metelepte gepægde, *Cant.* metelhepte gepægde, *C.T.* B i. [g] pæpon, *Cant.* [h] From *Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [i] From *C.T.* B i. a clause of importance to the sense. abs. Whel. Gibs.

[1] "*Gesta hæc in Buttingtune prædicantur a priscis.*"—Ethelw. Buttingtun, Flor. "*Apud Buttingatunam.*"—Asser. *Ann.* Budingtune, H. Hunt. Buttingdune, M. West.

[2] Ordeah, Flor. So *MS. C.T.* B iv. Opdeh, *C.T.* B i. Ordeinus, M. West.

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micel ȝeꝑlæȝen". ⁊ ꝑe ðæl þe þæꝑ apeȝ[a] com þuꝑðon on ꝑleame ȝeneꝑeðe. Ða hie [b]þa" on Eaꝑt-Seaxe comon to hioꝑa ȝepeoꝑce ⁊ to hioꝑa ꝑcýpum. þa ȝeȝaðꝑoðe ꝑio laf eꝑt on[c] Eaꝑt-Enȝlum ⁊ of Noꝑð-hýmbꝑum micelne heꝑe. onꝑoꝑan pinteꝑ. ⁊ beꝑæꝑton hioꝑa piꝑ ⁊ hioꝑa ꝑcipu ⁊ hioꝑa ꝑeoh on Eaꝑt-Enȝlum. ⁊ ꝑoꝑon [d]on" anꝑtꝑecef ðæȝef ⁊ nihteꝑ. þ hie ȝeðýðon on anꝑe peꝑtꝑe ceaꝑtꝑe on Þiꝑhealum. ꝑio iꝑ Leȝa-ceaꝑteꝑ[e] ȝehaten. Ða ne mihte ꝑio þýꝑð hie na hinðan of-ꝑaꝑan. æꝑ hie pæꝑon inne on þam ȝepeoꝑce. Beꝑæton þa þeah þ ȝepeoꝑc [f]utan" ꝑume tpeȝen ðaȝaꝑ. ⁊ ȝenamon ceapeꝑ eall þ þæꝑ buton pæꝑ. ⁊ þa men ofꝑloȝon þe hie ꝑoꝑan ꝑoꝑ-þýðan mýhtan butan þam ȝepeoꝑce. ⁊ þ coꝑn eall ꝑoꝑbæꝑnðon. ⁊ mið hioꝑa hoꝑꝑum [g]ꝑꝑæton" on ælcꝑe eꝑen-ehðe. And þ pæꝑ ymb tpelf monað þæꝑ þe hie æꝑ hiðeꝑ oꝑeꝑ ꝑæ coman:

[h]An. DCCCXCV. Onð þa ꝑona æꝑteꝑ þam on þýꝑum[i] ȝeaꝑe. ꝑoꝑ ꝑe heꝑe of [k]Þiꝑheale in on" Noꝑð-Þealaf. ꝑoꝑðæm hie þæꝑ ꝑittan ne mihton. þ pæf ꝑoꝑðý[l] þe hie pæꝑon benumene[m] æȝðeꝑ ȝe þæf ceapef ȝe þæf coꝑnef. þe hie ȝeheꝑȝoð[n] hæfðon. Ða hie °þa" eꝑt °ut" of Noꝑð-Þealum pendon mið þæꝑe heꝑe-hýðe. þe hie þæꝑ ȝenumen hæfðon. þa ꝑoꝑan hie oꝑeꝑ Noꝑð-hýmbꝑa

part of them that came away escaped only by flight. As soon as they came into Essex to their fortress, and to their ships, then gathered the remnant again in East-Anglia and from the Northumbrians a great force before winter, and having committed their wives and their ships and their booty to the East-Angles, they marched on the stretch[l] by day and night, till they arrived at a western city in Wirheal that is called Chester. There the army could not overtake them ere they arrived within the work: they beset the work though, without, some two days, took all the cattle that was thereabout, slew the men whom they could overtake without the work, and all the corn they either burned or consumed with their horses every evening. That was about a twelvemonth since they first came hither over sea.

A.D. 895. Soon after that, in this year, went the army from Wirheal into North-Wales; for they could not remain there, because they were stripped both of the cattle and the corn that they had acquired by plunder. When they went again out of North-Wales with the booty they had acquired there, they marched over Northumberland and East-Anglia, so that the king's army

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[a] onpeȝ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] of, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] From *Cant.* [e] Leȝ- *Cant.* Lieȝe- *C.T.* B i. Liȝe- B iv. [f] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] Abs. *Cant.* ꝑpettan, *C.T.* B i. [h] Abs. *Laud.* [i] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. þiꝑum, B iv. þiꝑ, Gibs. [k] Þiꝑhealan innan, *Cant.* [l] ꝑoꝑðon, *Cant.* [m] benumen, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [n] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. Whel. ȝehelȝoð, Gibs. *i.e.* concealed. [o] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[l] *i.e.* by forced marches.

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lond. [a]⁊ Eaſt-Engla. ſpa ſpa ſio ſýnd hie" genæcan ne mihte. oð ð hie comon on Eaſt-Seaxna lond eaſtepeaſd. on an igland ð iſ ute on þæne ſæ. ð iſ Meneſig haten. And ſpa[b] ſe hene eſt hampeaſd pende þe Exan-ceaſteſ[c] bereten hæfde. þa henigodon hie up on Suð-Seaxum neah Ciſſe-ceaſtne. ⁊ þa buhpaſne hie gefliymdon. ⁊ hiora monig hund ofſlogon. ⁊ hiora ſciſu ſumu genamon. Ða. þý ylcan gene. onforan[d] pinteſ. þa Deniſcan. þe on Mæneſ-ige[e] ſæton. tuigon heora ſciſu [f]up on" Temeſe. ⁊ þa up on Ligan[g]. ð pæſ ymb tpa gen þæſ þe[h] hie hideſ. ofeſ ſæ comon:

[i]An. DCCCXCVI. [k]On þý" ylcan gene. ponhte ſe foneſpnecena hene gepeonc be Lýgan[g]. xx. mila bufan Lunden-býnig. Ða þæſ on ſumeſa foſon micel dæl þaſa buh-paſa. ⁊ eac ſpa oðneſ folceſ. ð hie gedýdon æt þaſa Deniſcana[l] gepeonce. ⁊ þæſ puſdon gefliymde. ⁊ ſume feoſeſ cýninges þegnaſ ofſlegene. Ða þæſ on hæneſte. [m]þa" picode ſe cýning on neaſte þæne býig. þa hpile þe hie heora corn genýpon. ð þa Deniſcan him ne meahton þæſ nýſeſ foſpýnnon. Ða ſume dæge nad ſe cýning up be þæne ea. ⁊ gehapade hpæſ mon mihte þa ea foſpýncan. ð hie ne mihton þa ſciſu utbnengan. ⁊ hie þa ſpa dýdon. ponhton [n]þa" tu° ge-

could not reach them till they came into Essex eastward, on an island that is out at sea, called Mersey. And as the army returned homeward that had beset Exeter, they went up plundering in Sussex nigh Chichester; but the townsmen put them to flight, and slew many hundreds of them, and took some of their ships. Then, in the same year, before winter, the Danes, who abode in Mersey, towed their ships up on the Thames, and thence up the Lea. That was about two years after that they came hither over sea.

A.D. 896. This same year wrought the aforesaid army a work by the Lea, twenty miles above the city of London. Then, in the summer of this year, went a large party of the citizens, and also of other folk, and made an attack on the work of the Danes; but they were there routed, and some four of the king's thanes were slain. In the harvest afterward the king encamped close to the city, whilst they reaped their corn, that the Danes might not deprive them of the crop[l]. Then, some day, rode the king up by the river; and observed a place where the river might be obstructed, so that they could not bring out their ships. And they did so. They wrought

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[a] ⁊ ſpa on Eaſt-Engle ſpa ð hie ſeo ſýnd, *Cant.* [b] þa, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. -ceaſtne, Gibs. [d] on foſe-feſnde, *Cant.* -peaſnde, *C.T.* B i. [e] -ige, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [f] uppon, *Cant.* upp on, *C.T.* B i. as usual. [g] Ligzean, *Cant.* Ligenan, *C.T.* B i. Ligean, B iv. [h] So *Cant.* te, Whel. incorrectly. [i] Abs. *Laud.* [k] -- þon, *Cant.* Onð þa þý, *C.T.* B iv. [l] Deniſcna, *Cant.* [m] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [n] Abs. *Cant.* [o] tpa, *Cant. C.T.* B iv.

[l] "*Quo minus Dani illorum messem vi auferrent.*"—Flor.

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peopc on tpa healfe[a] þæne ear[b]. Ða hie [c]þa" þ gepeopc fuphðum ongunnen hæfdon. [d]ȝ þæn to gepicod hæfdon". þa onget[e] fe hepe þ hie ne mẏhton þa fcipu utbrenȝan. þa fopleton hi hi[f]. ȝ eodon ofep land þ hie ȝedẏdon æt Cpatbpicȝe be Sæfenn[g]. ȝ þæp[h] ȝepeopc pophton. Ða nad feo fẏnd [i]pefdpeapd" æftep þam hepiȝe[k]. ȝ þa men of Lunden-bẏpiȝ ȝefetedon[l] þa fcipu. ȝ þa [c]ealle þe" hie alædan ne mihton hie tobpæcon. ȝ þa þe þæp fcæl-fẏnðe pæpon binnan Lunden-bẏpiȝ ȝebpohton. And þa Denifcan hæfdon hiopa pif-befæft [m]innan Eaft-Engle". æp hie ut of þæm ȝepeopce fopon. Ða fæton hie þone pintep æt Cpat-bpicȝe[n]. þ pæf [o]ẏmb þpeo ȝep" þæf þe hie on Limene-muðan[p] comon hideп ofep fæ:

[q]An. DCCCXCVII. [r]Ða pæf" on fumepa. on þifum ȝepe. topop fe hepe. fum on Eaft-Engle. fum on Nopð-hẏmbpe. And þa þe feohleafe pæpon him þæp fcipu bezeton[s] ȝ fuð ofep fæ fopon to Sigene[t]. Næfde fe hepe. Godef þancef[u]. Angel-cẏn[x] ealleȝ fop-fpiðe[y] ȝebpocod. ac hie pæpon micele fpiðop ȝebpocede on þæm þpim ȝeapum mid ceapef cpilde. ȝ monna ealleȝ[z] fpiðoft mid þæm. þ manige þapa fel-eftena[a] cẏninȝef þegena[b]. þe þæp on

two works on the two sides of the river. And when they had begun the work, and encamped before it, then understood the army that they could not bring out their ships. Whereupon they left them, and went over land, till they came to Quatbridge by Severn; and there wrought a work. Then rode the king's army westward after the enemy. And the men of London fetched the ships; and all that they could not lead away they broke up; but all that were worthy of capture they brought into the port of London. And the Danes procured an asylum for their wives among the East-Angles, ere they went out of the fort. During the winter they abode at Quatbridge. That was about three years since they came hither over sea into the mouth of the Limne.

A.D. 897. In the summer of this year went the army, some into East-Anglia, and some into Northumbria; and those that were pennyless got themselves ships, and went south over sea to the Seine. The enemy had not, thank God, entirely destroyed the English nation; but they were much more weakened in these three years by the disease of cattle, and most of all of men; so that many of the mightiest of the king's thanes, that were in the land, died within the three years.

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[a] healfa, *Cant.* [b] ea, *Cant.* [c] Abs. *Cant.* [d] Abs. *C.T.* B i. from the repetition of hæfdon. Afterwards, utbpingon for utbpenȝan. [e] ongeat, *Cant.* [f] þa fcipu, *Cant.* þa fcẏpu, *C.T.* B i. [g] Sæfẏnn, *Cant.* [h] þ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] hepe, *Cant.* hepȝe, *C.T.* B i. [l] -tobau, *Cant.* [m] on Eaft-Englum, *Cant.* [n] Bpicȝe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] embe þpeo ȝeap, *C.T.* B i. embe III. ȝeap, *Cant.* [p] Limenan, *Cant.* [q] Abs. *Laud.* [r] Onð þæf, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [s] -ȝeaton, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. -un, B i. [t] Signe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [u] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. þonȝef, Gibs. [x] -cẏnnef, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [y] ful- *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [z] ealpa, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [a] felefena, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] þegna, *Cant. C.T.* B i. þægena, B iv.

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londe pæron. forðferdon on þam þrym gearum. Ðara pær rum Sriðulf birceop on Dorcer-ceastre. ⁊ Ceolmund ealdorman on Cent. ⁊ Beorhtulf ealdorman on Eart-Seaxum.[a] ⁊ Wulfred ealdorman on Hamtun-scýre". and Ealheard birceop æt Dorce-ceastre. ⁊ Eadulf [b]cyninges þegen" on Suð-Seaxum. ⁊ Beornulf sic-gerefa[c] on Pintan-ceastre[d]. and Ecgulf cyninges horse-þen. ⁊ manige [e]eac mid him[f]. þeah ic þa gebungenestan[g] [g]pitan" nembe. Ðý ilcan geare dræhton ða hergas[h] on Eart-Englum ⁊ on Norð-hýmbrum West-Seaxna lond scriðe be þæm suð-stæðe mid stæl hergum. ealra scriðust mid þæm æscum þe hie geala geara ær timbredon. Ða het Ælfred cyning timbran[i] lange scipu ongen[k] þa æscas. þa pæron sul-neah tpa[l] sra lange sra þa oðru[m]. sume hæfdon lx. ara[n]. sume ma. þa pæron ægðer ge scriftran ge unealtran. ge eac hýran[o] þonne þa oðru[m]. Næron [p]hie nafðer" ne on Frýsisc[q] gescæpene. ne on Denisc. buton[r] swa him selfum þuhte þæt hie nýt-wýrðoste[s] beon meahton. Ða. æs sumum cýnne þæs ylcan gearer. comon þær scipu six to Wiht. ⁊ ðær mycel yfel gedýdon. ægðer ge on Defenum ge wel-hwær be þam sæ-brimant. Ða het se cyning sarran

Of these, one was Swithulf bishop of Rochester, Ceolmund alderman in Kent, Bertulf alderman in Essex, Wulfred alderman in Hampshire, Elhard bishop of Dorchester, Eadulf a king's thane in Sussex, Bernulf governor of Winchester, and Egulf the king's horse-thane; and many also with them; though I have named only the men of the highest rank. This same year the plunderers in East-Anglia and Northumbria greatly harassed the land of the West-Saxons by piracies on the southern coast, but most of all by the esks which they built many years before. Then king Alfred gave orders for building long ships against the esks, which were full-nigh twice as long as the others. Some had sixty[l] oars, some more; and they were both swifter and steadier, and also higher than the others. They were not shaped either after the Frisian or the Danish model, but so as he himself thought that they might be most serviceable. Then, at a certain turn of this same year, came six of their ships to the isle of Wight; and going into Devonshire, they did much mischief both there and every where on the sea-coast. Then commanded the king his men to go out against them with nine of the new ships,

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[a] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] cingeg þegn, *Cant. C.T.* B i. cyngeg þeng, B iv. [c] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. gerefa, Whel. [d] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. Pincte-Gibs. [e] to eacan him, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. gebungenran, B iv. þungenran, *edd.* [g] From *Cant.* [h] hergeas, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] timbran, *Cant.* [k] ongean, *Cant.* [l] So *Cant.* tu, Whel. [m] oðre, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] arena, *Cant.* [o] heapran, *Cant. C.T.* B i. heapra, B iv. hiepan superscribed. [p] hi nafor, *C.T.* B i. [q] So *C.T.* B i. Frisisc, *Cant.* [r] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. bute, Gibs. [s] niht peorðoste, *Cant.* [t] brimum, *Cant.*

[l] 40, Brompt. from the transposition of the Roman numerals lx.

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mid nigonum[a] to. þara nipena[b] scipa. ⁊ [c]forforan" him þone muðan foran on uteȝ meȝe. Ða foron hie mid þrym scipum ut onȝen hie. [d]⁊" þreo stodon æt uteweardum þæm muðan on drigum[e]. wæron þa men upp on londe ofagane. Ða ȝefenȝon hie þara þreora scipa twa[f] æt þam muðan utewearðum. ⁊ þa men ofslogon. ⁊ þ an oðrand. on þæm wæron eac þa men[g] ofslegene butan fifum. ða wæron hie eac sweðe forwundode. Ða comon [h]forðon" on weȝ þe þara oðra[i] scipu aræton. [k]þa wurðon eac sweðe unedelice areten. þreo aræton" on þa healfe [l]þær deopes" þe þa Denisean scipu areten[m] wæron. ⁊ þa [n]oðru" ealle on oðre healfe. þ hiora ne myhte nan to oðrum. ac þa þ wæter wæs aebbad[o] feala furlanga fram þam scipum. Ða eodon þa Denisean from þæm[p] þrym scipum to þæm oðrum þrym þe on heora healfe beebbude wæron. ⁊ hie þa wæs ȝefuhton. ⁊ ðær wearð ofslegen Lucumon. cyninges ȝeneta. ⁊ Wulfheard Frysa. ⁊ Ebbe Frysa. ⁊ Ædelere Frysa. ⁊ Ædelferð cyninges ȝeneat. ⁊ ealra monna Frysiscra ⁊ Engliscra LXII. ⁊ þara Denisera CXX. Ða com þæm Denisum scipum þeah[q] æs flod to. æs þa Cristenan[r] myhton hiora ut arcuran[s]. ⁊ hie forðy[t] ut ofreopon. þa wæron hie to þæm ȝesaȝode þ hie ne mihton Suð-

and prevent their escape by the mouth of the river to the outer sea. Then came they out against them with three ships, and three others were standing upwards above the mouth on dry land; for the men were gone off upon shore. Of the first three ships they took two at the mouth outwards, and slew the men; the third veered off, but all the men were slain except five; and they too were severely wounded. Then came onward those who manned the other ships, which were also very uneasily situated. Three were stationed on that side of the deep where the Danish ships were aground, whilst the others were all on the opposite side; so that none of them could join the rest; for the water had ebbed many furlongs from them. Then went the Danes from their three ships to those other three that were on their side, beebbed; and there they then fought. There were slain Lucomon, the king's reve, and Wulfheard, a Frieslander; Ebb, a Frieslander, and Ethelere, a Frieslander; and Ethelferth, the king's neat-herd; and of all the men, Frieslanders and English, sixty-two; of the Danes a hundred and twenty. The tide, however, reached the Danish ships ere the Christians could shove theirs out; whereupon they rowed them out; but they were so crippled, that they could not row them

[a] nigenum, *Cant.* [b] nipra, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. B i. [c] So *Cant.* [d] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] drysgum, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. [f] So *Cant.* tu, Whel. [g] After men, sweðe, *Cant.* [h] So *Cant. C.T.* A vi. B i. [i] oþera, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. B i. [k] Abs. *C.T.* B iv. from the repetition of aræton. [l] þære dypan, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. [m] ȝeseten, *Cant.* [n] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] aebbod, *C.T.* B i. ȝebbod, *Cant.* [p] After þæm, oðrum, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. þeh, Gibs. [r] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. Cristnan, Gibs. [s] -arceasan, *Cant.* [t] þurh þ, *Cant.*

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Seaxna lond utan beforan. ac[a] hiora þær twa[b] fær on lond bedraf[c]. ⁊ þa men mon lædde to Finte-ceastre[d] to þam cyninge. ⁊ he hie þær ahon het. ⁊ þa [e]menn" comon on East-Engle ðe on ðam anum fcipe færon. fpriðe forfundode. Ðý ylcan geare[f] forfearð nas[g] læf þonne xx. fcipa[h] mid monnum mid ealle. be þam fuð fýman. Ðý ilcan geare forðfærde Wulfric cyninges horf-þegen. fe fær [i]eac" Wealh gefera[k]:

[l]An. DCCCXCVIII. Þes on þirum gere gefor Æðhelm. Wiltun-fcire ealdorman. nigon nihtum ær middum fumera. And hes forðfærde Heahstan[m] fe fær on Lundenne biscop":

DCCCXCIX. DCCCC.

An. DCCCCI. [n]Þes gefor[o] Ælfred Aðulfing. fýx nihtum ær ealra haligra mæffan. fe fær cyning ofer eall Angelcynn. butan þam dæle þe under Dena onwealde fær. And he heold ⁊ rice oðrum [p]healfum' gear læf þe xxx. wintra". ⁊ þa feng Eadweard his funu to rice. [q]And" þa gesæt Æþelwald[r] [s]æþeling". his fædran[t] funu. þone ham æt Finburnan. ⁊ æt Tweoneam[u]. [x]butan

beyond the coast of Sussex: there two of them the sea drove ashore; and the crew were led to Winchester to the king, who ordered them to be hanged. The men who escaped in the single ship came to East-Anglia, severely wounded. This same year were lost no less than twenty ships[1], and the men withal, on the southern coast. Wulfric, the king's horse-thane, who was also vice-roy of Wales, died the same year.

A.D. 898. This year died Ethelm, alderman of Wiltshire, nine nights before midsummer; and Heahstan[2], who was bishop of London.

A.D. 901. This year died Alfred, the son of Ethelwulf, six nights before the mass of All Saints. He was king over all the English nation, except that part that was under the power of the Danes. He held the government one year and a half less than thirty winters; and then Edward his son took to the government. Then prince Ethelwald, the son of his paternal uncle, rode against the

[a] ah, *Cant.* [b] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. tu, Whel. [c] peaſp, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] Wiltun-ceastre, *C.T.* B iv. Finte-ceastre superscribed by Josselin, with this remark: *Sic in Hist. Sax. Eccl. Xti. Cant.* Finte-ceaster, *C.T.* B i. gegaderode, B iv. for gesamnode, a few lines above,—superscribed by the same hand. [e] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [f] sumera, *Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. no, Gibs. [h] scipu, *Cant.* [i] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. gefera, Whel. Joss. interl. *C.T.* B iv. [l] Abs. *Laud.* [m] Ealhstan, *C.T.* B i. and iv.; whence Florence of Worcester, Ealhstanus: but Ealchstan, or Ealhstan, who was bishop of Sherborn fifty years, died in the year 867. [n] From Whel. *C.T.* B i. Þes gefor Ælfred cyning VII. kal. Nouembris. ⁊ he heold þet rice XXXVIII. wintra ⁊ healf gear. *Cot. Laud. C.T.* B iv. with little variation. [o] gesorðfærde, *Cot.* [p] So *C.T.* B i. [q] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. abs. *Laud.* to the end of the year. [r] Æþelwold, *C.T.* B i. invariably. [s] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] fædran, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [u] Tweoxneam, *Cant. C.T.* B i. -nam, B iv. overlined -neam. [x] þær cumen unbancef, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv.

[1] Of the Danes; Florence of Worcester. [2] *An.* 900, Flor.

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þæʃ cýninʒeʃ leaʃe" ʒ hiʃ pitena. Đa ʃnaþ ʃe cýninʒ miþ ʃýʃðe oð ʃ he ʒepicode æt Baddan-býʃiʒ piþ Ƿinbuʃnan. and Æþelpalð ʃæt binnan þam ham miþ þæm monnum þe him to ʒebuʒon. ʒ he hæʃde ealle þa ʒeatu[a] ʃonʃoʃhte in to him. ʒ ʃæde ʃ he polde [b]oþeʃ" oððe þæʃ libban oððe þæʃ liʒʒan[c]. Đa undeʃ þam þa [d]beʃtæl he hine" on niht onpeʒ[e]. and ʒeʃohte þone heʃe on Noʃðhýmbʃum. [f]ʒ ʃe cýninʒ het ʃiþan æʃteʃ. ʒ þa ne mýhte hine mon oʃʃiþan". [g]ʒ hie hine undeʃʃenʒon heom to cinʒe. ʒ him to buʒon". Đa beʃaþ mon ʃ piʃ ʃ he hæʃde æʃ ʒenumen butan [h]þæʃ" cýninʒeʃ leaʃe. ʒ oʃeʃ þaʃa biʃceopa ʒebod[i]. ʃoʃðon þe heo þæʃ [k]æʃ to nunnan" ʒehalʒod. And on ðýʃ[l] ilcan ʒeʃe ʃoʃðʃeʃde Æþeʃed. [m]ʃe" þæʃ on Deʃenum[n] ealdoʃmon. ʃeoʃeʃ Deʃucum[o] æʃ Ælfʃed cýninʒ:

[m]An. DCCCCII. Đeʃ þæʃ ʃ ʒeʃeoht æt þam Holme Cantʃaʃa and þaʃa Deniʃcʃa":

[p]An. DCCCCIII. Đeʃ ʒeʃoʃ Aðulf ealdoʃman. Ealhfpiðe bnoðoʃ. [h]Eaðpeaʃdeʃ modoʃ cinʒeʃ". ʒ Uiʃʒiliuʃ abbud [q]oʃ Scottum". ʒ Gʃimbalð mæʃʃepʃeoʃt. [r]viii. idus Iulíi". [s]Điʃ ýlcan ʒeaʃeʃ paʃ ʒehalʒod Niʃe-mýnʃteʃ on Ƿin-ceaʃteʃ. ʒ ʃ. Iudoceʃ cýme":

towns of Winburn and of Twineham[1], without leave of the king and his council. Then rode the king with his army; so that he encamped the same night at Badbury near Winburn; and Ethelwald remained within the town with the men that were under him, and had all the gates shut upon him, saying, that he would either there live or there lie. But in the mean time he stole away in the night, and sought the army in Northumberland. The king gave orders to ride after him; but they were not able to overtake him. The Danes, however, received him as their king. They then rode after the wife that Ethelwald had taken without the king's leave, and against the command of the bishops; for she was formerly consecrated a nun. In this year also died Ethered, who was alderman of Devonshire, four weeks before king Alfred.

A.D. 902. This year[2] was the great fight at the Holme[3] between the men of Kent and the Danes.

A.D. 903. This year died alderman Ethelwulf, the brother of Elhswitha, mother of king Edward; and Virgilius abbot of the Scots; and Grimbald the mass-priest; on the eighth day of July. This same year was consecrated the new minster at Winchester, on St. Judoc's advent.

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[a] ʒatu, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [b] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* Bi. and iv. [c] liʒʒean, *Cant.* liʒean, *C.T.* Bi. [d] þaþ ʃe æþeling, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [e] apeʒ, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [f] Abs. *C.T.* Bi. [g] From *Cant. C.T.* Bi. and iv. [h] From *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [i] ʒebodu, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [k] nunne æʃ, *Cant.* [l] So *C.T.* Bi. þý, *Cant.* þiʃ, Gibs. [m] From *Cant.* [n] Deʃnum, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [o] pucan, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [p] Abs. *Laud.* [q] on — *Cant.* oʃ Scotum, *C.T.* Bi. [r] So *Petrob.* [s] From *Cot.*

[1] Tweoxbeam, Flor. incorrectly.

[2] *An.* 904, Flor. See the particulars more at large in Ethelwerd.

[3] Or, in Holmsdale, Surry: hence the proverb

"This is Holmsdale,
Never conquer'd, never shall."

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[a]An. DCCCCIV. Þeȝ com Æðelpalð hiðeȝ oferȝ fæ mið eallum þam flotan þe he [b]begitan mihte. ⁊ him to ȝebozen pæȝ on Eaſt-Sexum". [c]Þeȝ mona aþeoſtnode":

An. DCCCCV. Þeȝ aſpon[d] Æðelpalð þone heȝe on Eaſt-Engłum to unfnýðe. ꝺ hie heȝȝodon oferȝ [c]eall" Mýncna lond oð [c]þæt" hie comon to Cnecca-ȝelade[f]. ⁊ fopon þæȝ oferȝ Temeȝe. ⁊ namon æȝðeȝ ȝe on Bnædene ȝe þæȝ ýmbutan[g] eall ꝺ hie ȝehentan mýhton. ⁊ pendon þa eft hampeand. Đa fop Eadpeand cýniȝ æftes. ſpa he naðoft mýhte hiſ fýnd ȝeȝadȝian. ⁊ oferȝ-heȝȝade eall hiona lond betpeoh ðicum[h] ⁊ Þuſan eall oð þa ſemnaſ nopð. Đa he [i]þa" eft þanon [i]ut" ſaȝan polde. þa het he beodan oferȝ ealle þa fýnd. ꝺ hie fopon ealle ut æt fomne[k]. Đa ætſtæton þa Centiſcan þæȝ beæftan[l] oferȝ hiſ bebod. ⁊ ſeofen æȝend-ȝacan he him hæfde to aȝend[m]. Đa befoȝ ſe heȝe hie þæȝ. ⁊ hie þæȝ ȝefuhton. ⁊ þæȝ peaðð Sipulf[n] ealdoȝmon offlezen. ⁊ Sizelm ealdoȝmon. ⁊ Eadpold cýniȝeſ þezen. ⁊ Cenpulf[o] abbod. ⁊ Sizebnýht Sipulfeſ[p] ſunu. ⁊ Eadpalð Accan ſunu. ⁊ moniȝe eac mið[q] him. þeah ic þa ȝeþunȝenefstan[r] nemde. And on

A.D. 904. This year came Ethelwald hither over sea with all the fleet that he could get, and he was submitted to in Essex. This year the moon was eclipsed.

A.D. 905. This year Ethelwald enticed the army in East-Anglia to rebellion; so that they over-ran all the land of Mercia, until they came to Cricklade[1], where they forded the Thames; and having seized, either in Bradon or thereabout, all that they could lay their hands upon, they went homeward again. King Edward went after, as soon as he could gather[2] his army, and over-ran all their land between the foss and the Ouse quite to the fens northward[3]. Then being desirous of returning thence, he issued an order through the whole army, that they should all go out at once. But the Kentish men remained behind, contrary to his order, though he had sent seven messengers to them. Whereupon the army surrounded them, and there they fought. There fell aldermen Siwulf and Sigelm; Eadwold, the king's thane; abbot Kenwulf; Sigebriht[4] the son of Siwulf; Eadwald, the son of Acca; and many also with them; though I have named the most consi-

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[a] Abs. *Laud.* [b] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. þe he mið pæȝ on Eaſt-Seaxe, Whel. [c] From *Cant.* [d] ȝelæðde, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [e] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [f] Cneacc- *C.T.* B i. Cneocc- *C.T.* B iv. Cnac- *Cant.* [g] onbutan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [h] ðicon, *Cant.* [i] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] ſamne, *Cant.* [l] bæftan, *Cant.* [m] onſend, *Cant.* [n] Sizulf, *Cant. C.T.* B i. Siulf, *C.T.* B iv. [o] Cenulf, *C.T.* B i. Senulf, *Cant.* [p] Sizulfeſ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] to, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] So *Cant. Vid. an.* 897.

[1] Creccanfordam, Flor.

[2] We now say "gather together,"—which is a kind of tautology.

[3] "*Terras,—quæ inter terræ limitem sancti regis Eadmundi et flumen Usam sunt sitæ.*"—Flor.

[4] Sibrihtus, Flor. Sibertus, M. West.

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þara Denisrcena[a] healfe peard[b] ofslegen Eohric [c]hyra cyng. 7 Æþelwald æþeling [d]þe hine to þam unfriðe gefor on". 7 Byrhtsige[e] Beorhtnoðes[f] sunu æþelinges. 7 Yfopa hold. 7 Ofcytel hold. 7 fela monige eac [g]mið him þe we nu genemnan ne magon. And þær wæs on gehwæðere hond micel wæl gefallen. 7 þara Denisrcena[a] [c]þær wearð ma ofslegen. [h]þeah hie wæl-stowe gewealdon ahton. [i]And Ealhswið gestod þis ilcan geare". [k]Her ofbysgode cometa". [l]xiii. kl. Novembris".

DCCCCVI.

An. DCCCCVII.[m] [n]Her on þisum[o] geare gestod Ælfred. wæs æt Baðum[p] gesæta. [q]7 on þam ilcan gere man gesæstnode bone[r] frið æt Yttingaforda. swa swa Eadweard cyng genæmde. ægðer ge wið East-Engle[s]. ge wið Norð-hymbre". [t]Her wæs Lig-ceastre geednewad":

DCCCCVIII.

An. DCCCCIX. Her gestod Denulf. se wæs on Wintan-ceastre biscop. [u]Her wæs sce Oswalder lic gelæd of Beardanige on Myrce":

derable. On the Danish side were slain Eohric their king, and prince Ethelwald, who had enticed them to the war. Byrtsige, the son of prince Brihtnoth; governor Ysop; governor Oskytel; and very many also with them that we now cannot name. And there was on either hand much slaughter made; but of the Danes there were more slain, though they remained masters of the field. Ealswitha[1] died this same year; and a comet appeared on the thirteenth day before the calends of November.

A.D. 907. This year died Alfred, who was governor of Bath. The same year was concluded the peace at Hitchingford, as king Edward decreed, both with the Danes of East-Anglia, and those of Northumberland; and Chester was rebuilt.

A.D. 909. This year died Denulf, who was bishop of Winchester; and the body of St. Oswald was translated from Bardney into Mercia[2].

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[a] Denisrcna, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] þæs, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] þe hie heom to cinge gecuron, *Cant.* So *C.T.* B i. and iv. with very little variation. [e] Byrhtsige, *Cant.* Beorh- *C.T.* B i. [f] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. Byrhtnoðes, *Cant.* Beornoðes, Gibs. [g] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] An. dcccii. *Cant.* [k] So *Cant.* cometa æteowde, *C.T.* B iv. [l] From *C.T.* B iv. Some omissions here in *C.T.* B i. are supplied afterwards, fol. 138. [m] dcccvi. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. omitting dcccvii.–viii. [n] Abs. *Laud.* [o] So *C.T.* B i. þyrum, *Cant.* þis, Gibs. [p] Baðan, *Cant.* Bathum tune, *C.T.* B iv. Bapum, B i. incorrectly. [q] So *C.T.* B i. 7 þy ilcan geare, *Cant.* Her gesæstnode Eadpard cyng for neode frið ægðer ge wið East-Engla here. ge wið Norð-hymbre. *Laud.* an. dcccvi. [r] þ, *Cant.* [s] Englum, *Cant.* [t] From *Cant.* [u] From *Cant. Vid. C.T.* B i. fol. 138. An. dcccciv. *C.T.* B iv. with some variation.

[1] "*Religiosa Christi famula, Ealhsuitha regina, mater regis Eadwardi,—quæ sanctimonialium monasterium Wintoniæ construxit.*"—Flor. *thoneig in Merciam translata sunt.*"—Flor. *an.* 910. *Vid.* Higd. *Polychron. an.* 909. Hoveden, *an.* 906. "*A Bardeney in Gloucestriam, ut dicitur.*"—*Chron. Johan. de Burgo, an.* 912.

[2] "*S. Oswaldi regis et martyris ossa de Bar-*

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An. DCCCCX. Ðeꝛ ꝓenz Fꝛiðeꝛtan[a] to biꝛcopðome on [b]Ꝑintan-ceaꝛtꝛe". and Aꝛꝛeꝛ[c] [d]biꝛcop" zeꝓoꝛ æꝓteꝛ þam. ꝛe pæꝛ æt Sciꝛe-buꝛnan biꝛcop. And þý ylcan zeꝛe ꝛende Eaðpeaꝛð cýnz ꝓýꝛðe æzðeꝛ ze oꝓ Ꝑeꝛt-Seaxum ze oꝓ Mýꝛcum. ⁊ heo[e] zeheꝛzaðe ꝛꝓýðe micel on þam noꝛð heꝛe. æzðeꝛ ze on mannum ze on [f]zehpelceꝛ cýnneꝛ ýꝛꝓe". and manize men oꝓꝛlozon ðaꝛa Deniꝛcena[g]. ⁊ þæꝛ pæꝛon ꝓiꝓ pucan inne. [h]On þýꝛum zeꝛe Enzle ⁊ Dene zeꝓuhton æt Teoꝛanheale. ⁊ Enzle ꝛize namon. ⁊ þý ilcan zeaꝛe Æþelꝓlæð zetimbꝛede þa buꝛh æt Bꝛemeꝛbýꝛiz":

[i]An. DCCCCXI. Ðeꝛ bꝛæc ꝛe heꝛe on Noꝛð-hýmbꝛum þone ꝓiꝛð. ⁊ ꝓoꝛꝛaꝓon[k] ælc niht[l] þe Eaðpeaꝛð cýnz ⁊ hiꝛ ꝛunu[m] him buðon. ⁊ heꝛzoðon oꝓeꝛ Mýꝛcna lonð. And ꝛe cýnz hæꝓde zezaðꝛoð ꝛum hunð ꝛcipa. ⁊ pæꝛ þa on Cent. ⁊ þa ꝛcipu ꝓoꝛon be ꝛuðan-eaꝛt anðlanz ꝛæ tozeneꝛ him. Ða pende ꝛe heꝛe. ꝥ hiꝛ ꝓultumeꝛ ꝛe mæꝛta ðæl pæꝛe on þam ꝛcipum. ⁊ ꝥ hie mýhton ꝓaꝛan unbeꝓohtene þæꝛ þæꝛ hie poldon. Ða zeacꝛaðe[n] ꝛe cýnz ꝥ. ꝥ hie [o]ut" on heꝛzað ꝓoꝛon. þa ꝛende he hiꝛ ꝛýꝛð æzðeꝛ ze oꝓ Ꝑeꝛt-Seaxum ze oꝓ Mýꝛcum. and hie oꝓ-ꝓoꝛon þonne heꝛe[p] hinðan þa þe he hampeaꝛð pæꝛ. ⁊ him þa piðꝛ zeꝓuhton. ⁊ þonne heꝛe zeꝓlým-

A.D. 910. This year Frithestan took to the bishopric of Winchester; and Asser died soon after, who was bishop of Sherborne. The same year king Edward sent an army both from Wessex and Mercia, which very much harassed the northern army by their attacks on men and property of every kind. They slew many of the Danes, and remained in the country five weeks. This year the Angles and the Danes fought at Tootenhall; and the Angles had the victory. The same year Ethelfleda built the fortress at Bramsbury.

A.D. 911. This year the army in Northumberland broke the truce, and despised every right that Edward and his son demanded of them; and plundered the land of the Mercians. The king had gathered together about a hundred ships, and was then in Kent; while the ships were sailing along sea by the south-east to meet him. The army therefore supposed that the greatest part of his force was in the ships, and that they might go, without being attacked, whereever they would. When the king learned on enquiry, that they were gone out on plunder, he sent his army both from Wessex and Mercia; and they came up with the rear of the enemy as he was on

[a] Fꝛaðoꝛtan, *Cant.* Fꝛiðꝛtan, *C.T.* B iv. [b] So *Cant.* [c] Oꝛꝛeꝛ, *Cant.* [d] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [e] he, *C.T.* B iv. [f] zehꝓýlcum ýꝛꝓe, *Cant.* [g] -cna, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [h] From *C.T.* B i. fol. 138. Ðeꝛ Enzle-heꝛe ⁊ Dene-heꝛe zeꝓeohtan æt Teoꝛanheale. *Laud.* Ðeꝛ Mýꝛce ⁊ Ꝑeꝛt-Seaxe zeꝓuhton ꝓiðꝛ þone heꝛe neh Teoꝛanheale. on VIII. ꝛoꝛ Aꝛuꝛtuꝛ. ⁊ ꝛize hæꝓðon. ⁊ þý ilcan zeaꝛe Æþelꝓlæð zetimbꝛoðe Bꝛemeꝛbuꝛh. *C.T.* B iv. [i] Abs. *Laud.* to the end of the year, as usual. [k] -ꝛaꝓan, *Cant.* [l] So *C.T.* B iv. ꝓiðꝛ, Gibs. Ælcꝓniþ, Whel. *Vid.* Flor. [m] pꝛan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [n] zeahꝛoðe, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [o] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [p] Abs. *Cant.* from the repetition of þonne heꝛe, though the second heꝛe is omitted by Gibson.

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ðon. ȝ hiꝛ ꝓeala þuꝛenda opꝛlogon. And þæꝛ pæꝛ Eopilꝛ[a] cyng opꝛlegen. [b]ȝ Healfden cing. ȝ Ohteꝛ eopl. ȝ Scuꝛꝓa eopl. ȝ Agmund hold. ȝ Oþulf[c] hold. ȝ Beneꝛing hold. ȝ Anlaf ꝛe ꝛpeaꝛta. ȝ Ðunfeꝛð hold. ȝ Opfeꝛð hlyꝛte. and Guðfeꝛð hold″.

with the rear of the enemy as he was on his way homeward[1], and there fought with him and put him to flight, and slew many thousands of his men. There fell king Eowils[2], and king Healfden; earls Ohter and Scurf; governors Agmund, Othulf, and Benesing; Anlaf the swarthy, and governor Thunferth; Osferth the collector, and governor Guthferth.

An. DCCCCXII.[d] Ðeꝛ [e]ȝefoꝛ Æðelꝛed ealdoꝛmon on Meꝛcum″. ȝ Eadꝛeaꝛd cyng ꝛeng to Lunden-byꝛig. ȝ to Oxna-foꝛda[f]. ȝ to eallum[g] þam landum þe þæꝛ to hyꝛdon[h]. [i]Ðeꝛ com Æþelflæd. Myꝛcna hlæfdiȝe. on þone halȝan æfeꝛen inuentione ꝛce cꝛuciꝛ. to Sceꝛȝeate[k]. ȝ þæꝛ þa buꝛh ȝetimbꝛede. ȝ þæꝛ ilcan ȝeaꝛeꝛ þa æt Bꝛicȝe″.

A.D. 912. This year died Ethered, alderman of Mercia; and king Edward took to London, and to Oxford, and to all the lands that thereunto belonged. This year[3] also came Ethelfleda[4], lady of the Mercians, on the holy eve called the invention of the holy cross, to Shergate, and built the fortress there, and the same year that at Bridgenorth.

[l]An. DCCCCXIII. Ðeꝛ on þiꝛꝛum ȝeaꝛe. ymbe Maꝛtineꝛ mæꝛꝛan. het Eadꝛeaꝛd cyng atymbꝛan[m] þa noꝛðan[n] buꝛh æt Heoꝛot-foꝛda. betweox[o] [p]Memeꝛan ȝ Beneꝛican′ ȝ Lygean. And þa æfteꝛ þam. þæꝛ on ꝛumeꝛa. betweox[o] ȝang-dagum ȝ middum[q] ꝛumeꝛa. [r]þa′ foꝛ Eadꝛeaꝛd cyning mid ꝛumum hiꝛ ꝛultume[s] on Eaꝛt-Seaxe to Mældune. ȝ picode þæꝛ þa hpile þe man þa buꝛh poꝛhte ȝ [t]ȝetimbꝛede æt Ꝛitham′. and

A.D. 913. This year, about Martinmas, king Edward had the northern fortress built at Hertford, betwixt the Memer[5], and the Benwic[5], and the Lea[5]. After this, in the summer, betwixt gang-days and midsummer, went king Edward with some of his force into Essex, to Maldon; and encamped there the while that men built and fortified the town of Witham. And many of the people submitted to him,

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[a] Eopilic, *C.T.* B iv. [b] From *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [c] Aþulf, *C.T.* B iv. [d] dcccc. *Laud. Cot.* In both years, by mistake, *C.T.* B iv. *Petrob.* [e] Æþeꝛed Myꝛcena ealdoꝛ ꝛoꝛðꝛeꝛde, *Laud.* So nearly *C.T.* B iv. in 910; but here it agrees with the printed Chronicles. [f] Oxana- *Cot.* [g] ealle, *Laud.* [h] ȝebyꝛdon, *Laud.* bebyꝛdon, Joss. interlin. *C.T.* B iv. from *Petrob.* [i] From *Cant.* [k] Sceaꝛ- *Chron. Petrob.* according to Lambert. So Flor. [l] Abs. *Laud.* to the end of the year. [m] ȝeȝymbꝛan, *Cant.* [n] noꝛðan, *Cant.* Joss. interl. *C.T.* B iv. [o] betuh, *Cant.* betꝛeoh, *C.T.* B iv. and afterwards beꝛtux ȝandagum. [p] Meꝛan ȝ Beneꝛixean, *Cant.* [q] middan, *Cant.* [r] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [s] -tome, *Cant.* [t] ȝetyꝛmode æt Ꝛitanham, *C.T.* B iv. ȝetimbꝛede, Joss. interlin.

[1] "*In campo, qui lingua Anglorum Wodnesfeld dicitur.*"—Flor. from Ethelw.

[2] Eowilsus, Flor. Eywysl, Ethelw.

[3] *Vid.* Flor. *an.* 913.

[4] Ægelfleda, Flor.

[5] Meneran, Ficcean, Ligean,—Flor. Memaran, Benifuthe (*al.* Ficceam), Ligeam,—M. Weat.

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beah him god dæl þæs folces to. þe æs under Denisena[a] manna anpealde pæpon. ⁊ sum his sultum pophte þa burh þa hpýle æt Deopot-ford on suð healfe Lýgean. [b]Þes Godes forgifendum fos [c]Æþelflæd Mýrcna hlæfdige mid eallum Mýrcum to Tamapeorðige. ⁊ þa burh þæs getimbrede on forepeardne sumor. ⁊ þær foran to hlafmæssan þa æt Stæf-forda'. Da þæs oðre geare þa æt Gaderes-býrig. on forepeardne sumor. ⁊ þær ilcan geares eft on ufe-peardne hærfest þa æt Pæsingas-picon. Da þæs oðre geare on ufan midne pintes þa æt Cýnic-býrig ⁊ þa æt Peard-býrig. and þý ilcan geare foran to middan pintra þa æt Rumcofan":

DCCCCXIV. DCCCCXV.

[d]An. DCCCCXVI. Þes peard Ecgbriht abbud unscýldig ofslegen. foran to middan sumera. on XVI. kal. Iul. Đý ilcan dæge þæs sce Cirices tid þæs þroperes mid his gerefum. And þæs ymb III. niht fende Æþelflæd fýrd on Pealas. and abrac Brecenan-mere. and þæn genam þæs cinges wif. feoper ⁊ þritiga sume":

[e]An. DCCCCXVII. Þes on þýs gere nalde se here ut. ofes Eastron. of Hamtune. ⁊ of Lýgera-ceastre. ⁊ bræcon þone frýð. ⁊ slogon[f] monige[g] men æt

who were before under the power of the Danes. And some of his force, meanwhile, built the fortress at Hertford on the south side of the Lea. This year by the permission of God went Ethelfleda, lady of Mercia, with all the Mercians to Tamworth[1]; and built the fort there in the fore-part of the summer; and before Lammas that at Stafford[2]: in the next year that at Eddesbury, in the beginning of the summer; and the same year, late in the autumn, that at Warwick[3]. Then in the following year was built, after mid-winter, that at Chirbury and that at Warburton; and the same year before mid-winter that at Runkorn[4].

A.D. 916. This year[5] was the innocent abbot Egbert slain, before midsummer, on the 16th[6] day before the calends of July. The same day was the feast of St. Ciricius the martyr, with his companions. And within three nights sent Ethelfleda an army into Wales, and stormed Brecknock; and there took the king's wife, with some four and thirty others.

A.D. 917. This year rode the army, after Easter, out of Northampton and Leicester; and having broken the truce they slew many men at Hockerton and

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[a] So *Cant.* Denisean, Whel. [b] From *Cant. Petrob. C.T.* A vi. briefly B iv. at the beginning of the year. *Vid. C.T.* B i. fol. 138. [c] Æþelflæd getimbrode Tamepeorðe. ⁊ eac Stafforðabuph. *C.T.* B iv. briefly, at the beginning of the year. [d] From *Cant.* [e] Abs. *Laud.* DCCCCXIV. *Cant. C.T.* A vi. B i. and iv. all omitting þýs before gere. [f] slogan, *Cant.* [g] manegan, *C.T.* B iv.

[1] Tomewordinam, Flor. Thameworth, M. West. *an.* 914.

[2] "*In septentrionali parte Sowi amnis.*"—Flor. "*Fluminis Weiloand.*"—M. West.

[3] Werewic, Flor. Eadesbyrig, *ibid.*

[4] Runcofan, Flor.

[5] *An.* 917. Flor.

[6] VI. Flor. erroneously for XVI.

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Hocneſa-tune[a]. ⁊ þæſ onbutan. And þa. [b]ſpyðe raðe" æfteſ þam. ſpa þa oðſe ham comon. þa funðon hie oðſe floc-raðe þ rað ut rið Liztuneſ[c]. [d]⁊" þa funðon þa land-leode hiſ paſe[e]. ⁊ him rið zefuhton. ⁊ zebſohton hie on fullum[f] fleame. ⁊ ahſeddon eall þ hie zenumen hæfðon. ⁊ eac hiora hoſa ⁊ hiora pæpna micelne dæl:

An. DCCCCXVIII.[g] Dæſ on ſirſum zeaſe com micel ſcip-hese hiðeſ oſeſ ſuðan oſ Lidpiccum[h]. ⁊ tpezen eorlaſ mid. Ohteſ ⁊ Dnoald[i]. ⁊ ſoſon [k]þa" peſt onbutan. þ hie zeðýðon innan Sæfeſnmuðan. ⁊ heſzodon on Noſð-Pealaſ æzhpæſ [l]be þæm ſæ". þæſ [m]þæſ" hie þonne onhazode. ⁊ zefeſzon [n]Cameleac þone biſcop on Iſcinza-felda". ⁊ læddon hine mid him to ſcipum. ⁊ þa alýſde Eadpeaſd cýng hine [d]eft" mid xl. pundum[o]. Da æfteſ þon[p] þa foſ ſe hese eall up. ⁊ polde faſan ða zýt on heſzað rið Yſcinza-feldeſ. þa zemetton þa men hie oſ Deſe-foſda. and oſ Gleape-ceaſtſe. and oſ þam nihſtum[q] buſhum. ⁊ him rið zefuhton. ⁊ hie zeflýmdon. ⁊ oſſlozon þone eoſl Dnoald[r].

thereabout. Then, very soon after this, as the others came home, they found other troops that were riding out against Leighton. But the inhabitants were aware of it; and having fought with them they put them into full flight; and arrested all that they had taken, and also of their horses and of their weapons a good deal.

A.D. 918. This year[1] came a great naval armament over hither south from the Lidwiccians[2]; and two earls with it, Ohter and Rhoald. They went then west about, till they entered the mouth of the Severn; and plundered in North-Wales everywhere by the sea, where it then suited them; and took Camlac[3] the bishop in Archenfield[4], and led him with them to their ships; whom king Edward afterwards released for 40 pounds. After this went the army all up; and would proceed yet on plunder against Archenfield[4]; but the men of Hereford met them, and of Glocester, and of the nighest towns; and fought with them, and put them to flight; and they slew the earl Rhoald, and the brother of Ohter the

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[a] Docenef- *Cant.* [b] So *C.T.* B iv. ſpiðeſa þe, Gibs. [c] Lezfuneſ, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. [d] Abs. *Cant.* [e] zefaſe, *Cant.* zefæſ, *C.T.* B iv. faſe superscribed by Josselin. [f] fullan, *C.T.* B iv. [g] dcccxv. *Cant.* abs. *Laud.* but the following notice occurs in dcccc.x.: Dæſ mycel ſcip-hese hiðeſ com ſuðan oſ Lidpicum. ⁊ heſzedon ſpiðe be Sæfeſn. ac hi þæſ mæſt ealle riðdan foſfoſon. The same notice is anticipated in that year in *C.T.* B iv. but repeated here more at large. [h] Liodpicum, *C.T.* B iv. [i] Dnaold, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. B i. and iv. mid Dnaold, B iv. [k] From *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [l] be þam ſtaðum, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [m] From *Cant.* [n] Camelzeac — *Cant.* Camel ze eac biſceop on Ieſcinza-felda, *C.T.* B iv. Afterwards, Ieſcinza-feldeſ, *ibid.* [o] pundon, *Cant.* [p] So *Cant.* þam, *C.T.* B iv. [q] nehſtan, *Cant.* neahſtan, *C.T.* B i. nýxtan, B iv. overlined niehſtan. [r] Dnaold, *C.T.* B iv. as above.

[1] *An.* 915. Flor. *Vid.* Ethelw.

[2] The inhabitants of Armorica, now Bretagne; so called, because they abode day and night in their ships; from lið, a ship, and piccian, to watch or abide day and night.

[3] Cimelgeacum, Flor. [4] Ircenfeld, Flor.

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ȝ þæȝ oðȝeȝ eorleȝ bȝoðor Ohteȝeȝ. ȝ mycel þæȝ heȝeȝ[a]. ȝ beðȝiȝon hie on ænne peaȝȝuc. ȝ beȝæton hie ðæȝ utan oð [b]þe" hie him ȝealdon ȝiȝlaȝ. þ hie oȝ Eadpeaȝdeȝ[c] cyniȝeȝ anpealde aȝaȝ[d] poldon. And ȝe cyniȝ hæfde ȝunden þ him mon ræt pið on ȝuð-healfe Sæfeȝn-muðan[e]. peȝtan ȝȝom Pealum. eaȝt oð[f] Afene muðan. þ hie ne doȝȝt-on[g] þ land nahpæȝ[h] [i]on þa healfe ȝe-ȝecan". Ða beȝtælon hie hie þeah nihteȝ upp æt ȝumum tpam cyȝȝon[k]. æt oðȝum cyȝȝe be eaȝtan Peceð. ȝ æt oðȝum cyȝȝe æt Poȝt-locan[l]. Ða ȝloh hie mon æt æȝðȝum cyȝȝe. þ hioȝa ȝeopa onȝeȝ comon. buton þa ane þe þæȝ ut ætȝȝummon[m] to þam ȝcipum. And þa ræton hie ute on þam iȝlande. æt Bȝaðanȝelice[n]. oð þone fyȝȝt þe hie puȝðon ȝȝiþe meteleaȝe. ȝ moniȝe men hunȝȝe acpælon[o]. ȝoȝðon hie ne meahton nænne mete ȝeȝæcan. Foȝon þa þonan to Deomoðum[p]. ȝ [q]þa ut" to Yȝlande. ȝ þiȝ pæȝ on hæȝfeȝt. And þa æfteȝ þam. on þam ylcan ȝeaȝe. ȝo-ȝan to Maȝtineȝ mæȝȝan. þa ȝoȝ Eaðpeaȝð cyniȝ to Buccinȝa-hamme[r] mið hiȝ fyȝðe. ȝ ræt þæȝ feopeȝ pucan. ȝ ȝeȝoȝhte þa buȝȝa[s] buta on æȝðeȝe[t] healfe eaȝ[u] æȝ he þonon[x] ȝoȝe. And Ðuncytel eoȝl hine ȝeȝohte him to hla-

other earl, and many of the army. And they drove them into a park; and beset them there without, until they gave them hostages, that they would depart from the realm of king Edward. And the king had contrived that a guard should be set against them on the south side of Severn-mouth; west from Wales, eastward to the mouth of the Avon; so that they durst nowhere seek that land on that side. Nevertheless, they eluded them at night, by stealing up twice; at one time to the east of Watchet, and at another time at Porlock. There was a great slaughter each time; so that few of them came away, except those only who swam out to the ships. Then sat they outward on an island, called the Flat-holms[1]; till they were very short of meat, and many men died of hunger, because they could not reach any meat. Thence went they to Dimmet, and then out to Ireland. This was in harvest. After this, in the same year, before Martinmas, went king Edward to Buckingham with his army, and sat there four weeks, during which he built the two forts on either side of the water, ere he departed thence. And earl Thurkytel sought him for his lord; and all the captains, and almost all the first men that belonged

[a] heȝȝeȝ, *Cant.* [b] Abs. *C.T.* B iv. þ, *Cant.* [c] þæȝ, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [d] ȝaȝan, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [e] Sæfyȝn- *Cant.* [f] æt, *Cant.* [g] doȝhtan, *Cant.* [h] So *Cant. C.T.* A vi. napeȝ, Whel. [i] healfe ȝeȝecean, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. [k] cyȝȝam, *Cant.* cyȝȝum, *C.T.* A vi. and B iv. [l] Poȝlocan, *C.T.* B iv. [m] -ȝȝymman mihton, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [n] Steopanȝeolice, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. Steapan- B iv. [o] So *edd.* and *C.T.* B iv. acpolen, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. [p] Deomeðum, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [q] þanon, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [r] -ham, *Cant.* [s] byȝȝa, *Cant.* byȝiȝ, *C.T.* A vi. B i. and iv. [t] æȝðeȝe, *Cant.* æȝþæȝ, *C.T.* B iv. [u] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. ea, *Cant.* [x] þanon, *C.T.* B iv.

[1] "*Quæ* Reoric *nominatur.*"—Flor.

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ꝼoꝛðe. ⁊ þa holðaꝛ[a] ealle. ⁊ þa ỳlðeꝛtan men ealle mæꝛte þe to Beðan-ꝼoꝛða[b] hỳꝛðon. ⁊ eac moniȝe þaꝛa þe to Ðamtune[c] hỳꝛðon. [d]Ðeꝛ Æþelꝼlæð. Mỳꝛcna hlæꝼðiȝe. Goðe ꝼultumiȝendum[e]. ꝼoꝛan to hlaꝼ-mæꝛꝛan[f]. beȝeat þa buꝛh. mið eallum þam þe þæꝛ to hỳꝛðe. þe iꝛ ȝehaten[g] Deoꝛnabỳ. ⁊ þæꝛ pæꝛon eac oꝼꝛlezene [h]hiꝛe þeȝna' ꝼeoꝛeꝛ. þe hiꝛe beꝛoꝛȝe pæꝛon. binnan þam ȝatum[i]".

[k]An. DCCCCXIX. Ðeꝛ on þiꝛ ȝeaꝛe Eaðpeaꝛð cỳninȝ ꝼoꝛ mið ꝼỳꝛðe to Beðan-ꝼoꝛða. ꝼoꝛan to Maꝛtineꝛ mæꝛꝛan. ⁊ beȝet þa buꝛh. ⁊ him cỳꝛðon to mæꝛt ealle þa buꝛhpaꝛe þe hie æꝛ buðon. ⁊ he ꝛæt þæꝛ ꝼeoꝛeꝛ ꝼucan. ⁊ het atỳmbꝛian þa buꝛh on ꝼuð healꝼe þæꝛe eaꝛ. æꝛ he þonan ꝼoꝛe".

[l]An. DCCCCXX. [m]Ðeꝛ on þiꝛ ȝeꝛe. ꝼoꝛan to middum ꝼumeꝛa. ꝼoꝛ Eaðpeaꝛð cỳninȝ to Mældune. ⁊ ȝetỳmbꝛede þa buꝛh ⁊ ȝeꝛtaðlode æꝛ he þonan ꝼoꝛe. And þỳ ỳlcan ȝeaꝛe ꝼoꝛ Ðuncỳtel eoꝛl oꝼeꝛ ꝛæ on Fꝛonc-lond mið þam mannum þe him ȝelæꝛtan poldon. mið Eaðpeaꝛðeꝛ cỳninȝeꝛ ꝼꝛiðe ⁊ ꝼultume'. [n]Ðeꝛ Æþelꝼlæð beȝeat on hiꝛe ȝepealð. mið Goðeꝛ ꝼultome[o]. on ꝼoꝛepeꝛðum[p] ȝeaꝛ. ȝeꝛunðꝛumlice[q]. þa buꝛh æt Leȝꝛa-ceaꝛtꝛe[r]. ⁊ ꝛe mæꝛta ðæl þæꝛ heꝛꝛȝeꝛ þe þæꝛ to hỳꝛðe peaꝛð hỳꝛe

to Bedford; and also many of those that belonged to Northampton. This year Ethelfleda, lady of the Mercians, with the help of God, before Lammas, conquered the town called Derby, with all that thereto belonged; and there were also slain four of her thanes, that were most dear to her, within the gates.

A.D. 919. This year[1] king Edward went with his army to Bedford, before Martinmas, and conquered the town; and almost all the burgesses, who obeyed him before, returned to him; and he sat there four weeks, and ordered the town to be repaired on the south side of the water, ere he departed thence.

A.D. 920. This year[2], before midsummer, went king Edward to Maldon; and repaired and fortified the town, ere he departed thence. And the same year went earl Thurkytel over sea to Frankland with the men who would adhere to him, under the protection and assistance of king Edward. This year Ethelfleda got into her power, with God's assistance, in the early part of the year, without loss, the town of Leicester; and the greater part of the army that belonged thereto submitted to her. And

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[a] So *edd.* and Joss. interlin. eoꝛlaȝ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] Bede- *Cant.* Beda- *C.T.* B iv. [c] Dampꝛune, *Cant.* [d] From *Cant. C.T.* A vi. B i. and iv. but in different years. [e] ꝼult miȝendum, *C.T.* A vi. ꝼultum ȝendum, B i. ꝼultumiendum, B iv. [f] hlammæꝛꝛau, *C.T.* B iv. [g] So *C.T.* B iv. hatan, Gibs. [h] hỳꝛe þæȝna, *C.T.* B iv. [i] So *edd. C.T.* A vi. and B i. ȝatan, B iv. [k] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B iv. [l] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [m] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [n] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. in different years. Ðeꝛ heo -- B iv. an. DCCCCXVIII. See also B i. fol. 138. [o] ꝼultume, *C.T.* B iv. [p] -peaꝛðne, *C.T.* B iv. [q] So *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. ȝeꝛunꝛumlice, Gibs. [r] Leȝꝛan- *C.T.* B iv.

[1] *An.* 916. Flor.

[2] *An.* 917. Flor.

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unbeɲðýbed[a]. ⁊ hæfdon eac [b]Eoferɲicingaɾ hýne zehaten'. ⁊ ɾume on pedde zefeald. ɾume mid aþum zefæɾtnod. þ hie on hine næbenne[c] beon polbon[d]. Ac ɾþiðe hnæðlice þæɾ þe hie þæɾ[e] zepoɲ-
ben hæfde[f] heo zefoɲ. xii. nihtum æɲ midban ɾumeɲa. [g]þɲidie id. Iunii'. binnan Tamanpeoɲðe[h]. þý eahtoðan zeaɾe þæɾ þe heo Mýɲcna anfalð[i] mid ɲiht hlafoɲd-dome healdende pæɾ. ⁊ hine hic
lið binnan Gleap-ceaɾtɲe[k] on þam eaɾt poɲtice ɾče Petɲeɾ cinecean. [l]Þeɲ eac peaɲð [m]Æþeɲeðeɾ dohtoɲ' Mýɲcna hlafoɲdeɾ ælceɾ onpealdeɾ[n] on Mýɲcum benumen. ⁊ on Weɾt-Sexe[o] alæded.
[p]þɲum pucan æɲ middum ɲintɲa'. ɾeo pæɾ haten Hælfɲin[q]".

[r]An. DCCCCXXI. [s]Þeɲ on þiɾɾum zeɲe foɲan to Eaɾtɲon. Eadpeaɾd cýning het zefaɲan þa buh æt Tofe-
ceaɾtɲe. ⁊ hie zetýmbɲian. And þa eɾt. æfteɲ þam. on þam ilcan zeaɲe. to zang-dazum. he het atýmbɲian þa buh æt Wiginga-meɲe. Ðý ilcan ɾumeɲa. be-
tweox hlaf-mæɾɾan ⁊ middum ɾumeɲa. we heɲe bnæc þone fɲið of Hamtune ⁊ of Lýzeɲa-ceaɾtɲe. ⁊ þonan noɲðan. ⁊ foɲon to Tofe-ceaɾtɲe. ⁊ fuhton on þa

the Yorkists had also promised and confirmed, some by agreement and some with oaths, that they would be in her interest[1]. But, very soon after they had done this, she departed, twelve nights before midsummer[2], at Tamworth, the eighth year that she was holding the government of the Mercians with right dominion; and her body lieth at Glocester, in the east porch of St. Peter's church. This year also was the daughter of Ethered, lord of the Mercians, deprived of all authority over the Mercians, and led into Wessex, three weeks before mid-winter. Her name was Healfwina.

A.D. 921. This year[3], before Easter, king Edward ordered his men to go to the town of Towcester, and to rebuild it. Then again, after that, in the same year, during the gang-days, he ordered the town of Wigmore to be repaired. The same summer, betwixt Lammas and midsummer, the army broke their parole from Northampton and from Leicester; and went thence northward to Towcester, and fought against the town

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[a] -þeode, *C.T.* B iv. -þýdded, A vi. Gibson omits hýne. [b] So *C.T.* B iv. Eofoɲɲic zehaten, Gibs incorrectly. [c] So *C.T.* A vi. and B i. þæbinze, B iv. [d] So *C.T.* B iv. polban, Gibs. [e] So *C.T.* A vi. and B i. þuf, B iv. [f] So *C.T.* B iv. but the sense or syntax requires hæfdon. [g] From *C.T.* B iv. [h] Tampeoɲðe, *C.T.* B iv. [i] anpeald, *C.T.* B iv. afterwards, ɲihte. [k] Gleue- *C.T.* B iv. afterwards, innan for on, cinecean for cinecean. [l] An. DCCCCXIX. *C.T.* B i. and iv. [m] Æþelɲeðeɾ dohteɾ, *C.T.* B iv. [n] anpealdeɾ, *C.T.* B iv. [o] -Seaxe, *C.T.* B iv. [p] þɲým pucum æɲ middan ɲintɲe, *C.T.* B iv. ɾe, afterwards, for ɾeo, *ibid.* incorrectly. B i. has ɲintɲa and ɾeo. [q] Ælfɲýn, *C.T.* B iv. [r] Abs. *Laud. Cant.* [s] Abs. *C.T.* B i. and iv.

[1] "*Se ipsius voluntati et consilio in omnibus consensuros.*"—Flor. *an.* 919.

[2] "19 *cal. Julii.*"—Flor. *an.* 919. "*Et unicam filiam suam, Alfwinnam, ex Æthelredo subregulo susceptam, hæredem regni reliquit.*"—Ibid.

[3] *An.* 918. Flor.

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burh ealne dæg. ⁊ þohton þ hie rceoldan abrecon. ac hie þeah aperede þ rolc þe þær binnan pær. oð him mara fultum to com. ⁊ hie rorleton þa þa burh. ⁊ roron aweg. And þa eft. rriðe naðe æfter þam. hie roron eft ut mid rtælhererige nihter. ⁊ comon on unzearwe men. ⁊ zenamon unlytel. æzðer ze on mannum ze on yrfe. betweox Burnepuda ⁊ Æzlerbyrig. Ðy ylcan riðe ror re here of Huntan-dune ⁊ of Eart-Enzlum. ⁊ porhton þ zeweorc æt Temereporda. ⁊ hit budon ⁊ bytledon. ⁊ rorleton þ oðer æt Huntan-dune. ⁊ þohton þ hie rceoldon þanon oft mid zewinne ⁊ mid unfriðe eft þær lander mare zewæcan. And ronan þ hie zebydon æt Bedan-rorda. ⁊ þa ronan þa men ut ongean þe þær binnan pæron. ⁊ him wið zefuhton. ⁊ hie zeflymdon. and hiora zodne dæl offlogon. Ða eft. æfter þam. þa giet zegaderode micel here hine of Eart-Enzlum ⁊ of Myrcna londe. ⁊ ronan to þære byrig æt Wizinza-mere. ⁊ ymbræton hie utan. ⁊ fuhton lange on dæg on. ⁊ namon þone ceap onbutan. ⁊ þa men aweredon þeah þa burh þe þær binnan pæron. ⁊ þa rorleton hie þa burh. ⁊ roron aweg. Ða æfter þam. þy ylcan rumere. zegaderode micel rolc hit on Eadweardes cyninzes anwealde. of þam nyhtum buzum þe hit þa zefaran myhte. ⁊ ron to Temere-rorda. ⁊ beræton þa burh. ⁊ fuhton þær on oð hie hie abræcon. ⁊ offlogon þone cyning. ⁊ Tozlor eorl. ⁊ Mannan eorl hir runu. ⁊ hir broðor.

all day, and thought that they should break into it; but the people that were therein defended it, till more aid came to them; and the enemy then abandoned the town, and went away. Then again, very soon after this, they went out at night for plunder, and came upon men unaware, and seized not a little, both in men and cattle, betwixt Burnham-wood and Aylesbury. At the same time went the army from Huntingdon and East-Anglia, and constructed that work at Temsford; which they inhabited and fortified; and abandoned the other at Huntingdon; and thought that they should thence oft with war and contention recover a good deal of this land. Thence they advanced till they came to Bedford; where the men who were within came out against them, and fought with them, and put them to flight, and slew a good number of them. Then again, after this, a great army yet collected itself from East-Anglia and from Mercia, and went to the town of Wigmore; which they besieged without, and fought against long in the day; and took the cattle about it; but the men defended the town, who were within; and the enemy left the town, and went away. After this, the same summer, a large force collected itself in king Edward's dominions, from the nighest towns that could go thither, and went to Temsford; and they beset the town, and fought thereon; until they broke into it, and slew the king[1], and earl Toglos[2], and

[1] "*Regem paganorum.*"—Flor.

[2] Toglcam, Flor. now Douglas.

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ȝ ealle þa þe þær binnan pæpon ȝ hie pepȝan polðon. ȝ namon þa oðþe. ȝ eall ϸ þæp binnan pær. Ða æpteþ þam. þær popþaðe. ȝegaðpode micel polc hit on hæþfert. æȝðep ge of Cent ge of Suðþigum ge of Eapt-Seaxum ge æȝhponan of þam nihtum buphȝum. and popon to Colne-ceaptre. ȝ ymbpæton þa buph. ȝ þæp on puhton oð hie þa ȝeeodon. ȝ ϸ polc eall ofplogon. ȝ namon eall ϸ þæp binnan pær. buton þam mannum þe þæp oðpluȝon ofeþ þone peall. Ða æpteþ þan. þa ȝyt þær ylcan hæpfertep. ȝegaðpode micel hepe hine of Eapt-Englum. æȝðep ge þær landhepep ge þapa picinga. þe hie him to fultume arpanen hæfdon. ȝ þohton ϸ hie fceoldon ȝepnecan hiopa teonan. ȝ popon to Mældune. ȝ ymbpæton þa buph. ȝ puhton þæp on. oð þam buphpapum com mapa fultum to utan to helpe. And poplet pe hepe þa buph. ȝ pop fnam. ȝ þa popan þa men æpteþ ut of þæpe býpiȝ. ȝ eac þa þe him utan comon to fultume. ȝ ȝeflýmdon þone hepe. ȝ ofplogon hiopa moniȝ hund æȝþep ge æfc-manna ge oþþepra. Ða þær popþaðe. þær ilcan hæþfertep. fop Eadpeapd cyniȝ mid Pert-Seaxna fýlde to Parran-hamme. ȝ præt þæp þa hþile þe mon pophte þa buph æt Topeceaptre mid ftan pealle. And him cipde to Dunfeþð eopl. ȝ þa holdap. and eal pe hepe þe to Damtune hýlde nopð oð Peolund. ȝ pohton hine him to hlafonde and to mundbopan. And þa pe fýlde earl Mann his son, and his brother, and all them that were therein, and who were resolved to defend it; and they took the others, and all that was therein. After this, a great force[1] collected soon in harvest, from Kent, from Surrey, from Essex, and every where from the nighest towns; and went to Colchester, and beset the town, and fought thereon till they took it, and slew all the people, and seized all that was therein; except those men who escaped therefrom over the wall. After this again, this same harvest, a great army collected itself from East-Anglia, both of the land-forces and of the pirates, which they had enticed to their assistance, and thought that they should wreak their vengeance. They went to Maldon, and beset the town, and fought thereon, until more aid came to the townsmen from without to help. The enemy then abandoned the town, and went from it. And the men went after, out of the town, and also those that came from without to their aid; and put the army to flight, and slew many hundreds of them, both of the pirates and of the others. Soon after this, the same harvest, went king Edward with the West-Saxon army to Passham[2]; and sat there the while that men fortified the town of Towcester with a stone wall. And there returned to him earl Thurferth[3], and the captains, and all the army that belonged to Northampton northward to the Welland, and sought

[1] "*Multa millia.*"—Flor.

[2] "*West-Saxonicam expeditionem ad Passāham duxit.*"—Flor.

[3] Thutferthus (*Thurferthus?*), Flor.

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ꝛtemn ꝓoꝛ ham. þa ꝓoꝛ oðeꝛ ut. ⁊ ge-
ꝓoꝛ þa buꝛh æt Huntan-dune. ⁊ hie
gebete ⁊ geedneopade. þæꝛ hio æꝛ to-
bꝛocen pæꝛ. be Eadpeaꝛdeꝛ cynincgeꝛ
hæꝛe. ⁊ ꝥ ꝓolc eall ꝥ þæꝛ to laꝛe pæꝛ
þaꝛa land-leoda beag to Eadpeaꝛde cyn-
incge. ⁊ ꝓohton hiꝛ ꝓiꝺ and hiꝛ mund-
byꝛde. Ða gyt æꝛteꝛ þam. þæꝛ ylcan
geꝛeꝛ. ꝓoꝛan to Maꝛtineꝛ-mæꝛꝛan.
ꝓoꝛ Eadpeaꝛd cyning mid Peꝛt-Seaxna
fyꝛde to Colne-ceaꝛtꝛe. ⁊ gebete þa
buꝛh ⁊ geedneopade. þæꝛ hio æꝛ to-
bꝛocen pæꝛ. And him cyꝛde micel ꝓolc
to. ægðeꝛ ge on Eaꝛt-Engluin ge on
Eaꝛt-Seaxum. þe æꝛ undeꝛ Dena an-
pealde pæꝛ. ⁊ eall ꝛe heꝛe on Eaꝛt-En-
glum him ꝛꝓoꝛ anneꝛꝛe. ꝥ hie eall ꝥ
woldon ꝥ he wolde. ⁊ eall ꝥ ꝓiꝺian wol-
don ꝥ he ꝓiꝺode. ægðeꝛ ge on ꝛæ ge
on lande. And ꝛe heꝛe þe to Gꝛantan-
bꝛycge hyꝛde hine geceaꝛ fyndeꝛlice
him to hlaꝓoꝛde ⁊ to mund-boꝛan. and
ꝥ pæꝛtnodon mid aðum. ꝛpa ꝛpa he hit
þa aꝛæd hæꝛde": [a]Deꝛ Eadpeaꝛd cyn-
ing getimbꝛede þa buꝛh æt Clede-mu-
þan". [b]⁊ ðy ilcan geaꝛe Sihtꝛic cyning
oꝛꝛloh Niel hiꝛ bꝛoðoꝛ":

[c]An. DCCCCXXII. Deꝛ on ðiꝛꝛum
geꝛe. betweox gang-dagum ⁊ middan ꝛu-
meꝛa. ꝓoꝛ Eadpeaꝛd cyning mid fyꝛde
to Stan-ꝓoꝛda. ⁊ het geꝛiꝛcan þa buꝛh
on ꝛuð-healfe þæꝛe eaꝛ. ⁊ þæt ꝓolc eal.
þe to þæꝛe noꝛðeꝛꝛan byꝛig hyꝛde.
him beah to. ⁊ ꝓohtan him hine to hlaꝛ-

him for their lord and protector. When this division of the army went home, then went another out, and marched to the town of Huntingdon; and repaired and renewed it, where it was broken down before, by command of king Edward. And all the people of the country that were left submitted to king Edward, and sought his peace and protection. After this, the same year, before Martinmas, went king Edward with the West-Saxon army to Colchester; and repaired and renewed the town, where it was broken down before. And much people turned to him, both in East-Anglia and in Essex, that were before under the power of the Danes. And all the army in East-Anglia swore union with him; that they would all that he would, and would protect all that he protected, either by sea or land. And the army that belonged to Cambridge chose him separately for their lord and protector, and confirmed the same with oaths, as he had advised. This year king Edward repaired the town of Gladmouth; and the same year king Sihtric slew Neil his brother.

A.D. 922. This year[1], betwixt gang-days and midsummer, went king Edward with his army to Stamford, and ordered the town to be fortified on the south side of the river[2]. And all the people that belonged to the northern town[3] submitted to him, and sought him

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[a] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] From *Petrob.* Joss. interlin. *C.T.* B iv. Deꝛ Sihtꝛic cing, &c. Gibs. from *Laud. Cot.* [c] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv.

[1] *An.* 919, Flor.

[2] "*Welund dicti.*"—Flor. See the year above.

[3] "*Qui in septentrionali parte ejusdem fluminis arcem tenebant.*"—Flor.

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oꝼðe. [a]And þa. on þam ꝼetle þe he þæꝼ ꝼæt. þa ꝼeꝼoꝼ Æþelꝼlæd hiꝼ ꝼꝼeoꝼteꝼ æt Tameꝼeoꝼðize. xii. nihtum æꝼ middum ꝼumeꝼa". And þa ꝼeꝼaþ he þa buꝼh æt Tameꝼeoꝼðize. ⁊ him cýꝼde to eall ꝼe þeodꝼcýꝼe on Mýꝼcna lande þe Æðelꝼlæde æꝼ undeꝼ-þeodeþ pæꝼ. ⁊ þa cýninzaꝼ on Noꝼð-Ꝼealum. Þopel ⁊ Cledauc ⁊ Ieoðþel. ⁊ eall Noꝼð-Ꝼeallcýn. hine ꝼohton him to hlaꝼoꝼde. Ða ꝼoꝼ he þonan to Snotinzaham. ⁊ zeꝼoꝼ ða buꝼh. ⁊ het hie zebetan. and zeꝼettan æzðeꝼ ze mid Enzliꝼcum mannum ze mid Deniꝼcum. ⁊ him cýꝼde eall ꝼ ꝼolc to. þe on Mýꝼcna lande zeꝼeten pæꝼ. æzðeꝼ ze Deniꝼce ze Enzliꝼce:

[b]An. DCCCCXXIII. Þeꝼ on þýꝼꝼum zeaꝼe ꝼoꝼ Eaðpeaꝼd cýninz mid ꝼýꝼde. on uꝼan hæꝼꝼeꝼt. to Ðælpæle. ⁊ het zepýꝼcan þa buꝼh. ⁊ zeꝼettan. ⁊ zemannian. and het oðꝼe ꝼýꝼd eac oꝼ Mýꝼcna þeode. þa hꝼile þe he þæꝼ ꝼæt. zeꝼaꝼan Manize-ceaꝼteꝼ on Noꝼð-hýmbꝼan. ⁊ hie zebetan ⁊ zemannian. [c]Þeꝼ ꝼoꝼðꝼeꝼde Plezemund aꝼcebiꝼceoꝼ". [d]Þeꝼ Reznold cýnz zeꝼann Eoꝼeꝼꝼic":

[e]An. DCCCCXXIV. Þeꝼ on þiꝼꝼum zeꝼe. ꝼoꝼan to middum ꝼumeꝼa. ꝼoꝼ Eaðpeaꝼd cýninz mid ꝼieꝼde to Snotinzaham. ⁊ het zeꝼican þa buꝼh on ꝼuð healꝼe þæꝼe eaꝼ onzean þa oðꝼe. ⁊ þa bꝼýcze oꝼeꝼ Tꝼeontan betꝼeox þam

for their lord. It was whilst he was tarrying there, that Ethelfleda his sister died at Tamworth, twelve nights before midsummer[1]. Then rode he to the borough of Tamworth; and all the population in Mercia turned to him, who before were subject to Ethelfleda. And the kings in North-Wales, Howel, and Cledauc[2], and Jothwel[3], and all the people of North-Wales, sought him for their lord. Then went he thence to Nottingham, and secured that borough, and ordered it to be repaired, and manned both with English and with Danes. And all the population turned to him, that was settled in Mercia, both Danish and English.

A.D. 923. This year went king Edward with an army, late in the harvest, to Thelwall[4]; and ordered the borough to be repaired, and inhabited, and manned. And he ordered another army also from the population of Mercia, the while he sat there, to go to Manchester[5] in Northumbria, to repair and to man it. This year died archbishop Plegmund; and king Reynold won York.

A.D. 924. This year[6], before midsummer, went king Edward with an army to Nottingham; and ordered the town to be repaired on the south side of the river, opposite the other[7], and the bridge over the Trent betwixt the two towns.

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[a] Þeꝼ Æþelꝼlæd ꝼoꝼðꝼeꝼde. Mýꝼcena hlæꝼðize, *Laud.* an. DCCCCXVIII. So also *C.T.* B i. and iv. and other MSS. of good authority, but more at large. *Vid. an.* 920 of the printed Chronicle. [b] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. [c] From *Petrob.* [d] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B iv. [e] Abs. *Laud.*

[1] *Vid. an.* 920. [2] Clitwic, Flor. [3] Juthwal, Flor. [4] Tealweale, Flor. *an.* 920. [5] Mamerceastram, Flor. [6] *An.* 921, Flor. [7] "*Contra urbem quæ in altera ripa sita erat.*" —Flor.

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tpam burhum. And for þa þonan on Peac-lond to Badecan-pyllan. ȝ het ȝe-pyrcan ane burh þær on neapeyte. ȝ ȝemannian. And hine ȝeceas þa to fæ-deræ[a] ȝ to hlaforde Scotta cyninȝ. ȝ ealle Scotta þeod. ȝ Regnald[b]. ȝ Ead-ulfes suna. ȝ ealle þa þe on Nord-hym-brum buȝeað. æȝðer ȝe Enȝlisce ȝe Denisce. ȝe Nordmen ȝe oðre. ȝ eac Stræcled-Pealа cyninȝ. ȝ ealle Stræ-cled-Pealas:

Thence he went to Bakewell in Peak-land; and ordered a fort to be built as near as possible to it, and manned. And the king of Scotland, with all his people, chose him as father and lord; as did Reynold[1], and the son of Eadulf, and all that dwell in Northumbria, both English and Danish, both Northmen and others; also the king of the Strathclyd-wallians[2], and all his people.

An. DCCCCXXV. [c]Her Eadpeard cinȝ ȝefor on Mýrcum æt Feasn-dune[d]. ȝ Ælfpeard his sunu spiðe hraðe þæs ȝefor. [e]ymbe XVI. dagas". [f]on Oxna-forda". ȝ heora lic licgað on Pintan-ceastre. And Æðelstan[g] pæs of Mýrcum ȝecoren to cinȝe. and æt Cinȝes-tune[h] ȝehalgod. [i]ȝ he ȝeaf his sweostor" [k]Ofsæ. Eald-Seaxna cyninȝes suna". [l]And sče Dunstan peard acænned". [m]ȝ Pulfhelm senȝ[n] to þam arce-biscop-rice on Cantpare-býri". [o]Her Æþelstan cyninȝ ȝ Sihtric Nord-hym-bra cyninȝ heo ȝesamnodon æt Tame-pord̄bricge. VI. kl. Februarius. ȝ Æðel-stan his sweostor him forȝeaf":

A.D. 925. This year[3] died king Edward at Farndon[4] in Mercia; and Elward his son died very soon after this, in Oxford. Their bodies lie at Winchester. And Athelstan was chosen king in Mercia, and consecrated at Kingston[5]. He gave his sister to Otho, son of the king of the Old-Saxons. St. Dunstan was now born; and Wulfhelm took to the archbishopric in Canterbury. This year king Athelstan and Sihtric king of the Northumbrians came together at Tamworth, the sixth day before the calends of February; and Athelstan gave away his sister to him.

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[a] So Gibs. sæder, Whel. [b] So Gibs. from Whel. Qu. Regnald? *Vid. an.* 923, 942. [c] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. an. DCCCCXXIV. Her Eadpeard cinȝ forðferde. ȝ Æþelstan his sunu senȝ to rice. An. DCCCCXXV. Whel. 925, *in Hist. D. Wutton*, Joss. [d] Fasndune, *C.T.* B iv. [e] From *C.T.* B iv. [f] æt Oxanforda, *C.T.* B iv. Afterwards, æt Pintan-ceastre, *ibid.* [g] Æþelstan, *C.T.* B iv. [h] Cynȝes-tune, *C.T.* B iv. [i] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. but in *Cant.* syster for sweostor, incorrectly. [k] From *C.T.* B iv. the other MSS. ending abruptly at sweostor. Ofsæ is corruptly written for Ofþæ. Odda is afterwards found in *C.T.* B i. for Ofþa, or OTHO, an. DCCCCLXXXII. [l] Whel. from *Petrob.* abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [m] Whel. from *Petrob.* Her Pulfelm biscop pæs ȝehalgod, *Laud.* [n] peard ȝehalgod, *Cot.* [o] From *C.T.* B iv. an. DCCCCXXV. abs. *C.T.* B i.

[1] Reginaldus, H. Hunt. Reignaldus, Flor.
[2] Streatgledwalorum, Flor.
[3] *An.* 924, Flor. *An.* 926, Ethelw.
[4] Not Faringdon, as some understand it; which was not in Mercia. Fearndun, Flor. Feranduñe, H. Hunt.
[5] "*Ab Athelmo Dorobernensi archiepiscopo.*" —Flor.

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[a]An. DCCCCXXVI. Þer oðeopdan fýrena leoman on norð dæl færa lýfte. ⁊ Sihtric acpæl. ⁊ Æþelftan cýning fenz to Norð-hýmbra rice. ⁊ ealle þa cýngaf þe on þýffum iglande pæron he zepýlde. æneft Dupal Pert-Pala cýninz. ⁊ Corftantin Scotta cýninz. ⁊ Upen Penta cýninz. ⁊ Ealdred Ealdulf-ing from Bebbanbýrig. ⁊ mid dedde ⁊ mid aþum fríþ zefæftnodon on fære ftope þe zenemned is Æt Eamotum. on IIII. idus Iulii. ⁊ ælc deofolzeld tocpædon. ⁊ fýþþan[b] mid fibbe tocýndon″:·

A.D. 926. This year appeared fiery lights in the northern part of the firmament; and Sihtric departed; and king Athelstan took to the kingdom of Northumbria, and governed all the kings that were in this island:—first, Howel, king of West-Wales; and Constantine, king of the Scots; and Owen, king of Monmouth; and Aldred, the son of Eadulf, of Bamburgh. And with covenants and oaths they ratified their agreement in the place called Emmet, on the fourth day before the ides of July; and renounced all idolatry, and afterwards returned in peace.

[c]An. DCCCCXXVII. Þer Æþelftan cýning forðfaf Guðfrið [d]cýng′. And her Pulfelm arced for[e] to Rome[f]″:·

A.D. 927. This year king Athelstan expelled king Guthfrith; and archbishop Wulfhelm went to Rome.

[[g]An. DCCCCXXVIII. Pillelmus fenz to Normandi. ⁊ heald XV. zear:·]

A.D. 928. William took to Normandy, and held it fifteen years.

DCCCCXXIX.—DCCCCXXXI.

[h]An. DCCCCXXXII. [i]Þer mon hadde Býrnftan birced to Pintan-ceaftre IV. kl. Iunii. ⁊ he heold þridde healf zear bircopdom″:·

A.D. 932. This year Burnstan was invested bishop of Winchester on the fourth day before the calends of June; and he held the bishopric two years and a half.

An. DCCCCXXXIII. [k]Þer forð-ferde Friðeftan birceop″:· [l]Þer adonc Æðelne æþeling on fæ″:·

A.D. 933. This year died bishop Frithestan; and Edwin the atheling was drowned in the sea.

An. DCCCCXXXIV. Þer for Æðel-ftan cýning [m]in″ on Scotland [n]æzðer″ ze mid land-here ze mid fcip-here. and

A.D. 934. This year went king Athelstan into Scotland, both with a land-force and a naval armament, and laid

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[a] From *C.T.* B iv. [b] fýþþam, *MS.* [c] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* Joss. [d] Abs. *Cot.* [e] ferde, *Cot.* [f] So *Petrob.* Joss. Rom, Gibs. [g] From *Cot. Willelmus suscepit regnum, et* XV. *annis regnavit. Laud.* [h] An. DCCCCXXXI. Der forðferde Iohannes Triðeftan. bircop Pentanus. ⁊ Býrnftanus zebletfod on his loh. *Cot.* N.S. sufficiently corrupt. [i] So Wutton, with little variation, an. DCCCCXXXI. Joss. interlin. *C.T.* B iv. abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. &c. [k] Dere forðferð Friðeftan bircop, Wutton, an. DCCCCXXXII. Joss. interl. *C.T.* B iv. [l] From *Laud. Petrob.* Joss. interl. *C.T.* B iv. [m] Abs. *Laud. Cant.* on Scotland mid here ze mid fcip-here. ⁊ his mycel orferhergode. *C.T.* B iv. [n] Abs. *Laud.*

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hiſ micel oferh-hengade. [a]And Byrnſtan biſcop forðferde on Pintan-ceaſtre to Omnium Sanctorum″:

[b]An. DCCCCXXXV. [c]Her ſeng Ælfheah biſceop to biſceopdome″ [d]on Pin-ceaſtre″:

DCCCCXXXVI. DCCCCXXXVII.

[e]An. DCCCCXXXVIII. Her
Æðelſtan cyning.
eorla drihten.
beorna beah-gyfa.
ȝ hiſ broðor eac
Eadmund æðeling.
ealdor langne tyr.
ȝeſlogon æt ſecce[f]
ſpeorda ecgum
[g]ymbe Brunan-burh″.
[h]Borð-peall cluſon″.
heopon heaðolinde.
[i]hameſa laſum″.
aſaran[k] Eadpeardeſ.
Spa him ge-æðele pær
ſrom cneo-mægum.
ꝑ hie æt campe oft
pið laðra ge-hpæne
land ge-ealgodon.
hord and hamaſ.

waste a great part of it[1]; and bishop Burnstan died at Winchester at the feast of All Saints.

A. D. 935. This year bishop Elfheah took to the bishopric of Winchester.

A.D. 938.[2] Here
Athelstan king,
of earls the lord,
rewarder of heroes,
and his brother eke,
Edmund atheling,
elder of ancient race,
slew in the fight,
with the edge of their swords,
the foe at Brumby[3]!
The sons of Edward
their board-walls clove,
and hewed their banners,
with the wrecks of their hammers.
So were they taught
by kindred zeal,
that they at camp oft
'gainst any robber
their land should defend,
their hoards and homes.

---

[a] So Wutton, with little variation, an. DCCCCXXXIII. Joss. interlin. *C.T.* B iv. abs. *Laud. Cant.* B i. and iv. [b] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] So nearly Wutton. Joss. interl. *C.T.* B iv. [d] From *Cot.* [e] An. DCCCCXXXVII. *Cant. C.T.* A vi. B i. and iv. Briefly thus in *Cot.*: Her Æðelſtan cing ȝ Eadmund hiſ broðer lædde ſyrde to Brunan-byri. ȝ þar ȝeſeht pið Anelaf. ȝ Cniſte fultumegende ſege hærde. N.S. More briefly still in *Laud.*: Her Æðelſtan cyning lædde ſyrde to Brunan-byriȝ. [f] ſake, *Cant.* ſæcce, *C.T.* B iv. [g] embe Brunnan-burh, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] So *C.T.* B i. -peall luſan, *Cant.* beorð peal cluſan, B iv. [i] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] eaſoran, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. and B i.

[1] "*Quia rex Scotorum Constantinus fœdus quod cum eo pepigerat dirupit.*"—Flor.

[2] "*Idioma hic et ad an. 942, et 975, perantiquum et horridum, &c.*"—Whel. "*Perantiquum proculdubio; horridum interim haud dicendum: quippe quod stylum Cædmonianum, elegantissimum plane, et in quo ducum res gestæ ob ejus sublimitatem decantari antiquitus solebant, aliquatenus saltem referat.*"—Gibs. *Vid.* H. Hunt. p. 354.

[3] Brunandune, Ethelw. Brunanburgh, Flor. Brunenburh, M. West.

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Hettend cnungun[a]	Pursuing fell
[b]Sceotta leoda".	the Scottish clans;
and scip-flotan	the men of the fleet
[c]fæge feollon".	in numbers fell;
feld dynede[d].	'midst the din of the field
[e]fecga fpate".	the warrior swate.
Sydðan funne up	Since the sun was up
on morgen-tid.	in morning-time,
mære tunegol.	gigantic light!
glad ofer grundaf.	glad over grounds,
Godef condel beorht	God's candle bright,
ecef Drihtnef.	eternal Lord!—
oðð[f] fio æþele gefceaft	'till the noble creature
[g]fah to" fetle:·	sat in the western main:
ðær læg fecg mænig.	there lay many
gafum [h]ageted.	of the Northern heroes
guma Norðerna".	under a shower of arrows,
ofer fcyld fcoten.	shot over shields;
[i]fpilce" Scyttiſc eac	and Scotland's boast,
perig pigef[k]-fæd[l]:·	a Scythian race,
Peft-Seaxe[m] forð	the mighty seed of Mars!
onblongne[n] dæg	With chosen troops,
eorod[o]-cyftum	throughout the day,
on-laft legdun[p]	the West-Saxons fierce
laðum þeodum[q].	press'd on the loathed bands;
heopon here-flymanr	hew'd down the fugitives,
hindan þearle	and scatter'd the rear,
mecum mylen[s]-fceaftum[t]:·	with strong mill-sharpen'd blades.
Mierce ne fynsdon	The Mercians too
heorðef[u] hond-plegan	the hard hand-play
hæleþa[x] nanum	spared not to any

[a] cnungon, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] Scotta leode, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. fægef, *edd.* [d] dennade, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. and B i. dennode, B iv. [e] So *Cant. C.T.* A vi. B i. and iv. fecgaf hpate, Gibs. from Whel. [f] ꝺ, *Cant.* [g] So *Cant.* [h] forð-gnunden. guman norðerne, *Cant.* Joss. guman norðærne, *C.T.* B iv. [i] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] pigges, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [l] fæd, *C.T.* B iv. [m] ȝ Pefferexe, *C.T.* B i. Pæf-Seaxe, B iv. [n] ȝlangne, *C.T.* B iv. [o] eored, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [p] læddon, *C.T.* B iv. legdon, B i. [q] ðeodon, *C.T.* B i. [r] -flymon, *C.T.* B i. heora flyman, B iv. [s] myced, *C.T.* B iv. [t] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. fceapfan, Gibs. [u] heafdef, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. B i. and iv. So hand gebland, &c. [x] So *C.T.* A vi. B i. and iv. hæle þa, *edd.* H. Hunt. translates it *Sanitas ibi nulla his*, &c.; as if he had read, Dæleþ þa — &c.

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[a]þaṗa" þe mid Anlaf
oṗeṗ [b]æṗa-geblonden"
on liðeṗ boṗme
land gesohtun
fæge to gesceohte:·
Fife legun[c]
on þam camp-ṗtede
cýninga geonge
ṗceoṗðum aṗceṗede.
Seofone[d] ṗeoṗene eac
eoṗlaṗ Anlafeṗ.
[e]and" unṗim
heṗigeṗ-flotan:·
And Sceotta ðæṗ
geflemed feaṗð.
noṗðmanna bṗego[f].
nýde[g]-gebæded
to liðeṗ ṗteṗne
litle feṗede:·
Cneað-cneaṗon
flot-cýning ut gefat
on fealone flode
feoṗh geneṗede:·
Swilce þæṗ eac fe ṗṗoda
mid fleame com
on hiṗ cýððe noṗð
Conṗtantinuṗ:·
Naṗ Hýlde-ṗinc
hneman ne þoṗfte
mæcan[h] gemanan.
[i]Heṗ" pæṗ hiṗ mæga ṗceaṗð
ȝ ṗneonda gefýlled.
on folc-ṗtede
[k]belagen æt fecce".
And hiṗ ṗunu foṗlet

of those that with Anlaf
over the briny deep
in the ship's bosom
sought this land
for the hardy fight.
Five kings lay
on the field of battle,
in bloom of youth,
pierced with swords.
So seven eke
of the earls of Anlaf;
and of the ship's-crew
unnumber'd crowds.
There was dispersed
the little band
of hardy Scots,
the dread of northern hordes;
urged to the noisy deep
by unrelenting fate!
The king of the fleet
with his slender craft
escaped with his life
on the felon flood;—
and so too Constantine,
the valiant chief,
returned to the north
in hasty flight.
The hoary Hildrinc
cared not to boast
among his kindred.
Here was his remnant
of relations and friends
slain with the sword
in the crowded fight.
And his son too he left

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[a] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. þæṗa, *C.T.* B iv. [b] eaṗ geblanð, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] lagon, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] ṗṗilce, *Cant.* ṗṗýlce, *C.T.* B iv. [e] So *C.T.* B i. [f] bṗego, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] nede, *Cant.* neade, *C.T.* B iv. [h] mecca, *Cant.* meccа, *C.T.* B iv. [i] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] foṗ-ṗlægen -- *Cant.* beṗlægen æt ṗæcge, *C.T.* B iv. beṗlegen æt ṗecce, *C.T.* B i.

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on pæl-ſtole[a].
punðum ſoꝛȝnunden.
ȝeonȝe æt ȝuðe.
Gýlpan ne þoꝛfte
beoꝛn blanden-ꝑeax[b]
bil-ȝeꝛlehteꝛ:·
Ealð Inꝛiðða[c]
ne Anlaf þý ma
mið heoꝛa heꝛe-laꝛum
hlehan[d] ne þoꝛfte.
þ hie beaðu-peoꝛca[e]
beteꝛan puꝛðon.
on camp-ſtede.
cumbel-ȝehnaðeꝛ[f].
ȝaꝛ-mittinȝeꝛ.
ȝumena ȝemoteꝛ.
pæpen-ȝeꝛꝛixleꝛ.
þæꝛ þe hie on pæl-ꝑelða
pið Eaðpeaꝛðeꝛ
aꝛoꝛan[g] pleȝoðon:·
Gepitan him þa Noꝛðmen
næȝledon cneaꝛꝛum.
ðꝛeoꝛiȝ ðaꝛeþa laf.
on ðinneꝛ[h] meꝛe.
oꝑeꝛ ðeop pæteꝛ
Diꝑelin[i] ꝑecan
[k]ȝ heoꝛa land".
æꝛiꝛc-moðe.
Spilce þa ȝebꝛoðeꝛ
beȝen æt ꝛamne.
cýninȝ and æþelinȝ.
cýððe ꝛohton.
Weſt-Seaxna[l] land.
[m]piȝeꝛ hꝛeamie".
Læton him behýndan

on the field of battle,
mangled with wounds,
young at the fight.
The fair-hair'd youth
had no reason to boast
of the slaughtering strife.
Nor old Inwood
and Anlaf the more
with the wrecks of their army
could laugh and say,
that they on the field
of stern command
better workmen were,
in the conflict of banners,
the clash of spears,
the meeting of heroes,
and the rustling of weapons,
which they on the field
of slaughter played
with the sons of Edward.
The northmen sail'd
in their nailed ships,
a dreary remnant,
on the roaring sea;
over deep water
Dublin they sought,
and Ireland's shores,
in great disgrace.
Such then the brothers,
both together
king and atheling,
sought their country,
West-Saxon land,
in fight triumphant.
They left behind them

[a] -ſtope, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] ꝑex, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] Inpuða, *C.T.* B iv. -pitta, *Cant.* B i. in piðða, Gibs. from Whel. [d] hlihhan, *Cant.* [e] beaðo, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [f] cumbol ȝehnaꝛteꝛ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] eaꝛoꝛan, *Cant.* [h] ðinȝeꝛ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] Dýꝛlen, *Cant.* [k] eꝛt Iꝛa-land, *Cant.* Yꝛaland, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [l] Weꝛꝛexena, *C.T.* B i. [m] piȝȝeꝛ hꝛemiȝe, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

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[a]hra bryttian".
[b]salowig padan".
[c]and" þone sweartan hrefn.
hyrned nebban.
7 [d]þane hasean padan".
earn æftan hwit
æses brucan.
grædigne guð-hafoc[e].
7 þ græge[f] deor
wulf on wealde[g]:·
Ne wearð wæl mare
on [h]ðise iglande"
[i]æfer gyta"
folces gefylled[k]
beforan þissum
sweordes ecgum.
þæs þe us secgað bec
ealde uðwitan.
siððan eastan hider
Engle 7 Seaxe[l]
up becomon.
ofer [m]brymum brad"
Brytene sohton.
wlance wig-smiðas.
Wealas[n] ofer-comon.
eorlas arhwate.
eard begeaton:·

raw to devour,
the sallow kite,
the swarthy raven
with horny nib,
and the hoarse vultur,
with the eagle swift
to consume his prey;
the greedy gos-hawk,
and that grey beast
the wolf of the weald.
No slaughter yet
was greater made
e'er in this island,
of people slain,
before this same,
with the edge of the sword;
as the books inform us
of the old historians;
since hither came
from the eastern shores
the Angles and Saxons,
over the broad sea,
and Britain sought,—
fierce battle-smiths,
o'ercame the Welsh,
most valiant earls,
and gained the land.

DCCCCXXXIX. DCCCCXL.

An. DCCCCXLI. [o]Her Æðelstan cyning forðferde [p]on Gleawe-ceas-

A.D. 941. This year[1] king Athelstan died in Glocester[2], on the 6th day before

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[a] hraw bryttigean, *Cant.* hra brittigan, *C.T.* B i. hra bryttinga, B iv. hræfn Bryttian, *edd.* [b] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. salowig padan, *Cant.* salu wipadan, Gibs. from Whel. [c] Abs. *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] þone hasopadan, *Cant.* hasu padan, *C.T.* B iv. [e] cuð-heafoc, *C.T.* B iv. [f] græge- *C.T.* B iv. [g] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. wealde, *edd.* [h] þys -- *C.T.* B i. þisne -- B iv. ðis eiglande, *edd.* [i] æfre -- *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. and iv. -- gita, B iv. [k] afylled, *Cant.* [l] Sexan, *Cant.* Sexe, *C.T.* B i. [m] brade brimu, *C.T.* B iv. [n] So *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. and iv. Wealles, Gibs. from Whel. [o] DCCCCXL. *C.T.* B i. and iv. Her Æðelstan cyning forðferde. 7 feng Ædmund to rice his broðer. *Laud.* [p] From *C.T.* B iv.

[1] *An.* 940. Flor. [2] "*Apud Glavornam.*"—Flor.

U

tpe". on VI. kl. Nouembpir. ymbe XLI.[a] pintpa butan anre nihte þæt þe Ælfred cyning forðferde. 7 Eadmund æþeling feng to rice. 7 he wæs þa XVIII. pintre. 7 Æðelstan cyning [b]rixade XIV. gear and X." wucan. [c]Den Norð-hymbra aluzon hira zetreop-aða. 7 Anlaf of Yrland him to cinge zecuron":

the calends of November, about 41 winters, bating one night, from the time when king Alfred died. And Edmund Atheling took to the kingdom. He was then 18 years old. King Athelstan reigned 14 years and 10 weeks. This year the Northumbrians abandoned their allegiance, and chose Anlaf of Ireland for their king.

An. DCCCCXLII. Þer

Eadmund cyning.
Engla þeoden.
maga[d] mund-bora.
Myrce ze-eode.
dyre dæd-fruma.
frador fcaðeð
hpitan pyllef zeat
7 [e]Dumbra ea":
bradan bpym-ftreames.
burhza fife.
Ligora-ceaftep.
7 Lindcylne.
[f]7" Snotingahame.
fpylce Stanford eac
7 Deorabý:
[g]Dene pæpon æp".
under Nor[ð]mannum
nyde zebezde[h].
on hæþenra[i]
hæfte-clommum[k].
lange þrage.
oð ðe hie alyfde
eft for hir feorð-fcype.
pizzendra hleo.
afora Eadpeardef.
Eadmund cyning:

A.D. 942. Here

Edmund king,
of Angles lord,
protector of friends,
author and framer
of direful deeds,
o'erran with speed
the Mercian land,
where'er the course
of Whitwell-spring,
or Humber deep,
the broad brim-stream,
divides five towns,—
Leicester and Lincoln,
Nottingham and Stamford,
and Derby eke.
In thraldom long
to Norman Danes
they bowed through need,
and dragged the chains
of heathen men;
till, to his glory,
great Edward's heir,
Edmund the king,
refuge of warriors,
their fetters broke.

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[a] XL. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] rixode XVIIII. zear 7 teon — *C.T.* B iv. [c] From *C.T.* B iv. [d] mæczea, *Cant.* mæzþa, *C.T.* B iv. [e] Dumbran ea, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [f] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] Denum pæpon æfter, *Cant.* [h] zebæded, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [i] hæþenum, *Cant.* [k] clammum, *Cant.*

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An. DCCCCXLIII. [a]Þep Anlaf abpæc Tamepurþe. ȝ micel pæl ȝepeol on æȝhpa[b] hand. ȝ þa Denan pizé ahton. ȝ micele hepe-huþe mid him apeȝ læddon. þæp pæp Pulfpun ȝenumen on þæpe hepȝunge:· Þep Eadmund cyning ymbpæt Anlaf cyning ȝ Pulfstan ancebiſceop on Leȝpa-ceaſtpe. ȝ he hý ȝepýldan meahte. nænne ſ hi on niht útne ætbupſton of þæpe býpiȝ. ȝ æfter þæm beȝeat Anlaf Eadmundep cyngef fpeondſcipe. ȝ ſe cyning Eadmund[c] onfeng [c]þa[c] Anlafe cyninge æt fulpihte. [d]ȝ he him cynelice ȝýfode[c]. ȝ þý ylcan ȝepe. ymb tealа [e]micel fæc[c] he onfeng [f]Reȝenolde cyninge[c] æt biſceopef handa:· [g]Þep Anlaf cyning fopðfepde[h][c]:·

An. DCCCCXLIV. Þep Eadmund cyning ȝeeode eall[i] Nopð-hýmbpa [k]land him to ȝepealde[c]. ȝ aflýmde ut tpeȝen[l] cyningaf[m]. Anlaf [n]Sýhtpicef funu[c]. ȝ Reȝenald[o] [k]Guðfepðef funu[c]:·

An. DCCCCXLV. Þep Eadmund cyning ofep-hepȝode eall[i] Cumbpaland. [k]ȝ hit let eall to[p] Malculme[q] Scotta cyninge. on ſ ȝenad[r] ſ he pæpe hiſ midpýhta æȝðep ȝe [s]on fæ ȝe eac[r] on lande[c]:·

An. DCCCCXLVI.[t] Þep Eadmund cyning fopðfepde[u]. [k]on ſæſ Auȝuſti-

A.D. 943. This year Anlaf stormed Tamworth; and much slaughter was made on either hand; but the Danes had the victory, and led away with them much plunder. There was Wulfrun taken, in the spoiling of the town. This year king Edmund beset king Anlaf and archbishop Wulfstan in Leicester; and he might have conquered them, were it not that they burst out of the town in the night. After this Anlaf obtained the friendship of king Edmund, and king Edmund then received king Anlaf in baptism; and he made him royal presents. And the same year, after some interval, he received king Reynold at episcopal hands. This year also died king Anlaf.

A.D. 944. This year king Edmund reduced all the land of the Northumbrians to his dominion, and expelled two kings, Anlaf the son of Sihtric, and Reynold the son of Guthferth.

A.D. 945. This year king Edmund overran all Cumberland; and let it all to Malcolm king of the Scots, on the condition, that he became his ally both by sea and land.

A.D. 946. This year king Edmund died, on St. Augustine's mass day. That

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[a] From *C.T.* B iv. to onfeng þa, &c. (abs. *edd.*) All the other MSS. seem to be defective here. [b] *l.* æȝhpa. [c] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. *edd.* What follows is also placed to the year 942 in the former editions. DCCCCXLIII. *Cant.* [d] From *C.T.* B iv. [e] mycelne fýnſt, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [f] Reȝnalde — *C.T.* B iv. Rægnoldef cinȝef, *Cant.* [g] From *Laud. Cot.* [h] ȝ Ricapdup uetuf ſuſcepit ſegnum. ȝ ſegnauit an. LII. Gibs. from *Laud.* [i] ealle, *Laud.* [k] Abs. *Laud.* [l] -ȝene, *Cot.* [m] cyneboſnene men, *Laud. Cot.* [n] Sihtſicef — *C.T.* B iv. abs. *Laud.* [o] Rægnold, *Cant.* Reȝnald, *C.T.* B iv. [p] let to eal, *edd.* [q] Malculfe, *C.T.* B iv. [r] ȝe-aſæd, *C.T.* B iv. [s] onſeȝe eac, *C.T.* B iv. incorrectly. [t] DCCCCXLVIII. *Laud.* [u] foaſð oſſtunȝen, *Laud. Cot. Vid. C.T.* B iv.

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nur mærre dæge". [a]Þ pær pide cuþ, hu he hir dagar ge-endode. Þ Liofa hine offrang æt Puclan-cyrcan. ⁊ Æþelfled æt Domerhame. Ælfgares dohter éaldormannes. pær þa hir cpen". [b]⁊ he hæfde nice reofeðe healf gep". ⁊ [b]þa" [a]æfter him" reng Eadred [b]æþeling" hir bropor to nice. ⁊ [c]he" [d]rona" genad [a]þa" eall Norð-hymbra land him to gehealde. ⁊ [a]þa" Scottas him abas fealdon[e] Þ hie poldon eall Þ he polde:

[a]An. DCCCCXLVII. Her com Eadred cyning to Taddenes-clife[f]. ⁊ þær Wulfstan se arcebiscop ⁊ ealle Norð-hymbra witan wið þone cyning hi getreowfoden. ⁊ binnan litlan fæce hit eall aluzon. zeseð ⁊ eac abas":

[a]An. DCCCCXLVIII. Her Eadred cyning ofersehergode eall Norð-hymbra land. for þæm þe hi hæfdon genumen him Yric to cyninge. ⁊ þa on þære hergunge pær Þ mære mynster forbærnd æt Ripon. Þ se Wilfeð getimbrede. ⁊ þa se cyning hampeard pær þa offerde se here innan Deoforwic. pær þær cynges fyrde hindan æt Ceaster-forda. ⁊ þær mycel pæl geflozon:· Da peard se cyning spa snam Þ he pold eft infyrdian. ⁊ þone eard mid ealle forðon. þa Norðhymbra witan Þ ongeaton þa forlæton hi

was widely known, how he ended his days;—that Leof stabbed him at Pucklechurch[1]. And Ethelfleda of Damerham, daughter of alderman Elgar, was then his queen. And he reigned six years and a half; and then succeeded to the kingdom Edred atheling his brother, who soon after reduced all the land of the Northumbrians to his dominion; and the Scots gave him oaths, that they would do all that he desired.

A.D. 947. This year came king Edred to Tadden's-cliff[2]; and there archbishop Wulfstan and all the council of the Northumbrians bound themselves to an allegiance with the king. And within a little space they abandoned all, both allegiance and oaths.

A.D. 948. This year king Edred overran all Northumberland; because they had taken Eric for their king; and in the pursuit of plunder was that large minster at Rippon[3] set on fire, which St. Wilferth built. As the king returned homeward, he overtook the enemy at York; but his main army was behind at Chesterford[4]. There was great slaughter made; and the king was so wroth, that he would fain return with his force, and lay waste the land withal; but when the council of the Northumbrians understood that, they then aban-

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[a] From *C.T.* B iv. [b] Abs. *Laud.* [c] From *Laud.* [d] From *Laud. Cot.* [e] fpopon, *Laud. Cot.*
[f] So *MS.* Nothing occurs in *C.T.* B i. from the year 947 to 955, inclusive.

[1] "*In regia villa, quæ Anglice* Pucelecirce *dicitur.*"—Flor. Michelesberith! M. West.

[2] "*Villa quæ dicitur Taddenescilf.*"—Flor. *an.* 949. The coincidence between Florence and *C.T.* B iv. is remarkable in this place.

[3] "*Monasterium quod dicitur In Rhipun.*"—Flor.

[4] Casterford, Flor.

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hýhýc. ȝ pið Eadred cýninȝ ȝebeton þa dæde″:·

[a]An. DCCCCXLIX. Her com Anlaf Cuiran[b] on Northymbra[c] land″:·

DCCCCL.

An. DCCCCLI. [d]Her forðferde Ælfheah. Wintan-ceastres biscop. on ðe Gregores mæsse dæȝ″:·

An. DCCCCLII. [e]Her Northymbre forðrifan Anlaf cýninȝ. ȝ underfengon Yric Haraldes runu″:· [f]Her on þýssum ȝeare het Eadred cýninȝ ȝebringan Wulfstan arcebiscop in Iudanbýriȝ. on þam castenne. for þæm he wæs oft to þam cýninȝe forsprecende. ȝ on þýssum ȝeare eac het se cýninȝ ofslean mycel wæl on þære býriȝ Deotforda. on þær abbodes spece þe hi ær ofslogon″:·

DCCCCLIII.

[g]An. DCCCCLIV. Her Northymbre[h] forðrifon Yric. ȝ Ædred[i] [k]cinȝ[l] fenȝ to Northymbra[l] rice″:· [f]Her Wulfstan arcebiscop onfenȝ eft biscoprice on Dorce-ceastre″:·

An. DCCCCLV. [m]Her forðferde Eadred cýninȝ. [k]on ðe Clementes

doned Eric, and compromised the deed with king Edred.

A.D. 949. This year came Anlaf Curran to the land of the Northumbrians.

A.D. 951. This year died Elfeah, bishop of Winchester, on St. Gregory's mass-day.

A.D. 952. This year the Northumbrians expelled king Anlaf, and received Eric[1] the son of Harold. This year also king Edred ordered archbishop Wulfstan to be brought into prison at Jedburgh[2]; because he was oft bewrayed before the king: and the same year the king ordered a great slaughter to be made in the town of Thetford, in revenge of the abbot[3], whom they had formerly slain.

A.D. 954. This year the Northumbrians expelled Eric[1]; and king Edred took to the government of the Northumbrians. This year also archbishop Wulfstan received a bishopric again at Dorchester.

A.D. 955. This year died king Edred, on St. Clement's mass day, at Frome[4].

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[a] From *Laud. Cot.* [b] Gibson considers this as an adverb, from cyrran, *redire*, to return. [c] Northumbra-land, *Cot.* N.S. [d] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. Here — Wintan-ceastres — Wutton. [e] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* [f] From *C.T.* B iv. [g] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. [h] -hymbran, *Cot.* [i] Eadred, *C.T.* B iv. [k] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [l] Northy-hymbra, *C.T.* B iv. [m] An. DCCCCLVI. *Cant. C.T.* B i. Her forðferde Eadred cinȝ. ȝ Eadriȝ fenȝ to rice. *Cant.* So B i. but for Eadriȝ, Eadri.

[1] Ircum, Flor. Eilricum, M.West. Eirikr, Johnstone's *Antiquitates Celto-Scandicæ.*

[2] Juthanbirig, Flor. Juthanbyrig, S. Dunelm. Withabirith! M.West.

[3] Aldhelmi, Flor. M.West. &c.

[4] So I understand the word. Gibson, from Wheloc, says—"*in ætatis vigore;*" a fact contradicted by the statement of almost every historian. Names of places seldom occur in old MSS. with capital initials.

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mæſſe-dæg. on Fſome. ȝ he ſiȝſade ceoſe healf ȝeſ". [a]ȝ he ſeſt on ealdan mynſtre". ȝ [b]ða" ſeng Eadric to [a]Weſt-Seaxena" ſice. Eadmundes ſunu [b]cyninges". [a]ȝ Eadgar [c]æþeling' his broðor ſeng to Myrcena[d] ſice. ȝ hi wæron Eadmundes ſuna cyninges ȝ ſċe Ælfȝyfe":

He reigned nine years and a half; and he rests in the old minster[1]. Then succeeded Edwy, the son of king Edmund, to the government of the West-Saxons; and Edgar atheling, his brother, succeeded to the government of the Mercians. They were the sons of king Edmund and of St. Elfgiva.

An. DCCCCLVI.[e] Des forðferde Wulfſtan[f] arceb. [g]of Eueſwic". [h]on xvii. kl. Ianuar. ȝ he wæs bebyriged on Undelan. ȝ on þam ylcan ȝeare wæs Dunſtan abb[i] adræfed [k]ut of lande' ofer ſæ":

A.D. 956. This year died Wulfstan, archbishop of York, on the seventeenth day before the calends of January[2]; and he was buried at Oundle; and in the same year was abbot Dunstan driven out of this land over sea.

DCCCCLVII.

[a]An. DCCCCLVIII. Des on þiſſum ȝeare Oda arcebiſcop totwæmde Eadwi cyning ȝ Ælfȝyfe. for þæm þe hi wæron to ȝeriȝbe":

A.D. 958. This year archbishop Oda separated king Edwy and Elfgiva; because they were too nearly related.

An. DCCCCLIX.[l] Des forðferde Eadwig[m] cyning [n]on kl. Octobri". and Eadgar his broðor ſeng to rice [o]æg-ðer ge on Weſt-Seaxum ge on Myrcum ge on Norð-hymbrum. ȝ he wæs þa xvi. wintre". [p]Des he ſænde æfter ſċe Dunſtane. ȝ ȝeſe him þ biſcop-

A.D. 959. This year died king Edwy, on the calends of October; and Edgar his brother took to the government of the West-Saxons, Mercians, and Northumbrians. He was then sixteen years old. It was in this year he sent after St. Dunstan, and gave him the bi-

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[a] From *C.T.* B iv. [b] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [c] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. an. DCCCCLVI. [d] Myrcna, *C.T.* B i. [e] So Gibs. from *Laud. Cot.* DCCCCLVII. *C.T.* B iv. from which MS. we have inserted the greater part of what follows in this year after Eueſwic. [f] So *C.T.* B iv. Wulfstan, Gibs. [g] From *Laud.* [h] From *C.T.* B iv. an. DCCCCLVII. [i] After abb', arce-- *MS.* as if for arcebiſcop,—a title inapplicable at that time to Dunstan, but not so premature as that of *Saint* in *Cot. Petrob.* Wutton, &c. [k] From *Petrob.* Wutton, &c. an. DCCCCLV. which year Gibson concludes thus, after ſuna cyninges: ȝ ſ. Ælgiue. ȝ aflæmde ſċe. Dunſtan ut of lande. And after Eueſwic, in this year, he adds, from *Cant.* Des Eadgar æþeling ſeng to Myrcna ſice. [l] So *Laud. C.T.* B iv. DCCCCLVIII. *Cant.* DCCCCLVII. *edd.* [m] Eadwi, *Laud.* The whole passage runs thus in *Cot.*: Des Eadwi cing forðferde. ȝ Eadgar cing wearð æfter him ouer eal Bryten. [n] Abs. *Laud. Cant.* [o] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] From *Petrob.* placed by Gibson injudiciously at the end of the year, after the complimentary ode on the reign of king Edgar.

[1] *i. e.* at Winchester.

[2] "7 *kal. Januarii.*"—Flor.

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ꝛice on ꝓigꝛa-cæꝛtꝛe. ⁊ þæꝛ-æꝛtex ꝥ biꝛcop-ꝛice on Lundune".

[a]On hiꝛ dagum
hit godode geoꝛne.
⁊ God him geuðe
ꝥ he ꝛunode on ꝛibbe
þa hꝛile þe he leoꝛode.
⁊ he dyde
ꝛꝛa him þeaꝛꝛ pæꝛ
eaꝛnode þæꝛ geoꝛne.
Ðe aꝛæꝛde
Godeꝛ loꝛ ꝛide.
and Godeꝛ lage luꝛode.
⁊ ꝛolceꝛ ꝛꝛiðꝛ bette
ꝛꝛiðoꝛt þaꝛa cyninga
þe æꝛ him gepuꝛde
be manna gemynde.
And God him eac ꝛylꝛte
ꝥ cyninga⁊ ⁊ eoꝛla⁊
geoꝛne him to buga
⁊ puꝛden undeꝛ-þeodde
to þam þe he polde.
⁊ butan geꝛeohte
eall he gepalde
þæt he ꝛylꝛ polde.
Ðe peaꝛð ꝛide
geond þeod-land
ꝛꝛiðe gepeoꝛðad.

shopric of Worcester; and afterwards the bishopric of London.

In his days
it prosper'd well;
and God him gave,
that he dwelt in peace
the while that he lived.
Whate'er he did,
whate'er he plan'd,
he earn'd his thrift.
He also rear'd
God's glory wide,
and God's law lov'd,
with peace to man,
above the kings
that went before
in man's remembrance.
God so him sped,
that kings and earls
to all his claims
submissive bow'd;
and to his will
without a blow
he wielded all
as pleased himself.
Esteem'd he was
both far and wide
in distant lands;

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[a] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B iv. abs. B i. &c. Nothing occurs in B i. from this year to the year 971. The Cotton MS. thus:

On hiꝛ dagum
hit godade geoꝛne.
⁊ God hi geuðe
ꝥ he punode on ꝛibbe
þa hꝛile þa he leonode.
Butan geꝛeohte
eal he gepylde
ꝥ he ꝛylꝛ polde.
⁊ he dyde
ꝛꝛa him þeaꝛꝛ paꝛ.
Ðe puꝛðode
Godeꝛ naman geoꝛne.
⁊ Godeꝛ lage ꝛmeade
oꝛt ⁊ gelome.
⁊ Godeꝛ loꝛ pæꝛde
ꝛide ⁊ ꝛide.
and piꝛlice pæddе
ealne hiꝛ þeode
ꝛoꝛ Gode
⁊ ꝛoꝛ populde.

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ꝼoꞎðam ðe he peoꞎðode
Godeꝼ naman ȝeoꞎne.
and Godeꝼ laȝe ꝼmeade
oft ⁊ ȝelome.
and Godeꝼ loꝼ ꞎæꞎde
ꝑide ⁊ ꝼide.
⁊ ꝑiꞎlice ꞎædde
oftoꞎt á ꝼýmble.
ꝼoꞎ Gode
⁊ ꝼoꞎ peoꞎulde.
ealne hiꝼ þeode.
Ane miꝼdæde he dýde
þeah to ꝼꝑiðe.
ꝥ he el-þeodiȝe
unꝼida luꝼode.
⁊ hæþene þeapaꝼ
innan þiꝼan lande
ȝebꞎohte to ꝼæꝼte.
⁊ ut-lændiꝼce
hideꝼ in-tihte.
⁊ deoꞎiende
leoda beꝼpeon
to þýꝼan eaꞎde.
Ac God him ȝeunne
ꝥ hiꝼ ȝod-dæda
ꝼꝑýðꞎan peaꞎþan
þonne miꝼdæda.
hiꝼ ꝼaple to ȝeꝼcýldneꝼꝼe
on langꝼuman ꝼýðe".

because he prized
the name of God,
and God's law traced,
God's glory rear'd,
both far and wide,
on every side.
Wisely he sought
in council oft
his people's good,
before his God,
before the world.
One misdeed he did,
too much however,
that foreign tastes
he loved too much;
and heathen modes
into this land
he brought too fast;
outlandish men
hither enticed;
and to this earth
attracted crowds
of vicious men.
But God him grant,
that his good deeds
be weightier far
than his misdeeds,
to his soul's redemption
on the judgment-day.

DCCCCLX.

[a]An. DCCCCLXI. Deꞎ ȝepat Odo[b] [c]ꝼe ȝoda' aꞎcebiꝼcop. ⁊ ꝼče Dunꝼtan ꝼenȝ[d] to aꞎcebiꝼcop-ꞎice". Deꞎ ꞎoꞎð-

A.D. 961. This year departed Odo, the good archbishop[1], and St. Dunstan took to the archbishopric. This year

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[a] From *Petrob. edd.* abs. *C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] So Whel. Gibs. Oba, *Cot.* [c] From *Cot.* [d] peaꞎð ȝecopen, *Cot.*

[1] "*Post Odonem archiepiscopus factus est Alfsinus (al. Elsinus) qui tamen à plerisque historicis omittitur; quippe haud multo postea, dum Romam ad pallium petendum proficisceretur, in Alpinis montibus gelu constrictus periit.*"—Gibs. from Flor. and others.

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ꝼeꝛde Ælꝼgaꝛ. cýninʒeꝛ mæʒ. on Deꝼenum. ⁊ hiꝛ liꝯ liꝯ on Ꝺiltune. ⁊ Siʒeꝼeꝛꝺ cýninʒ hine oꝼ-ꝼeoll. ⁊ hiꝛ liꝯ neꝛt æt Ꝺinbuꝛnan. Anꝺ ꝺa on ʒeaꝛe pæꝛ ꝛꝹýꝺe micel man-cpealm. ⁊ ꝛe mýcela man-bnýne pæꝛ on Lunꝺene. ⁊ Pauleꝛ minꝛteꝛ ꝼoꝛnbaꝛn. ⁊ þý ilcan ʒeꝛe peaꝛꝺ eꝛt ʒeꝛtaꝺelaꝺ:· On þiꝛ ýlcan ʒeaꝛe ꝼoꝛ Aꝺelmoꝺ mæꝛꝛe-pneoꝛt to Rome. ⁊ þæꝛ ꝼoꝛꝺꝼeꝛde xviii. kl. Septembꝛiꝛ″:·

also died Elfgar, a relative of the king, in Devonshire; and his body lies at Wilton: and king Sifferth killed himself; and his body lies at Wimborn. This year there was a very great pestilence; when the great fever was in London; and St. Paul's minster was consumed with fire, and in the same year was afterwards restored. In this year Athelmod, the mass-priest, went to Rome, and there died on the 18th before the calends of September.

DCCCCLXII.

An. DCCCCLXIII. [a]Deꝛ ꝼoꝛꝺꝼeꝛde Ꝺulꝼꝛtan ꝺiacon on Cilda-mæꝛꝛe-ꝺæʒe. ⁊ æꝼteꝛ þon ꝼoꝛꝺꝼeꝛde Gýꝛic mæꝛꝛe-pneoꝛt″:· [b]On þý ilcan ʒeaꝛe ꝼenʒ Athelpolꝺ abbod to þam biꝛcopꝛice on Ꝺintan-ceaꝛtꝛe. ⁊ hine mon ʒehalʒode in uiʒilia ꝛ. Anꝺꝛee. pæꝛ ꝛunnan-ꝺæʒ on ꝺæʒ″:· [c]On þeꝛ oꝺeꝛ ʒeaꝛ. ꝛýꝺꝺon he pæꝛ ʒehalʒod. þa makode he ꝼeola minꝛtꝛa. ⁊ ꝺꝛaꝛ ut þa cleꝛca oꝼ þe biꝛcopꝛice. ꝼoꝛꝺan ꝥ hi noldon nan ꝛeʒul healden. ⁊ ꝛætta þæꝛ muneca. He macode þæꝛ tꝛa abbotꝛice. an oꝼ muneca. oꝺeꝛ oꝼ nunna. ꝥ pæꝛ eall piꝺinnan Ꝺintan-ceaꝛtꝛe. Sýꝺꝺan þa com he to ꝛe cýnʒ Eaꝺʒaꝛ. beꝺ him þet he ꝛcolde him ʒiuen ealle þa minꝛtꝛe þa hæþene men hæꝼden æꝛ tobꝛocon. ꝼoꝛꝺi þet he hit polde ʒeeaꝺnepion. ⁊ ꝛe kýnʒ hit bliꝺelice týꝺode. Anꝺ ꝛe

A.D. 963. This year died Wulfstan, the deacon, on Childermass-day[1]; and afterwards died Gyric, the mass-priest. In the same year took abbot Athelwold to the bishopric of Winchester; and he was consecrated on the vigil of St. Andrew, which happened on a Sunday. On the second year after he was consecrated, he made many minsters; and drove out the clerks[2] from the bishopric, because they would hold no rule, and set monks therein. He made there two abbacies; one of monks, another of nuns. That was all within Winchester. Then came he afterwards to king Edgar, and requested that he would give him all the minsters that heathen men had before destroyed; for that he would renew them. This the king cheerfully granted; and the bishop came then first

[a] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] So Gibs. from Whel. abs. *C.T.* B i. and iv. Deꝛ ꝛþam Eaꝺʒaꝛ cýninʒ to þe biꝛcopꝺome on Ꝺintan-ceaꝛtꝛa þeꝛ ʒecoꝛen ꝛce. Aꝺelpolꝺ. ⁊ þe aꝛceb' oꝼ Cant-þaꝛ-býꝛiʒ ꝛce. Dunꝛtan him ʒehalʒoꝺ to biꝛcop on þe ꝛýꝛꝛte ꝛunnon-ꝺæʒ oꝼ Aꝺuent. ꝥ pæꝛ on iii. kal' Decem. bꝛiꝛ. *Laud.* N.S. [c] From *Laud.* N.S. to the end of the year.

[1] *i.e.* the feast of the Holy Innocents; a festival of great antiquity.

[2] *i.e.* the secular clergy, who observed no rule; opposed to the regulars, or monks.

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bircop com þa fýrfte to Elig. þæn fče Æðeldrið lið. ȝ leot macen þone mýnftre. ȝeaf hit þa hif an munac. Bniht-noð pæf ȝehaten. Dalȝode him þa abbot. ȝ fætte þæn munecaf. Gode to þepian. þæn hpilon pæfon nun. bohte þa fcala cotlif æt fe kinȝ. and macode hit fpýðe fice. Sýððon com fe bircop Aðelpold to þæne mýnftre þe pæf ȝehaten Medeshamftede. ðe hpilon pæf fopdon fna heðene folce. ne fand þæn nan þinȝ buton eallðe peallaf. and pilde fuda. Fande þa hidde in ða ealde pealle fpitef ðet Deadda abbot heafde æn ȝefpiton: hu Fulfhefe kýnȝ ȝ Æðelred hif bpoðop hit heafden fpoht. ȝ hu hi hit fneodon pið kinȝ ȝ pið bircop. and pið ealle peopuld-þeudom. and hu fe papa Aȝaðo hit feoftnode mid hif fpite. and fe apcebircop Deufdedit. Leot pincen þa þ mýnftre. ȝ fætte ðæn abbot. fe pæf ȝehaten Aldulf. macede þæn munecaf þæn æn ne pæf nan þinȝ. Com þa to þe cýnȝ. ȝ leot him locon þa ȝefpite þe æn pæfon ȝefunden. ȝ fe kýnȝ andfpefode þa and cpeð. Ic Æðgaf ȝeate ȝ gife to dæi. tofopen Gode ȝ tofopen þone æpcebircop Dunftan. fneodom fče Petfef mýnftre Medeshamftede of kýnȝ ȝ of bircop. ȝ ealle þa þopfef þe þæn to lin. þ if Æft-feld. ȝ Dodef-ðopp. and Eȝe. and Paftun. And fpa ic hit fneo ðet nan bircop ne haue ðæn nane hæfe. buton fe abbot of ðone minftre. And ic gife þone tun ðe man cleopeð Undela. mid eall þet þæn to lið. þ if þet

to Ely, where St. Etheldritha lies, and ordered the minster to be repaired; which he gave to a monk of his, whose name was Britnoth, whom he consecrated abbot: and there he set monks to serve God, where formerly were nuns. He then bought many villages of the king, and made it very rich. Afterwards came bishop Athelwold to the minster called Medhamsted, which was formerly ruined by heathen folk; but he found there nothing but old walls, and wild woods. In the old walls at length he found hid writings which abbot Hedda had formerly written;—how king Wulfhere[1] and Ethelred his brother had wrought it, and how they freed it against king and against bishop, and against all worldly service; and how pope Agatho confirmed it with his writ, as also archbishop Deusdedit. He then ordered the minster to be rebuilt; and set there an abbot, who was called Aldulf; and made monks, where before was nothing. He then came to the king, and let him look at the writings which before were found; and the king then answered and said: "I Edgar grant and give today, before God and before archbishop Dunstan, freedom to St. Peter's minster at Medhamsted, from king and from bishop; and all the thorps that thereto lie; that is, Eastfield[2], and Dodthorp, and Eye, and Paston. And so I free it, that no bishop have any jurisdiction there, but the abbot of the minster alone. And I give the town called

[1] *Vid. an.* 656.

[2] Abs. *Chart. Hist. Eccl. Petrob.*

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man cleopeð Eahte hundred. and market and toll. ꝥa ꝥneolice ꝥ ne king ne biꝛcop ne eorl ne ꝛcyꝛ-ꝥeue ne haue ðær nane hære. ne nan man buton ꝛe abbot ane ⁊ þam þe he þær to ræt. And ic giꝛe Cꝛiꝛt ⁊ ꝛce Peteꝛ. ⁊ þuꝛh þeꝛ biꝛcop bene Aðelpold. þaꝛ land. ꝥ iꝛ. Baꝛꝛe. Þeꝛmingtun. Æꝛctun. Ketering. Caꝛtꝛa. Eglesꝛpurðe. Þaltun. Þiðꝛingtun. Ege. Doꝛp. ⁊ ane mynetes in Stan-foꝛð. Ðaꝛ land ⁊ ealla þa oðꝛe þe lin into þe mynꝛtꝛe þa cpeðe ic ꝛcyꝛ. ꝥ iꝛ. ꝛaca ⁊ ꝛocne. toll ⁊ team. ⁊ inꝛangenþeꝛ. þaꝛ niht ⁊ ealle oðꝛe þa cpeðe ic ꝛcyꝛ Cꝛiꝛt ⁊ ꝛ. Peteꝛ. And ic giꝛe þa tꝛa dæl oꝛ Þitleꝛmere. mid paꝛeꝛ ⁊ mid pæreꝛ ⁊ ꝥeonneꝛ. and ꝛpa þuꝛh Meꝛelade on an to ꝥ pæteꝛ ꝥ man cleopeð Nen. ⁊ ꝛpa eaꝛtpeaꝛd to Cyngeꝛ-dælꝛ. And ic pille ꝥ maꝛkete beo in þe ꝛelue tun. ⁊ ꝥ nan oðeꝛ ne betpix Stan-foꝛd ⁊ Huntandune. And ic pille þet þuꝛ be giꝛen ꝛe toll. ꝛyꝛꝛt ꝛꝛa Þitleꝛ-mære eall to þe cyngeꝛ toll oꝛ Noꝛð-manneꝛ-cꝛoꝛ-hundred. ⁊ eft ongeanpaꝛd ꝛꝛa Þitleꝛmære þuꝛh Meꝛelade on an to Nen. ⁊ ꝛpa ꝛpa ꝥ pæteꝛ ꝥeonneð to Cꝛulande. ⁊ ꝛꝛa Cꝛulande to Muꝛt. ⁊ ꝛꝛa Muꝛt to Cyngeꝛ-dælꝛ ⁊ to Þitleꝛ-mære. And ic pille ꝥ ealle þa ꝥheodom ⁊ ealle þa foꝛgiueneꝛꝛe þe mine foꝛgengleꝛ geaꝛen. þet hit ꝛtande. ⁊ ic ꝥnite and ꝥeoꝛtnige mid Cꝛiꝛteꝛ node-tacne. ✠

Oundle, with all that thereto lieth, called Eyot-hundred[1], with market and toll; so freely, that neither king, nor bishop, nor earl, nor sheriff, have there any jurisdiction; nor any man but the abbot alone, and whom he may set thereto. And I give to Christ and St. Peter, and that too with the advice of bishop Athelwold, these lands;—that is, Barrow, Warmington, Ashton, Kettering, Castor, Eylesworth, Walton, Witherington, Eye, Thorp, and a minter at Stamford. These lands and all the others that belong to the minster I pronounce a shire; that is, with sack and sock, toll and team, and infangthief: these privileges and all others pronounce I the shire of Christ and St. Peter. And I give the two parts[2] of Whittlesey-mere, with waters and with wears and fens; and so through Meerlade along to the water that is called Nen; and so eastward to Kingsdelf. And I will that there be a market in the town itself, and that no other be betwixt Stamford and Huntingdon. And I will that thus be given the toll;—first, from Whittlesey-mere to the king's toll of Norman-cross hundred; then backward again from Whittlesey-mere through Meerlade along to the Nen[3], and as that river runs to Crowland; and from Crowland to Must, and from Must to Kingsdelf and to Whittlesey-mere. And I will that all the freedom, and all the privi-

[1] Ethen-hundred, *Chart. Petrob.*

[2] "*Quartam partem stagni quod dicitur Witlesmere.*"—*Chart. Petrob.*

[3] "*Et inde sicut aqua currit ad Walmisforde, et de Walmisforde usque ad Stanford, et de Stanforde juxta cursum aquæ usque ad Cruland,*" &c. —*Chart. Petrob.* An omission probably in the Saxon MS. arising from repetition.

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—Ða andsƿerade se arcebiscop Dunstan of Cant-ƿara-byriȝ. ⁊ sæide. Ic tyðe ꝥ ealle þa þinȝ þe her is ȝifen ⁊ sprecon. ⁊ ealle þa þinȝ þe þin forȝenȝles ⁊ min ȝeatton. þa ƿille ic ꝥ hit stande. ⁊ sƿa hƿa sƿa hit tobrecoð. þa ȝife ic him Godes curs ⁊ ealra halȝan ⁊ ealre hadede hearfde and min. buton he cume to dæd-bote. And ic ȝife tocnaplece sc̄e Peter min messe-hacel ⁊ min stol ⁊ min ræf. Criste to þeuian.—Ic Osƿald arcebiscop of Eoferƿic ȝeate ealle þas ƿorde. þurh þa halȝo rode þet Crist ƿæs on þroƿod. ✠—Ic Aðelƿold biscop blætsiȝe ealle þe þis healdon. ⁊ ic amansumie ealle þe þis tobræcon. buton he cume to dæd-bote.—Her ƿæs Ælfstan biscop. Aðulf biscop. ⁊ Escƿi abbot. and Osȝar abbot. ⁊ Æðelȝar abbot. ⁊ Ælfere ealdorman. Æðelƿine ealdorman. Brithnoð. Oslac ealdorman. ⁊ feola oðre rice men. ⁊ ealle hit ȝeatton and ealle hit ƿriten mid Cristes mæl. ✠ Ðis ƿæs ȝedon syððon ure Drihtnes acennednesse DCCCCLXXII. þes kinȝes XVI. ȝear. Ða bohte se abbot Aldulf landes feola ⁊ maneȝa. ⁊ ȝodede þa ꝥ mynstre sƿiðe mid ealle. and ƿæs þær þa sƿa lanȝe ꝥ se arcebiscop Osƿald of Eoferƿic ƿæs forðȝeƿiton. ⁊ man cæs him þa to ercebiscop. And man cæs þa sona oðer abbot of þe sylfe mynstre. Kenulf

leges, that my predecessors gave, should remain; and I write and confirm this with the rood-token of Christ." ✠—Then answered Dunstan, the archbishop of Canterbury, and said: "I grant, that all the things that here are given and spoken, and all the things that thy predecessors and mine have given, shall remain firm; and whosoever breaketh it, then give I him God's curse, and that of all saints, and of all hooded heads, and mine, unless he come to repentance. And I give expressly to St. Peter my mass-hackle, and my stole, and my reef, to serve Christ."—"I Oswald, archbishop of York, confirm all these words through the holy rood on which Christ was crucified." ✠—"I bishop Athelwold bless all that maintain this, and I excommunicate all that break it, unless they come to repentance."—Here was bishop Elfstan, bishop Athulf, and abbot Eskwy, and abbot Osgar, and abbot Ethelgar, and alderman Elfere; alderman Ethelwin, Britnoth and Oslac aldermen[1], and many other rich men; and all confirmed it and subscribed it with the cross of Christ. ✠ This was done in the year after our Lord's nativity 972, the 16th year of this king. Then bought the abbot Aldulf lands rich and many, and much endowed the minster withal; and was there until Oswald, archbishop of York, was dead; and then he was chosen to be archbishop. Soon

[1] "*Ego Adelward minister. Ego Ernulf minister. Ego Afsis minister. Ego Alfunard minister. Ego Freyegist. Ego Thured. Ego Vif. Ego Wilfric. Ego Otferd. Ego Wolstan. Ego Ringulf. Ego Alfstan. Ego Athelsis. Ego Wolfeah. Ego Athelmund. Ego Thureford. Ego Alfelin. Ego Frana. Ego Freyegist.*"—*Chart. Petrob.*

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pæſ ȝehaten. ſe pæſ ſýðþon biſcop in Pintan-ceaſtre. And he macode ſýnſt þa pealle abutan þone mýnſtre. ȝeaſ hit þa to nama Buſch. þe æſ het Medeſhamſtede. Pæſ þæſ ſpa lanȝe þ man ſette him to biſcop on Pintan-ceaſtre. þa cæſ man oðeſ abbot oſ þe ſilue minſtre. þe pæſ ȝehaten Ælfſi. ſe Ælfſi pæſ þa abbot ſýððon fiftiȝ pintre. He nam up ſċa Kýnebuſh. ȝ ſ. Kýneſuið. þe læȝen in Caſtra. and ſ. Tibba þe læi in Rihala ȝ bſohte heom to Buſch. and offſede heom eall ſ. Peteſ on an dæi. ȝ heold þa hpile þe he þæſ pæſ:]

after another abbot was chosen of the same monastery, whose name was Kenulf, who was afterwards bishop of Winchester. He first made the wall about the minster, and gave it then the name of Peterborough, which before was Medhamsted. He was there till he was appointed bishop of Winchester, when another abbot was chosen of the same monastery, whose name was Elfsy, who continued abbot fifty winters afterwards. It was he who took up St. Kyneburga and St. Kyneswitha, that lay at Castor, and St. Tibba, that lay at Ryhall; and brought them to Peterborough, and offered them all to St. Peter in one day, and preserved them all the while he was there.

An. DCCCCLXIV. [a]Heſ oſeſde Eadȝaſ cýniȝ þa ſneoſtaſ[b] on Ceaſtre [c]ut'oſ ealdan mýnſtre. ȝ [c]eac'oſ niſan mýnſtre. ȝ oſ Ceoſteſ-iȝe. ȝ oſ Middel-tune. [d]and ſette hie mid munecan". And he ſette Æðelȝaſ abbod to niſan mýnſtre to abbode. ȝ Oſdbýſht to Ceoſteſ-iȝe. ȝ Cýneſeaſd to Midl-tune.

A.D. 964. This year drove king Edgar the priests of Winchester out of the old minster, and also out of the new minster; and from Chertsey, and from Milton; and replaced them with monks. And he appointed Ethelgar abbot to the new minster, and Ordbert to Chertsey, and Cyneward to Milton.

An. DCCCCLXV. [e]Heſ on þiſſum ȝeaſe Eadȝaſ cýniȝ ȝenam Ælfſýðe[f] him to cſene. heo pæſ Oſdȝaſeſ dohtoſ ealdoſmanneſ":

A.D. 965. This year king Edgar took Elfrida for his queen, who was daughter of alderman Ordgar.

[g]An. DCCCCLXVI. Heſ Doſed[h]. Gunneſeſ ſunu. ſoſheſȝode Peſtmoſinga land. ȝ þý ilcan ȝeaſe Oſlac ſenȝ to ealdoſdome:

A.D. 966. This year Thored, the son of Gunner, plundered Westmorland; and the same year Oslac took to the aldermanship.

DCCCCLXVII. DCCCCLXVIII.

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[a] *Hic expulsi sunt canonici de veteri monasterio. Laud.* [b] canonicaȝ, *Cot.* [c] From *Cot.* [d] ȝ he ſette þaȝ to munecaȝ, *Cot.* [e] From *C.T.* B iv. [f] Ælfýþe, *MS.* probably an error of the scribe. [g] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. *Petrob.* Joss. [h] Doſeð, *C.T.* B iv.

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[a]An. DCCCCLXIX. Þeſ on þiſſum ȝeaſe Eaðȝaſ cýniȝ het oſeſ-heſȝian eall Tenet-land″:·

[b]An. DCCCCLXX. Þeſ foſðfeſde Oſkýtel aſcebiſceop. ſe pæſ æſeſt to Doſke-ceaſtſe to leoð-biſceope ȝehalȝode. ⁊ eft to Eoſeſpic-ceaſtſe be Eaðſeðeſ[c] cinȝeſ unnan ⁊ ealſa hiſ pitena[d] ðæt he pæſ to aſcebiſceope ȝehalȝod. And he pæſ tpa ⁊ xx. pintſa biſceop. ⁊ he foſðfeſde on ealſa halȝena mæſſe niht. x. nihton æſ Maſtineſmæſſan. æt Tame. And Ðuſkýtel abbot hiſ mæȝ ſeſede þæſ biſceopeſ lic to Bedan-foſda. foſðan þe he pæſ þæſ þa abbuð on þone timan″:·

An. DCCCCLXXI. [e]Þeſ foſðfeſde Eaðmunð æþeliȝ″. [f]⁊ hiſ lic lið æt Rumeſ-ige″:·

DCCCCLXXII.

An. DCCCCLXXIII.

[g]Þeſ pæſ Eaðȝaſ.
Enȝla paldend.
coſðſe miceleſe[h]
to cýnȝe[i] ȝehalȝod
on þæſe ealdan býſiȝ
Acemaneſ-ceaſtſe.
ac hie buend[k].

A.D. 969. This year king Edgar ordered all Thanet-land to be plundered.

A.D. 970. This year died archbishop Oskytel; who was first consecrated diocesan bishop at Dorchester, and afterwards it was by the consent of king Edred and all his council that he was consecrated archbishop of York. He was bishop two and twenty winters; and he died on Allhallowmas night, ten nights before Martinmas, at Thame. Abbot Thurkytel, his relative, carried the bishop's body to Bedford, because he was the abbot there at that time.

A.D. 971. This year died Edmund Atheling, and his body lies at Rumsey.

A.D. 973.
Here was Edgar,
of Angles lord,
with courtly pomp
hallow'd to king
at Akemancester,
the ancient city;
whose modern sons,

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[a] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. *Petrob.* Joss. [b] From *Cant.* DCCCCLXXI. *C.T.* B i. [c] Eaðpeaðeſ, *C.T.* B i. and so Gibson translates. [d] So *C.T.* B i. pitenena, Gibs. [e] DCCCCLXXII. *C.T.* B i. DCCCCLXX. B iv. [f] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] DCCCCLXXIV. *C.T.* B i. Briefly thus *Laud.*: An. DCCCCLXXII. Þeſ pæſ Eaðȝaſ æþeliȝ ȝehalȝod to cýninȝe. on Penteconſte-mæſſe-dæi. on v. iduſ Maíi. þe XIII. ȝeaſ þe he to pice ſenȝ. æt Data-Baðum. ⁊ he pæſ þa ana pana XXX. pintſa. Probably from *C.T.* B iv. where it is remarkable that Pentecoſtenes is retained, as in the consecration-ode below: Þeſ pæſ Eaðȝaſ æþeliȝ ȝehalȝod to cýninȝe. on Penteconſtenes-mæſſe-dæȝe. on v. iduſ Maíi. þý XIII. ȝeaſe þe he on pice ſenȝ. æt Data-Baðum. ⁊ he pæſ þa ane pana XXX. pintſe. So nearly *Cot.* but less correctly than *Laud.*: Þeſ paſ Eaðȝaſ æþeliȝ ȝehalȝod to cinȝe on Penteconſte-dæȝ. on v. iduſ Mai. on þan þſeotoðan ȝeaſe þaſ he to pice ſenȝ. at Acemanneſ-beſi. þ iſ at Baðine. ⁊ he pæſ þa XXIX. pintſa. N.S. [h] micclum, *Cant.* [i] So *Cant.* cýniȝ, Whel. kinȝe, *C.T.* B i. [k] eȝbuend, *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. eac for ac, *C.T.* B i. hie is feminine, to agree with býſiȝ above.

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oðre porde [a]beornaſ"
Baðan[b] nemnað.
þæn pæſ blýſſ micel
on þam eadegan[c] dæge
eallum geporden.
þone niþa-beann
nemnað ȝ cýgað[d]
Pentecoſtenes dæg.
Ðæn pæſ pneoſta heap.
micel muneca þneat.
mine gepnæge.
gleappa gegadnod.
And þa agangen pæſ
týn hund pintna
getæled pimes
fnam gebýnd-tide
bnemes cýninges
leohta-hýndes.
buton þæn-to
laſe þa get[e] pæſ
pintes-getæles.
þæſ þe gepnitu fecgað.
feofon ȝ tpenti.
Spa neah pæſ
rigona fnean
þuſend aunnen.
þa þa þiſ gelamp[f].
ȝ him Eadmundes
eafona hæfde
nigon ȝ tpenti
nið-peonca heand
pintna onponulde.
þa þiſ gepornden pæſ.
ȝ þa on þam [f]þnittigeðan"
pæſ þeoden [f]gehalgod".

dwelling therein,
have named her Bath.
Much bliss was there
by all enjoyed
on that happy day,
named Pentecost
by men below.
A crowd of priests,
a throng of monks,
I understand,
in counsel sage,
were gather'd there.
Then were agone
ten hundred winters
of number'd years
from the birth of Christ,
the lofty king,
guardian of light,
save that thereto
there yet was left
of winter-tale,
as writings say,
seven and twenty.
So near had run
of the lord of triumphs
a thousand years,
when this was done.
Nine and twenty
hard winters there
of irksome deeds
had Edmund's son
seen in the world,
when this took place,
and on the thirtieth
was hallow'd king[1].

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[a] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. Baðon, *edd.* [c] eadgan, *C.T.* B i. [d] cegeað, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] So *C.T.* B i. agan, Gibs. [f] So *C.T.* B i. xxx. --- ȝ gehalgod, Gibs. from Whel.

[1] This poetical effusion on the coronation, or rather consecration, of king Edgar, as well as the following on his death, appears to be imitated in Latin verse by Ethelwerd at the end of his curi-

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[a]And sona æfter þam se cyng geleadde[b] ealle[c] [d]his scip-here′ to Læge-ceaster[e]. ⁊ þær him comon ongean[f] VI. cyningas. ⁊ ealle [g]wið hine getreowsodon′ ꝥ hi woldon efenwyrhtan[h] beon on sæ ⁊ on lande″:·

Soon after this the king led all his marine force to Chester; and there came to meet him six kings; and they all covenanted with him, that they would be his allies by sea and by land.

DCCCCLXXIV.

[i]An. DCCCCLXXV.

Her ge-endode
eorðan-dreamas
Eadgar Engla cyning.
ceas him oðer leoht.

A.D. 975.

Here ended
his earthly dreams
Edgar, of Angles king;
chose him other light,

---

[a] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. [b] gelædde, *Cot. C.T.* B iv. [c] eal, *Cot.* [d] his scip-fyrde, *C.T.* B iv. [e] Leges- *Cot.* Lei- *C.T.* B iv. [f] togeanes, *Cot.* [g] So *C.T.* B iv. him on hand sealdon, *Cot.* wið trywsodon, Gibs. [h] So *C.T.* B iv. -wihte, *Cot.* -wyhton, Gibs. [i] Briefly thus in *Laud.*:

Her Eadgar gefor.
Angla reccent.
West-Seaxena wine.
⁊ Myrcene mund-bora.
Cuð wæs þet wide
geond feala þeoda.
ꝥ aferan Eadmund
ofer ganetes-bað
cyningas hine wide
wurðodon side.
bugon to cyninge
swa wæs him gecynde.
næs se flota swa rang.
ne se here swa strang.
ꝥ on Angel-cynne
æs him gefetede.
þa hwile þe
se æþela cyning
cyne-stol gerehte.

And her Eadward. Eadgares sunu. feng to rice. And þa sona on þam ilcan geare on hærfeste æteowde cometa se steorra. ⁊ com þa on þam æftran geare swyðe mycel hungor. ⁊ swyðe mænig-fealde styrunga geond Angel-cyn:· Her Ælfere ealdorman het towurpon swyðe manig munuc-lif þe Eadgar cing het ær þone halgan biscop Aðelwold gestaðelian:· And on þam timan wæs eac Oslac se mæra eorl geuted of Angel-cynne:· More briefly thus in *Cot.*: Her Eadgar cing forðferde. ⁊ Eadward his sunu feng to rice. And þys ylcan geares on hærfeste atywde cometa se steorra. And on þam æftran geare com swyðe micel hunger. ⁊ swyðe manifealde [styrunga] geond Angel-cynn. &c.

ous Chronicle. This seems at least to prove that they were both written very near the time, as also the eulogy on his reign, inserted 959. The following conjectural attempt to remove some of the corruptions of the printed text of Ethelwerd may perhaps be not unacceptable to the reader in this place. At present I have no MS. of this author by me, and I have sought in vain in several libraries.

Annis sextenis siquidem per regna meatus
Bisque dies numero tenuit minus obice septem:
Argivæ 'hebdomadas' gentis posuere magistri;
'Septimanas' recitant post quos nunc voce Latini.
Tingite nunc calamos, Musæ, propriumque vocate
Carmen, et ignoto ventis properate secundis;
Cum placide steterint, fontes aperite poetæ.
Fungitur interea regno post anax in arce,
'Akmannis-castrum' a priscis jam nomine dicta,
Nec 'Bathon' ab aliis non pro ferventibus undis.
'Costis-pente' dies fuerat, quam quondam honore
Bradisonus Domino Moyses sacrarat amore.
Advenit et populus pariter, sine nomine turma,
Quinetiam ferro syncipite rasa corona. * * *

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plitig ȝ pinfum.	serene and lovely,
and ðiſ pace foflet lyf	spurning this frail abode,
þaſ[a] læne nemnað	a life that mortals
leoda-beafn	here call lean
men on moldan.	he quitted with disdain.
Ðæne monað ȝehpæf	July the month,
on þiffe æþel-tyniſ	by all agreed
þa þe æf pæfon	in this our land,
on fim-cfæfte	whoever were
fihte-ȝetogene	in chronic lore
Iuliuſ nomað.	correctly taught;
[b]þ fe ȝeonȝa″ ȝefat	the day the eighth,
on þone [c]eahtoðan″ dæȝ	when Edgar young,
Eadȝaf of life.	rewarder of heroes,
beofna beah-ȝyfa.	his life—his throne—resigned.
And fenȝ hiſ beafn	Edward his son,
fyððan to cyne-fice.	unwaxen child,
cyld unpeaxen.	of earls the prince,
eofla ealdof.	succeeded then
þam pæſ Eadpeafd nama.	to England's throne.
And him tyn-fæft hæleð	Of royal race
tyn nihtum æf	ten nights before
of Bfytene ȝefat	departed hence
bifcop fe ȝoda	Cyneward the good—
þufh ȝecyndne cfæft	prelate of manners mild.
þam pæſ Cynepeafd nama:	
Ða [d]pæſ on Mýfce″.	Well known to me
on mine ȝefȝnæȝe,	in Mercia then,
fiðe ȝ pel-hpæf.	how low on earth
paldendeſ lof	God's glory fell
afýlled on foldan.	on every side:
Feala peafð	chaced from the land,
todfefed ȝleappa	his servants fled,—
Godeſ þeopa.	their wisdom scorned;
þ pæſ ȝnofnunȝ micel	much grief to him
þam þe on bfeoftum.	whose bosom glow'd
pæȝ býnnende lufan	with fervent love

[a] þiſ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] þæf fe ȝeonȝa, *Cant. C.T.* B i. onȝa for ȝeonȝa, *edd.* [c] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. eahta-teoðan, Gibs. [d] peafð on Mýfcum, *Cant. C.T.* B i. mine ȝefȝæȝe, *ibid.* omitting on.

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metodeſ on mode.	of great Creation's Lord!
Ða pæſ mæꝛða ꝼꝛuma	Neglected then
to-ſꝛiðe ꝼoꝛꝼepen.	the God of wonders,
ſɪgoꝛa aldend.	victor of victors,
ꝼodeꝛa ꝼædend.	monarch of heaven,—
þa man hɪſ ꝼɪht todꝛæc:	his laws by man transgressed!
[a]And" þa peaꝛð	Then too was driv'n
eac adꝛæfed	Oslac beloved
deoꝛ-mod hæleð	an exile far
Oſlac oſ eaꝛde.	from his native land
ofeꝛ ẏða-ȝepealc.	over the rolling waves,—
ofeꝛ ȝanoteſ bæð.	over the ganet-bath,
ȝamol-ꝼeax hæleð.	over the water-throng,
ꝑɪſ ϳ poꝛd-ꝼnotoꝛ.	the abode of the whale,—
ofeꝛ pæteꝛa-ȝeðꝛuŋ.	fair-hair'd hero,
ofeꝛ hpæleſ-æþel.	wise and eloquent,
hama-beꝛeaꝛod:	of home bereft!
[a]And" þa peaꝛð	Then too was seen,
[b]eac" ætẏped	high in the heavens,
uppe on ꝼodeꝛum	the star on his station,
ſtreoꝛꝼa on ſtaðole.	that far and wide
þone ſtɪð-ꝼeꝛhðe	wise men call—
hæleð hɪȝe-ȝleape	lovers of truth
hatað ꝑide	and heav'nly lore—
cometa be naman.	*cometa* by name.
cnæſt-ȝleape men.	Widely was spread
ꝑɪſe ſoð-boꝛan.	God's vengeance then
Ꝑæſ ȝeond peꝛ-þeode	throughout the land,
aldendeſ ꝼnacu	and famine scour'd the hills.
ꝑide ȝeſnæȝe.	May heaven's guardian,
hunȝoꝛ ofeꝛ hꝛuꝼan.	the glory of angels,
ꝑ eft heoꝛona	avert these ills,
peaꝛd ȝebette.	and give us bliss again;
bꝛeȝo enȝla.	that bliss to all
ȝeaſ eft bliſſe ȝehpæm	abundance yields
eȝ-buendꝛa	from earth's choice fruits,
þuꝛh eoꝛðan pæſtm:	throughout this happy isle.

[a] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] From *Cant. C.T.* B i.

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[a]An. DCCCCLXXVI. Þeſ [b]on þýſ ȝeſe' pæſ ſe micla hunȝoſ on Anȝelcynne":·

A.D. 976. This year was the great famine in England.

[a]An. DCCCCLXXVII. Þeſ pæſ ſ micclę ȝemot æt Kýnţlinȝtune[c]. oſeſ · Eaſţnan. ⁊ þæſ ſoſ̃ðſeſde Sideman biſceop on hnæblican deaðe. on II. kal. Maíí. ſe pæſ Deſna-ſcire biſceop. ⁊ he pilnode ſ. hiſ lic-pæſte ſceolde beon æt Cnidan-tune. æt hiſ biſceop-ſtole. · þa het Eadpeaſd cinȝ ⁊ Dunſtan aſcebiſceop ſ hine man ſeſede tó ſc̃a Maſian mýnſtſe ſ iſ[d] æt Abbandune. ⁊ man eac ſſa dýde. ⁊ he iſ[d] eac aſpýſðlice bebýſiȝed on þa noſð healfe on ſc̃ſ · Paulus poſtice[e]":·

A.D. 977. This year was that great council at Kirtlington[1], after Easter; and there died bishop Sideman a sudden death, on the eleventh day before the calends of May. He was bishop of Devonshire; and he wished that his resting-place should be at Crediton, his episcopal residence; but king Edward and archbishop Dunstan ordered men to carry him to St. Mary's minster that is at Abingdon. And they did so; and he is moreover honourably buried on the north side in St. Paul's porch.

An. DCCCCLXXVIII. [f]Deſ [g]on þiſſum ȝeaſe' ealle þa ýldeſtan Anȝel-cýnneſ ſtaſ ȝeſeollon æt Calne oſ anſe up-ſloſan. butan ſe halȝa[h] Dunſtan aſcebiſcop ana æt-ſtod uppon anum beame. ⁊ [i]ſume þæſ' ſſiðe ȝebſocode pæſon. ⁊ ſume hit [k]ne ȝedýȝdan mid þam liſe":· [l]Deſ peaſð[m] Eadpeaſd cýninȝ oſſlezen[n]. [o]on æſen-tide æt Coſſeſ-ȝeate[p]. on[s] xv. kl. Apſ. ⁊ hine man þa bebýſiȝde[q] [r]æt Þæſham' buton [s]ælcum cýnelicum' puſðſcipe. Ne peaſð Anȝel-cýnne nan [t]þæſſa dæð' ȝedon ſonne ſeoſ pæſ. ſýððon hi æſeſt · Men murthered him—but God has mag-

A.D. 978. This year all the oldest counsellors of England fell at Calne from an upper floor; but the holy archbishop Dunstan stood alone upon a beam. Some were dreadfully bruised; and some did not escape with life. This year was king Edward slain, at eventide, at Corfe-gate[2], on the 15th day before the calends of April. And he was buried at Wareham without any royal honour. No worse deed than this was ever done by the English nation since they first sought the land of Britain. Men murthered him—but God has mag-

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[a] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] From *C.T.* B i. abs. *Cant.* Gibs. [c] So *C.T.* B i. Kýnt- Gibs. [d] hiſ, *C.T.* B i. but the aspirate is erased in the second instance. [e] (¶ Here end two MSS. of good authority; *Cant.* and *C.T.* A vi.) [f] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. [g] Abs. *Cot.* [h] So *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. halȝan, Gibs. [i] oſ þam, *Cot.* [k] mid þam liue hit ȝebohtan, *Cot.* nýȝe dýdon — *C.T.* B iv. [l] DCCCCLXXIX. *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. to Cýninȝeſ-tune. [m] pæſ, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. paſ, *Cot.* [n] oſſlæȝen, *C.T.* B iv. ȝemaſtýſad, B i. [o] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. to Men hine &c. [p] Coſſ- *Cot.* [q] býſiȝde, *Cot.* [r] on Þeſhamme, *C.T.* B iv. [s] ælcan cýnelice, *Cot.* [t] þýſſe deað, *Cot.* þýſſe deað, *C.T.* B iv.

[1] Florence of Worcester mentions three synods this year; Kyrtlinege, Calne, and Ambresbyrig.

[2] Cyruesgate, Flor. *Vid.* Brompt. *inter X. Script.* p. 873, &c.

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Bryton-land[a] gerohton". [b]Men hine or-myrðrodon. ac God hine mærrode. Ðe pær on lire eorðlic cing. he ir nu æfter deaðe heofonlic ranct. Ðine noldon hir eorðlican magar precan. ac hine hafað hir heofonlica fæder frioe gerrecen. Ða eorðlican banan poldon hir gemynd on eorðan adilgian". [c]ac re uplica precend[d] hafað hir gemynd on heofenum[e] ȝ on eorðan tobræd. Forðam[f] þa þe noldon æfter to hir libbendum lichaman onbugan[g] þa nu eadmodlice on cneorum abugað to hir dædum[h] banum". [b]Nu pe magon ongytan. ȝ manna wirdom. ȝ heora rmeagunga. ȝ heora dædar. rindon nahtlice ongean Godes gerceaht:· And" [i]on þir ilcan geare". feng Æðelred [f]æþeling hir brodor" to þam rice. [k]ȝ he pær æfter þam. rriðe hnædlice. mid mycclum gefean Angel-cynnes piton. gehalgod to cyninge æt Cyningef-tune":· [l]On þam geare forðferde Alfpold. re pær birceop on Dorrætum. ȝ hir lic lið on þam mynrtre æt Scire-burnan":·

[m]An. DCCCCLXXIX. On þyr geare pær Æþelred to cininge gehalgod. on þone runnan-dæig feopertyne niht ofen Eartron. æt Cingef-tune. ȝ þæn pæron æt hir halgunge tpegen ercebirceopar. ȝ tyn leod-birceopar:· Ðy ilcan geare pær gerepen blodig polcen. on oft-riðar. on fyner gelicnerre. ȝ þ

nified him. He was in life an earthly king—he is now after death a heavenly saint. Him would not his earthly relatives avenge—but his heavenly father has avenged him amply. The earthly homicides would wipe out his memory from the earth—but the avenger above has spread his memory abroad in heaven and in earth. Those, who would not before bow to his living body, now bow on their knees to his dead bones. Now we may conclude, that the wisdom of men, and their meditations, and their counsels, are as nought against the appointment of God. In this same year succeeded Ethelred Ethelring, his brother, to the government; and he was afterwards very readily, and with great joy to the counsellors of England, consecrated king at Kingston. In the same year also died Alfwold, who was bishop of Dorsetshire, and whose body lieth in the minster at Sherborn.

A.D. 979. In this year was Ethelred consecrated king, on the Sunday fortnight after Easter, at Kingston. And there were at his consecration two archbishops, and ten diocesan bishops. This same year was seen a bloody welkin oft-times in the likeness of fire; and that was most apparent at midnight,

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[a] Bryttene, *Cot.* Bruten- *C.T.* B iv. [b] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [c] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. to Nu pe magon &c. [d] bruhten, *Cot.* [e] heofonan, *Cot.* heofonum, *C.T.* B iv. [f] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [g] abugan, *Cot.* [h] deadum, *Cot.* -an, *C.T.* B iv. So before, libbendan. [i] her, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [k] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B iv. ȝ he pær on þam ylcan geare to cininge gehalgod, B iv. [l] From *C.T.* B i. [m] From *C.T.* B i. Briefly thus in *Cot.*: An. DCCCCLXXX. Der rearð Æðelred gehalgod on cinge on Cingef-tune.

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þær ſpýðoſt on mıddе-nıht oþýpeð. ȝ ſpa on mıꝛtlıce beamaꝛ þæꝛ ȝehıpoð. þonne hıt ðaȝıan polde þonne toȝlaðhıt″:·

An. DCCCCLXXX. [a]Ðeꝛ on þýꝛ ȝeaꝛe þæꝛ Æþelȝaꝛ abboð to bıꝛceope ȝehalȝoð. on VI. nonaꝛ Maı. to þam bıꝛceop-ſtole æt Seoleꝛ-ıȝȝe. [b]ȝ on þam ýlcan ȝeaꝛe þæꝛ Suþ-hamtun ꝓoꝛheꝛȝoð ꝼnam ſcıp-heꝛıȝe. ȝ ſeo buꝛh-paꝛu mæꝛt oꝼꝼlezen ȝ ȝehæꝼt. ȝ þý ılcan ȝeaꝛe þæꝛ Tenet-lanð ȝeheꝛȝoð. ȝ þý ılcan ȝeaꝛe þæꝛ Leȝeceaꝛtep-ſcıꝛ ȝeheꝛȝoð ꝼnam noꝛð-ſcıp-heꝛıȝe″. [c]Ðeꝛ on þıꝛꝛum ȝeaꝛe [[d]ꝛ. Dunſtanuꝛ ȝ] Æl ꝼeꝛe ealdoꝛman ȝeꝼette þæꝛ halȝan cýnıȝeꝛ [[d]ꝛ. Eaðpaꝛð] lıchaman æt Pæꝛnham. ȝ ȝeꝼeꝛoðe hıne mıð mýcclum puꝛðꝛcıpe to Scæꝼteꝛ-býꝛıȝ[e]″:·

[a]An. DCCCCLXXXI. Ðeꝛ on þýꝛ ȝeaꝛe þæꝛ ꝛ̄ce Peꝛꝛoceꝛ ſtoꝛ ꝓoꝛheꝛȝoð. ȝ þý ılcan ȝeaꝛe þæꝛ micel heaꝛm ȝeðon ȝehpæꝛ be þam ſæ-ꝛıman. æȝþeꝛ ȝe on Deꝼenum ȝe on Pealum. ȝ on þam ýlcan ȝeaꝛe ꝓoꝛðꝼeꝛðe Æl ꝼꝛtan bıꝛceop on Pıltun-ſcıꝛe. ȝ hıꝛ lıc lıð on þam mýnꝛtꝛe æt Abbanðune. ȝ Pulꝼȝaꝛ ꝛenȝ þa to ðam bıꝛceopðome. ȝ on þam ýlcan ȝeaꝛe ꝓoꝛðꝼeꝛðe Pomæꝛ abboð on Genꝛ″:·

[a]An. DCCCCLXXXII. Ðeꝛ on þýꝛ ȝeaꝛe comon upp on Doꝛꝛætum III. ſcýpu pıcınȝa. ȝ heꝛȝoðon on Poꝛtlanðe. þý ılcan ȝeaꝛe ꝓoꝛbaꝛn Lunðenbýꝛıȝ. ȝ on þam ýlcan ȝeaꝛe ꝓoꝛðꝼeꝛðon tpezen ealdoꝛmenn. Æþelmæꝛ on Hamtun-ſcıꝛe. ȝ Eaðꝛne on Suð-

and so in misty beams was shown; but when it began to dawn, then it glided away.

A.D. 980. In this year was Ethelgar consecrated bishop, on the sixth day before the nones of May, to the bishopric of Selsey; and in the same year was Southampton plundered by a pirate-army, and most of the population slain or imprisoned. And the same year was the isle of Thanet overrun, and the county of Chester was plundered by the pirate-army of the North. In this year alderman Alfere fetched the body of the holy king Edward at Wareham, and carried him with great solemnity to Shaftsbury.

A.D. 981. In this year was St. Petroc's-stow plundered; and in the same year was much harm done every-where by the sea-coast, both upon Devonshire and Wales. And in the same year died Elfstan, bishop of Wiltshire; and his body lieth in the minster at Abingdon; and Wulfgar then succeeded to the bishopric. The same year died Womare, abbot of Ghent.

A.D. 982. In this year came up in Dorsetshire three ships of the pirates, and plundered in Portland. The same year London was burned. In the same year also died two aldermen, Ethelmer in Hampshire, and Edwin in Sussex. Ethelmer's body lieth in Winchester, at

[a] From *C.T.* B i. [b] An. DCCCCLXXXI. Ðeꝛ comon æꝛeꝛt þa VII. ſcıpu. ȝ ȝeheꝛȝoðon Hamtun. *Laud. Petrob.* Joss. *C.T.* B iv. [c] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B iv. [d] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. They are manifestly Norman interpolations. [e] Sceaꝛteꝛ-býꝛı, *Cot.*

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Seaxum. ȝ Æþelmæneȝ hic liȝ on Þintan-ceaſtre. on Niþan-mynſtre. ȝ Eadpineȝ on þam mynſtre æt Abbandune: Ðæȝ ylcan ȝeaneȝ foꝛðfeꝛdon tpa abbodeȝȝan on Doꝛnætum. Þeneluſu on Sceaſteȝ-byꝛig. ȝ Pulfpin on Þeꝛham: And þy ilcan ȝeaꝛe foꝛ Odda. Romana caꝛeꝛe. to Gꝛec-landе. ȝ þa ȝemette he þaꝛa Saꝛcena mycele fyꝛdе. cuman up oſ ſæ. ȝ poldon þa ſaꝛan on heꝛȝoð on þ Cꝛiſtene folc. ȝ þa ȝefeaht ſe caꝛeꝛe pið hi. ȝ þæꝛ pæꝛ micel pæl ȝeſlæȝen on ȝehpæþeꝛe hand. ȝ ſe caꝛeꝛe ahte pæl-ſtope ȝepeald. ȝ hpæþeꝛe he þæꝛ pæꝛ miclum ȝeꝛpenceð. æꝛ he þanon hpuꝛfe. ȝ þa he hampeaꝛð foꝛ þa foꝛðfeꝛde hiꝛ bꝛoðoꝛ ſunu. ſe pæꝛ haten Odda. ȝ he pæꝛ Leodulfeȝ ſunu æþelingeȝ. ȝ ſe Leodulf pæꝛ þæꝛ ealdan Oddan ſunu ȝ Eadpeaꝛdeȝ cininȝeȝ doh-toꝛ ſunu": ·

An. DCCCCLXXXIII. Ðeꝛ foꝛðfeꝛde Ælfheꝛe ealdoꝛman. [a]ȝ fenȝ Ælfꝛic to þam ilcan ealdoꝛdome[b]". [c]ȝ Benedictuȝ papa foꝛðfeꝛde": ·

An. DCCCCLXXXIV. Ðeꝛ foꝛðfeꝛde ſe pell-pillenda biſceop [d]oſ Þinceaſtre" Aðelpold. [e]muneca fæðeꝛ". [f]ȝ ſio halȝunȝ þæꝛ æfteꝛ-fylȝendan biſceopeȝ Ælfheaheȝ. ſe þe oðꝛan naman pæꝛ ȝecigeð Godpine. pæꝛ XIV. kl. Novembꝛiſ. ȝ he ȝeſæt þone biſcopſtol on þaꝛa tpeȝꝛa apoſtola mæſſe-dæȝ. Simoniſ ȝ Iudæ. on Þintan-ceaſtre": ·

New-minster, and Edwin's in the minster at Abingdon. The same year died two abbesses in Dorsetshire; Hereluſa at Shaftsbury, and Wulfwina at Wareham. The same year went Otho, emperor of the Romans, into Greece; and there met he a great army of the Saracens, who came up from the sea, and would have proceeded forthwith to plunder the Christian folk; but the emperor fought with them. And there was much slaughter made on either side, but the emperor gained the field of battle. He was there, however, much harassed, ere he returned thence; and as he went homeward, his brother's son died, who was also called Otho; and he was the son of Leodulf Atheling. This Leodulf was the son of Otho the Elder[1] and of the daughter of king Edward.

A. D. 983. This year died alderman Alfere, and Alfric succeeded to the same eldership; and pope Benedict also died.

A. D. 984. This year died the benevolent bishop of Winchester, Athelwold, father of monks; and the consecration of the following bishop, Elfheah, who by another name was called Godwin, was on the fourteenth day before the calends of November; and he took his seat on the episcopal bench on the mass-day of the two apostles Simon and Jude, at Winchester.

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[a] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] ealdoꝛdomſcipe, *C.T.* B i. ealdoꝛdomſcýpe, B iv. [c] From *C.T.* B i. [d] From *Cot.* [e] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [f] Abs. *Laud C.T.* B iv.

[1] Commonly called Otho the Great. See more in the Appendix.

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An. DCCCCLXXXV. [a]Þeꝛ pæꝛ Ælfꝛic ealdoꝛman ut-adꝛæfed oꝼ eaꝛde". [b]7 on þam ilcan ꝝeaꝛe pæꝛ Eadpine to abbode ꝝehalꝝod to ðam mynꝛtꝛe æt Abbandune".

A.D. 985. This year was alderman Alfric driven out of the land; and in the same year was Edwin consecrated abbot of the minster at Abingdon.

An. DCCCCLXXXVI. [c]Þeꝛ [d]ꝛe cyninꝝ ꝼoꝛ-dyde þæt biꝛcop-ꝛice æt Þnoꝛe-ceaꝛtꝛe". [e]7 heꝛ com æꝛeꝛt ꝛe myccla yꝛꝼ-cpealm on Anꝝel-cyn".

A.D. 986. This year the king invaded the bishopric of Rochester; and this year came first the great murrain of cattle in England.

[f]An. DCCCCLXXXVII. [g]Þeꝛ pæꝝ Pæcedpoꝛt ꝝeheꝛꝝod[h]".

A.D. 987. This year[1] was the port of Watchet plundered.

An. DCCCCLXXXVIII. [i]Þeꝛ pæꝝ Goda ꝛe Deꝛeniꝛca[k] þæꝝn oꝼꝛlæꝝen. 7 myccel pæl mid him. And" [l]heꝛ Dunꝛtan ꝛe halꝝa aꝛceb ꝼoꝛlet þiꝛ liꝼ. 7 ꝝeꝛeꝛde þ heoꝛonhce". 7 Æðelꝝaꝛ [m]biꝛcop" ꝼenꝝ æꝼteꝛ him to aꝛceb-ꝛtol[n]. 7 he litle hꝛile æꝼteꝛ þam lyꝼde. butan an ꝝeaꝛ 7 °þꝛeo" monþaꝛ".

A.D. 988. This year was Goda, the thane of Devonshire, slain; and a great number with him: and Dunstan, the holy archbishop, departed this life, and sought a heavenly one[2]. Bishop Ethelgar succeeded him in the archbishopric; but he lived only a little while after, namely, one year and three months.

An. DCCCCLXXXIX. [p]Þeꝛ Æd-pine abb ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde". [q]7 Pulꝼꝝaꝛ abbot ꝼenꝝ to þam ꝛice". [r]Þeꝛ Siꝝeꝛic pæꝝ ꝝehadod to aꝛceb". [s]7 æꝼteꝛ ꝼeꝛde to Rome æꝼteꝛ hiꝛ pallium".

A.D. 989. This year[3] died abbot Edwin[4], and abbot Wulfgar succeeded to the abbacy. Siric was this year invested archbishop, and went afterwards to Rome after his pall.

DCCCCXC.

An. DCCCCXCI. [t]Þeꝛ pæꝝ Gyꝛeꝛ-ꝛic ꝝeheꝛꝝod". [c]7 [u]æꝼteꝛ þam ꝼꝛyðe þæðe pæꝝ Bꝛihtnoð ealdoꝛman oꝼ-

A.D. 991. This year was Ipswich plundered; and very soon afterwards was alderman Britnoth[5] slain at Mal-

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[a] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] From *C.T.* B i. DCCCCLXXXIV. *Laud. Petrob.* Gibs. [c] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] Æꝝelꝛed cinꝝ, *Cot.* [e] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [f] DCCCCLXXXVIII. *C.T.* B iv. So B i. but with a note of correction. [g] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* Joss. *C.T.* B i. and iv. Þeꝛ Pæceðpoꝛt peꝛ -- Gibs. from *Laud.* [h] ꝝeheꝛeꝝod, *C.T.* B i. ꝼoꝛbæꝛnd, *Cot.* [i] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B iv. [k] So *C.T.* B iv. Dæniꝛca, Gibs. and *Danicus* in his translation. [l] From *Laud. Cot.* Dunꝛtanuꝛ — ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde. 7 ꝝeꝛeꝛde þ heoꝛonhce liꝼ. *Cot.* Briefly thus *C.T.* B iv.: Þeꝛ ꝝeꝛoꝛ Dunꝛtan aꝛceb'. [m] abbod on Niꝛ-myꝛtꝛe, *Cot.* [n] aꝛce-ꝛtole, *Cot. C.T.* B iv. [o] So *C.T.* B iv. VIII. *Cot.* [p] From *Laud.* [q] From *C.T.* B i. [r] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. Siꝛic, Gibs. [s] From *Cot.* [t] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. DCCCCXC. *Petrob.* [u] Þeꝛ, *Cot.*

[1] *An.* 988. Flor.

[2] "14 *kal. Junii.*"—Flor.

[3] *An.* 990. Flor.

[4] "*Eadwinus Abbandunensis abbas.*"—Flor.

[5] *Vid. Hist. Eliens.* ii. 6. He was a great benefactor to the church of Ely.

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ꝼlæʒen æt Mælðune. And on þam [a]ýlcan" ʒeaꝛe man ʒeꝛæðde. þ man ʒealð æꝛeꝛt ʒaꝼol Denιꝼcum mannum. ꝼoꝛ þam [b]mýcclan bꝛoʒan' þe hi poꝛhton be [c]þam' ꝼæ-ꝛιman. þ þæꝛ æꝛeꝛt x. þu-ꝛend punda. þæne ꝛæð ʒeꝛæðde [d]æꝛeꝛt Siʒeꝛιc aꝛcebιꝼceop":

[c]An. DCCCCXCII. Deꝛ Oꝛꝼalð ꝛe eaðiʒa aꝛcebιꝼceop [f]ꝼoꝛlet þιꝼ liꝼ'. ꝛ ʒeꝼeꝛde þ heoꝛonlice. ꝛ Æðelꝛιne ealð-oꝛman ʒeꝼoꝛ on þam ilcan ʒeaꝛe. Ða[g] ʒeꝛæðde ꝛe cýnʒ. ꝛ ealle hιꝛ ꝛιtan. þ man ʒeʒaðeꝛode [c]ealle" þa ꝛcιpu þe ahteꝛ pæꝛon to Lunden-býꝛiʒ. [h]ꝛ ꝛe cýnʒ þa betæhte þa ꝼýꝛde to [i]læðenne' Ealꝼꝛιce ealðoꝛman. ꝛ Ðoꝛode[k] eoꝛl. ꝛ Ælꝼꝛtane biꝛcop. ꝛ Æꝛcpiʒe biꝛcop. ꝛ ꝛceolðon cunnan ʒiꝼ hi meahton þone heꝛe ahpæꝛ utan[l] betꝛæppan. Ða ꝛende ꝛe ealðoꝛman Ælꝼꝛιc. ꝛ het paꝛnιan þone heꝛe. ꝛ þa on þæꝛe nihte. þe hi on þone dæʒ[m] toʒædeꝛe cuman ꝛceolðon. þa ꝛceoc he on niht ꝼꝛam þæꝛe ꝼýꝛde. him ýlꝼum to mýcelum biꝛmoꝛe. ꝛ ꝛe heꝛe þa ætbeꝛꝛt". bu-ton[n] an ꝛcιp þæꝛ man oꝼꝼloh. And þa ʒemætte ꝛe heꝛe þa ꝛcιpu oꝼ Eaꝛt-Enʒlum ꝛ oꝼ Lunðene°. ꝛ hi þæꝛ oꝼꝼloʒon mýcel pæl. ꝛ þ ꝛcιp ʒenamon eall ʒe-

don. In this same year it was resolved that tribute should be given, for the first time, to the Danes[1], for the great terror they occasioned by the sea-coast. That was first 10,000 pounds. The first who advised this measure was archbishop Siric.

A.D. 992. This year the blessed archbishop Oswald departed this life, and sought a heavenly one[2]; and in the same year died alderman Ethelwin. Then the king and all his council resolved, that all the ships that were of any account should be gathered together at London; and the king committed the lead of the land-force to alderman Elf ric, and earl Thorod, and bishop Elfstan, and bishop Escwy; that they should try if they could any where without entrap the enemy. Then sent alderman Elfric, and gave warning to the enemy; and on the night preceding the day of battle he sculked away from the army, to his great disgrace. The enemy then escaped; except the crew of one ship, who were slain on the spot. Then met the enemy the ships from East-Anglia, and from London; and there a great slaughter was made, and they took the

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[a] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] punðpan, *Laud.* [c] Abs. *Laud.* [d] So *C.T.* B iv. [e] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. DCCCCXCI. *Petrob.* Joss. [f] ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde, *Laud.* [g] Deꝛ, *Laud.* [h] to þan þ man ꝛcolde ꝼanðian ʒiꝼ man miʒhte betꝛæppan þane heꝛe aʒhpaꝛ piðutan. Ac Ælꝼꝛιc ealðoꝛman. an oꝼ þam þa ꝛe cýnʒ hæꝼde mæꝛt tꝛupe to. het ʒepaꝛnιan þone heꝛe. ꝛ on þaꝛe nihte þa hi ꝛceolðon an moꝛʒen toʒædeꝛe cuman ꝛe ꝛýlꝼa Ælꝼꝛιc ꝛcoc ꝼꝛam þaꝛe ꝼýꝛde. ꝛ ꝛe heꝛe þa ætbæꝛꝛt. *Cot.* [i] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] Ðoꝛeðe, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [l] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. utene, Gibs. [m] dæiʒ, *C.T.* B i. dæi, Gibs. [n] butan, *C.T.* B i. and iv. The remainder of the year abs. *Cot.* [o] So *C.T.* B i. Lundenne, B iv.

[1] Called *Danegeld* by historians.

[2] "*Secundo kal. Martii—et Wigorniæ in ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ, quam ipse a fundamentis construxerat, requiescit.*"—Flor.

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pæpnoð ȝ ȝepæðoð. þe ꝑe ealdoꝛman on pæꝛ. And þa. æꝛteꝛ Oꝛꝑalðeꝛ aꝛceb ꝑoꝛðꝛiðe. ꝑenȝ Ealdulꝑ abb [a]oꝑ Buꝛch" to Eoꝛeꝛꝛic-ꝑtole ȝ to Ꝩiȝeꝛa ceaꝛtꝛe[b]. ȝ Kenulꝑ[c] to þam abbot-ꝑice æt Buꝛch[d]:·

An. DCCCCXCIII. [e]Deꝛ on þÿꝛꝑum ȝeaꝛe com Unlaꝑ miþ ꝺꝛÿm ȝ hundnizentizon ꝑcipum to Stane. and ꝑoꝛheꝛȝoðon ꝧ on ÿtan. ȝ ꝑoꝛ þa þonan to Sanðpic. ȝ ꝑpa þonan to Gÿpeꝛpic. ȝ þæt eal oꝑeꝛ-eoðe. ȝ ꝑpa to Mældune. ȝ him com þæꝛ toȝeneꝛ Bÿꝛhtnoð ealdoꝛman miþ hiꝛ ꝑÿꝛðe. ȝ him pið ȝeꝛeaht. ȝ hie þone ealdoꝛman þæꝛ oꝛꝛlozon. ȝ pæl-ꝑtope ȝepealð ahton. ȝ him man nam ꝑꝛið pið. ȝ hine nam ꝛe cÿninȝ ꝑÿððan to biꝛcoꝛeꝛ handa. [f]þuꝛh Siꝛiceꝛ laꝛe Cantꝛaꝛe biꝛcoꝛeꝛ. ȝ Ælꝑeaȝeꝛ Ꝩincæꝛtꝛe". [g]Deꝛ. [h]on þiꝛꝛum ȝeaꝛe'. pæꝛ Bebban-buꝛh toboꝛocen. ȝ mÿcel heꝛe-huðe þæꝛ ȝenumen pæꝛ. And æꝛteꝛ þam com toDunbꝛanmuðan ꝛe heꝛe. ȝ þæꝛ mÿcel ÿꝛel ȝeꝛoꝛhte [h]æȝðeꝛ ȝe on Linðeꝛ-iȝe ȝe on Noꝛð-hÿmbꝛan'. Ða ȝeȝaðeꝛoðe man [h]ꝛꝛiðe' mÿcele ꝑÿꝛðe. ȝ þa hi toȝæðeꝛe ȝan ꝛceoldon. þa onꝛtealdon þa heꝛetoȝan æꝛeꝛt þone ꝑleam. ꝧ pæꝛ Fꝛæna. ȝ Godꝛine. ȝ Fꝛiðeȝÿꝛt". [i]On þÿꝛum ÿlcan ȝeaꝛe het ꝛe cÿnȝ ablenðan Ælꝑȝaꝛ Ælꝑꝛiceꝛ ꝛunu ealdoꝛmanneꝛ":·

An. DCCCCXCIV. [k]Deꝛ ꝑoꝛðꝑeꝛðe

ship in which was the alderman, all armed and rigged. Then, after the death of archbishop Oswald, succeeded Aldulf, abbot of Peterborough, to the sees of York and of Worcester; and Kenulf to the abbacy of Peterborough.

A. D. 993. This year came Anlaf with three and ninety ships to Staines, which he plundered without, and went thence to Sandwich. Thence to Ipswich, which he laid waste; and so to Maldon, where alderman Britnoth came against him with his force, and fought with him; and there they slew the alderman, and gained the field of battle; whereupon peace was made with him, and the king received him afterwards at episcopal hands[1] by the advice of Siric, bishop of Canterbury, and Elfeah of Winchester. This year was Bamborough destroyed, and much spoil was there taken. Afterwards came the army to the mouth of the Humber; and there did much evil both in Lindsey and in Northumbria. Then was collected a great force; but when the armies were to engage, then the generals first commenced a flight; namely, Frene and Godwin and Frithgist. In this same year the king ordered Elfgar, son of alderman Elfric, to be punished with blindness.

A. D. 994. This year died archbi-

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[a] From *Laud.* abs. *C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] Ꝩiȝeꝛna- *C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] Kænulꝑ, *C.T.* B iv. [d] Buꝛh, *C.T.* B iv. Buꝛuh, B i. [e] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [f] Whel. from *Petrob.* [g] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [h] Abs. *Cot.* [i] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] An. DCCCCXCV. *Laud. Petrob. Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv.

[1] See the following year, *an.* 994.

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Sigeric[a] arcebiscop". [b]7 Ælfric. Wiltun-scire biscop. pearð gecoren on Eastep-dæg. on Ambresbyri. fram Æthelrede cinge 7 fram eallan hir witan". [c]Der [d]on þirum geare' com Anlaf 7 Sweyen [e]to Lunden-bỳrig'. on Natiuitas sce Marie. mid [d]feopep 7' hund [f]nigontigum scipum'. [g]7 hi þa on þa burh fæstlice feohtende pæron'. 7 eac hi mid fỳre ontendan[h] poldon. Ac hi [i]þæs gefefdon maran heapm 7 ỳfel' [d]þonne hi æfre pendon þ heom ænig burhparu gedon sceolde. Ac seo halige Godes modor on þam dæge. hire mildheortnisse. þære burhpare gecỳðde. 7 hi ahredde wið heora feondum'. And [k]þa' [d]hi' þanon fepdon. 7 þohton þ mæste ỳfel þe æfre ænig here [d]don' mihte [l]on bærnette. 7 hergunge. 7 on man-slihtum. ægðer be þam sæ-liman on East-Seaxum. 7 on Cent-lande. 7 on Suð-Seaxum. 7 on Hamtun-scire. And æt nỳxtan namon heom hors. 7 ridon swa wide swa hi woldon. 7 unaredendlice ỳfel gỳrcende pæron'. Da gesæmde se cỳng. 7 his witan. [m]þ him man to sende. 7 him gafol behete'. [d]7 metsunge. wið þon þe hi þære hergunge geswicon'. And hi þa þæt undertigdon. [d]7 com þa eall se here to Hamtune[n]. 7 þær sinteð-setle namon'.

shop Sirie; and Elfric bishop of Wiltshire was chosen on Easter-day, at Amesbury, by king Ethelred and all his council. This year came Anlaf and Sweyne to London, on the Nativity of St. Mary, with four and ninety ships. And they closely besieged the city, and would fain have set it on fire; but they sustained more harm and evil than they ever supposed that any citizens could inflict on them. The holy mother of God on that day in her mercy considered the citizens, and ridded them of their enemies. Thence they advanced, and wrought the greatest evil that ever any army could do, in burning and plundering and manslaughter, not only on the sea-coast in Essex, but in Kent and in Sussex and in Hampshire. Next they took horse, and rode as wide as they would, and committed unspeakable evil. Then resolved the king and his council to send to them, and offer them tribute and provision, on condition that they desisted from plunder. The terms they accepted; and the whole army came to Southampton, and there fixed their winter-quarters; where they were fed by all the subjects of the West-Saxon kingdom. And they gave them

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[a] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. Sirie, *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* Joss. [b] So *Cot.* An. dcccxcvi. Her on þissum geare wæs Ælfric gehalgode to arceb' to Cristes cirican, *C.T.* B iv. *Petrob.* Joss. — gehalgod — cirecean, *Laud.* 7 feng Ælfric Wiltun-scire biscop to þam arcebiscepdome, Whel. an. dcccxcvi. [c] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. to the end of the year. [d] Abs. *Cot.* [e] into, *C.T.* B iv. but it does not appear from the sequel that they came *into* the city. Lundene, *Cot.* for Lunden-bỳrig. [f] nigantỳgon scipan, *Cot.* [g] fæstlice on þa burh suhton, *Cot.* [h] atendan, *Cot.* [i] þæs Gode þanc ỳfel geferdan, *Cot.* [k] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [l] Briefly thus in *Cot.*: on eallon þingon swa hwer swa hi ferdon. [m] þ heom man scolde gafol behatan, *Cot.* [n] Hamtun-scire, *C.T.* B i.

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[a]ȝ hi man þæȝ ȝeþþe ȝeond eall Weſt-Seaxna ȝice'. ȝ him man ȝealð ȝeoȝ xvi. þuſend punda. Ða ſende ſe cyng æfter Anlaf cyninge Ælfeah biſcop ȝ Æþelweard ealdorman. ȝ man ȝiſlade þa hſile into þam ſciþum[b]. ȝ [c]hi þa læddon' Anlaf mid myccelum puldȝſcipe to þam cynge to Andeferan[d]. ȝ ſe cyng Æðelred hiſ onfeng[e] æt biſcopeſ handa. ȝ him cynelice ȝifode. And him þa Anlaf behet. [f]ſþa he hit eac' ȝelæſte. ꝑ he næfre eft to Angel-cynne mid unfriðe cuman nolde[g]".

[h]An. DCCCCXCV. Þeſ [i]on þiſſum ȝeare' æteopde[k] cometa ſe ſteorra".

[l]An. DCCCCXCVI. Þeſ on þiſſum ȝeare þæſ Ælfric ȝehalgode to arceb to Cniſteſ cyrican".

[m]An. DCCCCXCVII. Þeſ on þiſſum ȝeare feþde ſe here abutan Deſenanſcyre into Sæfern-muðan. ȝ þæn ȝehergodon. æȝðer ȝe on Corn-wealum ȝe on Norð-walum ȝ on Deſenum. ȝ eodon him þa up æt Weced-poſt. ȝ þæn myceł yfel ſorhton on bærnette ȝ on man-ſlihtum. And æfter þam pendon eft abutan Penriht-ſteort on þa ſuð-healfe. ȝ pendon þa into Tameſ-muðan[n].

sixteen thousand pounds in money. Then sent the king after king Anlaf bishop Elfeah and alderman Ethelwerd[1]; and, hostages being left with the ships, they led Anlaf with great pomp to the king at Andover. And king Ethelred received him at episcopal hands, and honoured him with royal presents. In return Anlaf promised, as he also performed, that he never again would come in a hostile manner to England.

A.D. 995. This year appeared the comet-star.

A.D. 996. This year was Elfric consecrated archbishop at Christ church[2].

A.D. 997. This year went the army about Devonshire into Severn-mouth, and equally plundered the people of Cornwall, North-Wales[3], and Devon. Then went they up at Watchet, and there much evil wrought in burning and man-slaughter. Afterwards they coasted back about Penwithstert on the south side, and, turning into the mouth of the Tamer, went up till they came

[a] ȝ ec heom ſoþan ȝeaſ of ealłan Weſt-Seaxna ȝice, *Cot.* [b] ſciſan, *Cot.* into ſciſum, *C.T.* B iv. [c] man læddе, *Cot.* [d] So *C.T.* B i. Andeſſon, B iv. [e] aſenȝ, *Cot.* anſenȝ, Gibs. [f] ȝ eac, *Cot.* [g] Gibson inserts here from *Laud.*—*Hic Ricardus Vetus obiit, et Ricardus filius ejus suscepit regnum, et regnavit* xxxi. *annis.* [h] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [i] Abs. *Cot.* [k] ꝑaſ ateopoð, *Cot.* [l] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B iv. [m] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [n] Camel-muðan, *C.T.* B iv.

[1] This was probably the veteran historian of that name, who was killed in the severe encounter with the Danes at Alton (Æthelingadene) in the year 1001.

[2] *i.e.* at Canterbury. He was chosen or nominated before, by king Ethelred and his council, at Amesbury: *vid. an.* 994. This notice of his consecration, which is confirmed by Florence of Worcester, is now first admitted into the text on the authority of three MSS.

[3] This is opposed to *West*-Wales, another name for Cornwall.

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ȝ eodon þa up oð þ hi comon to Hlida-
forda[a]. ȝ ælc þing bærndon ȝ flogon þ
hi gemetton. ȝ Ordulfes mynstes æt
Tæfing-stoc[b] forbærndon. ȝ unarec-
endlice hefe-huðe mid him to scipon
bohton″:· [c]Hes Ælfric arceb̄ fefde
to Rome æftes hir arde″:·

[d]An. DCCCCXCVIII. Hes gefende
se hefe eft eastpeard into Fromm-
uðan. ȝ þær æghpær up eodon. spa
wide spa hi woldon. into Dorsæton.
And man oft fylde ongean hi gegad-
erode. ac sona spa hi togædere gan
sceoldan þonne pearð þær æfre þurh
sumbing fleam-artiht. ȝ æfre hi æt
ende fige ahton[e]. And þonne oðre
hwile lagon heom on Wiht-lande. ȝ eoton
heom þa hwile of Hamtun-scire ȝ of
Suð-Seaxum″:·

[f]An. DCCCCXCIX. Hes com se
here eft abuton[g] into Temese. ȝ
pendon þa up andlang Medepægan to
Hrofe-ceastre. ȝ [h]com þa seo Centisce
fylde þær ongean'. ȝ hi þa þær fæste
togædere fengon. [i]Ac pa-la-pa þ hi
tohraðe bugon ȝ flugon. forðam þe hi
næfdon fultum þe hi habban sceoldon'.
Ða ahton þa Denisean pæl-stowe ge-
pealdˊ. ȝ namon þa horse. ȝ ridon spa
wide spa hi woldon [k]sylfe'. [l]ȝ forneah
ealle West-Centingas forðýdon' [k]ȝ
forhefgodon'. Ða hæfde se cing mid

to Liddyford, burning and slaying every thing that they met. Moreover, Ordulf's minster at Tavistock they burned to the ground, and brought to their ships incalculable plunder. This year archbishop Elfric went to Rome after his staff.

A.D. 998. This year coasted the army back eastward into the mouth of the Frome, and went up everywhere, as widely as they would, into Dorsetshire. Often was an army collected against them; but, as soon as they were about to come together, then were they ever through something or other put to flight, and their enemies always in the end had the victory. Another time they lay in the isle of Wight, and fed themselves meanwhile from Hampshire and Sussex.

A.D. 999. This year came the army about again into the Thames, and went up thence along the Medway to Rochester; where the Kentish army came against them, and encountered them in a close engagement; but, alas! they too soon yielded and fled; because they had not the aid that they should have had. The Danes therefore occupied the field of battle, and, taking horse, they rode as wide as they would, spoiling and overrunning nearly all West-Kent. Then the king with his council deter-

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[a] Hlidan-forda, *C.T.* B iv. [b] So *Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. Æteftinz- Gibs. [c] From *Cot.* [d] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [e] æhton, *C.T.* B iv. [f] From *Laud. Cot.* corrected and enlarged from *Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] Abs. *Cot.* abutan, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [h] þan com seo Centisce fylde þær ongean hi, *Cot.* [i] So *C.T.* B iv. abs. *Cot.* pala, Gibs. *C.T.* B i. Hence the vulgar corruption, "Well-a-way!" and still worse, "Well-a-day!" [k] Abs. *Cot.* [l] ȝ forðýdon pol-neah eall West-Cent, *Cot,*

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hiſ piran. ꝥ man ſceolde mid ſcip-ſýnde ⁊ eac mid land-ſýnde him on-gean ſaſan. [a]Ac þa þa ſcipu geaſne pæſon. þa [b]elkede þa man' ſnam dæge to dæge. ⁊ ſpencte ꝥ eaſme ſolc þe on þam ſcipon lagon. ⁊ á ſpa hit ſoꝛð-pæſneſe[c] beon ſcolde ſpa hit lætſe pæſ. ſnam anſe týde to oðſe. ⁊ á hi læton heoſa ſeonda peſod pexan. ⁊ á man ſýmde ſnam þæſe ſæ. ⁊ hi ſeſdon æſſe ſoꝛð æſteſ". [d]And þonne æt þam ende ne beheold hit nan þing. ſeo ſcýp-ſýnding [e]ne ſeo land-ſýnding'. buton ſolceſ geſſinc. ⁊ ſeoſ ſpillinz. ⁊ heoſa ſeonda ſoꝛðbýlding":

[f]An. M. Dеſ [g]on þiſſum geaſne' ſe cýng ſeſde into Cumbeſ-landе[h]. ⁊ hit [g]ſpiðe neah' eall ſoſheſgode[i]. [g]And hiſ ſcipu pendon ut abutan Leg-ceaſ-tſe. ⁊ ſceoldon cuman ongean hine. ac hi ne mihton. þa geheſgodon hi Mænige'. ⁊ [k]ſe' unſnið-ſlota pæſ þæſ ſumeſeſ gepend to Ricaſdeſ[l] nice":

An. MI. [m]Dеſ on þiſſum geaſne pæſ micel unſnið on Angel-cýnneſ londe þuſh ſcip-heſe. ⁊ pel-gehpæſ heſgedon ⁊ bæſndon. ſpa ꝥ hie up aſetton on ænne ſið ꝥ hie comon to Æðelinga-dene. ⁊ þa com þæſ to-

mined to proceed against them with sea and land forces; but as soon as the ships were ready, then arose delay from day to day, which harassed the miserable crew that lay on board; so that, always, the forwarder it should have been, the later it was, from one time to another;—they still suffered the army of their enemies to increase;—the Danes continually retreated from the sea-coast;—and they continually pursued them in vain. Thus in the end these expeditions both by sea and land served no other purpose but to vex the people, to waste their treasure, and to strengthen their enemies.

A.D. 1000. This year the king went into Cumberland, and nearly laid waste the whole of it with his army, whilst his navy sailed about Chester with the design of cooperating with his land-forces; but, finding it impracticable, they ravaged Anglesey. The hostile fleet was this summer turned towards the kingdom of Richard.

A.D. 1001. This year there was great commotion in England in consequence of an invasion by the Danes, who spread terror and devastation wheresoever they went, plundering and burning and desolating the country with such rapidity,

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[a] Abs. *Cot.* to And þonne, *&c.* [b] il ke deman, *C.T.* B iv. for ilkede man. ylcodan þa deman (the counsellors or judges delayed, *&c.*), B i. [c] Corrected from *Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. The comparative degree here seems necessary to the sense, as opposed to lætſe. ſoꝛðſeaſde, Gibs. Accordingly he translates—*si quando autem egressura erat classis, impedita fuit de uno in aliud tempus, &c.* [d] Ac hæt naht na beheold, *Cot.* [e] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. *Laud.* and Gibs. probably from the repetition of ſýnding; but B iv. reads nan þing butan, *&c.* [f] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] Abs. *Cot.* [h] So *C.T.* B iv. Cumeſ-lande, *C.T.* B i. and Gibs. from *Laud.* [i] ſoꝛðýde, *Cot.* ſoſheſegode, *C.T.* B i. [k] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. abs. *Cot.* ſeo, Gibs. [l] Rikeſdeſ, *C.T.* B iv. [m] Abs. *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. to ſnið nam. The remainder of the year thus: Dеſ.

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geanes Hamtun-scyr. ⁊ him wið ge-fuhton. ⁊ þær wearð Æðelweard cyninges heah-gerefa ofslegen. and Leofric æt Hwit-circan. ⁊ Leofwine cyninges heah-gerefa. and Wulfhere biscopes þegn. and Godwine æt Weorðige. Ælfsiges biscopes sunu. ⁊ ealra manna an and hund-eahtatig. And þær wearð þara Deniscra micele ma ofslegenra. þeah þe hie wæl-stowe geweald ahton. And foran þa þanon west oð ꝥ hie comon to Defenan. ⁊ him þær togeanes com Pallig mid þam scipan þe he gegadrian mihte. forðam ðe he asceacen wæs fram Æðelrede cyninge. ofer ealle ða ge-trywða þe he him geseald hæfde. ⁊ eac se cyning him wel gyfod hæfde on hamon ⁊ on golde and seolfre. And forbærndon Teigntun. ⁊ eac feala oðra godra hama þe we genemnan ne cunnon. ⁊ heom man syððan þær frið wið nam". And hie foran þa þanon to Exan-muðan. swa ꝥ hie asetton him up on ænne sið oð hie comon to Peonn-hó. ⁊ þær wæs Cola þæs cyninges heah-gerefa ⁊ Eadsige þæs

that they advanced in one march as far as the town of Alton; where the people of Hampshire came against them, and fought with them. There was slain Ethelwerd, high-steward of the king, and Leofric of Whitchurch, and Leofwin, high-steward of the king, and Wulfhere, a bishop's thane, and Godwin of Worthy, son of bishop Elfsy; and of all the men who were engaged with them eighty-one. Of the Danes there was slain a much greater number, though they remained in possession of the field of battle. Thence they proceeded westward, until they came into Devonshire; where Paley came to meet them with the ships which he was able to collect; for he had shaken off his allegiance to king Ethelred, against all the vows of truth and fidelity which he had given him, as well as the presents which the king had bestowed on him in houses and gold and silver. And they burned Teignton, and also many other goodly towns that we cannot name; and then peace was there concluded with them. And they proceeded thence towards Exmouth, so

com se here to Exan-muðan[a]. ⁊ up þa eodon to þære byrig. ⁊ þær [b]fæstlice" feohtende wæron. [c]ac him man swyðe fæstlice wiðstod. ⁊ heardlice". Ða gewendon hi geond[d] [e]ealle" ꝥ land. ⁊ dydon eall swa hi bewuna wæron. slogon ⁊ beorndon [e]eal ꝥ hi to comon". [b]Ða" gesomnode man þære ormæte [e]fyrde" of Defenisces folces. ⁊ Sumor-sætisces [f]folces". ⁊ hi þa to somne comon æt Peonn-hó. And sona swa hie togædere fengon þa beah [g]seo Ænglisce fyrd". ⁊ hi þær mycel wæl ofslogon. ⁊ ridon þa ofer ꝥ land. ⁊ wæs æfre heora æftra syð wyrse þonne se ærra. ⁊ mid him þa micele here-huðe to scipon brohton. And þanon wendon into Wiht-land. ⁊ þær him wendon embutan. swa swa hi sylf woldon. ⁊ him nan þing ne wiðstod. ne him to ne dorste scip-here on sæ [e]to genealæcan" ne land-fyrd. [h]ne eodon hi swa feor up". Wæs hit þa on ælce wisan hefige tíme. forðam [h]þe" hi næfre heora yfeles [h]ne" geswicon :. The principal variations in these MSS. are thus noticed:

[a] -muðe, *Cot.* Eaxan-muþan, *C.T.* B iv. [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] ⁊, *Cot.* ac him mon swyþe heardlice wiðstod, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] ofer, *Cot.* [e] From *Cot.* abs. *C.T.* B i. and iv. [f] From *C.T.* B i. [g] So *C.T.* B iv. Englisce — Gibs. ⁊ folc, *C.T.* B i. [h] From *Cot.* *C.T.* B i. and iv. abs. *Laud.*

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cyninger gepefa togeaner him mid þæne fyrde þe hie gegaderian mihtan. ⁊ hie þær afylmede purdon. ⁊ þær peard feala offlegenra. ⁊ þa Denircan ahton pæl-ftope gepealdˑ And þær on merigen forbærndon þone ham æt Peonn-hó. ⁊ æt Clyftune. ⁊ eac feala godra hama þe pe genemnan na cunnan. And foran þa eft eaft ongean oð hie comon to Pihtˑ ⁊ þær on merigen forbærndon þone ham æt Pealt-ham. ⁊ oðra cotlifa feala. ⁊ him mon naðe þær pið þingode. ⁊ hie namon frið[a].

that they marched at once till they came to Pin-hoo; where Cole, high-steward of the king, and Edsy, reve of the king, came against them with the army that they could collect. But they were there put to flight, and there were many slain, and the Danes had possession of the field of battle. And the next morning they burned the village of Pin-hoo, and of Clist, and also many goodly towns that we cannot name. Then they returned eastward again, till they came to the isle of Wight. The next morning they burned the town of Waltham, and many other small towns; soon after which the people treated with them, and they made peace.

[b]An. MII. Der [c]on byrrum gear' fe cyng gefædde [d]eft' [c]⁊ his ritan'. ⁊ man fceolde gafol-gyldan þam flotan. [c]⁊ frið pið hi geniman'. pið þon þe hi heora yfeles gerfican fceoldon. [c]Ða fende fe cyng to þam flotan Leofrige ealdorman. ⁊ he þa þær cyninger porde ⁊ his. pitena griðˑ pið hi gefættˑ. ⁊ þæt hi to metrunge fengon ⁊ to gafle. ⁊ hi þa ⁊ underfengon'. ⁊ him[e] man þa gegeald xxiv. þufend punda. [c]Ða on gemang þyrum offloh Leofrige ealdorman Æfric þær cyninger heah-gefefan. ⁊ fe cyng hine þa geutode of eardeˑ And þa. on þam ilcan lengtene. com feo hlæfdige. Ricarder dohtor. [f]Ælfgifa

A.D. 1002. This year the king and his council agreed that tribute should be given to the fleet, and peace made with them, with the provision that they should desist from their mischief. Then sent the king to the fleet alderman Leofsy[1], who at the king's word and his council made peace with them, on condition that they received food and tribute; which they accepted, and a tribute was paid of 24,000 pounds. In the mean time alderman Leofsy[1] slew Eafy, high-steward of the king; and the king banished him from the land. Then, in the same Lent, came the lady Elfgive Emma[2], Richard's daughter, to this land.

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[a] Here ends the Cotton MS. of Wheloc. So also *Otho* B xi. and the Dublin transcript. [b] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [e] heom, *Cot.* [f] From *Cot.* The whole period runs thus: And on þyran ylcan gear. on lencten. com Ricarder dohter. Ælfgifa Emma. hider to lande. And on þir ylcan gear pearð Eadulf arcebiscop of his line.

[1] Leofsinus, Flor.

[2] "*Emmam, Saxonice Alfgivam vocatam, ducis Normannorum primi Ricardi filiam, rex Ætheredus duxit uxorem.*"—Flor.

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Ymma'. hiðep to lande. ⁊ on þam ilcan ſumeþa Eadulf aſceb ſoþðfeſte. ⁊ [a]eac' [b]on þam' geaſe ſe cyng het oſſlean ealle þa Deniſcan[c] men þe on Angel-cynne pæſon. [d]ðiſ pæſ gedon' on Bniciuſ[e] mæſſe-dæg. ſoþðon þam cynge pæſ gecyð þ hi poldon hine beſyſepian[f] æt hiſ liſe. ⁊ [g]ſyððan' ealle hiſ piran. ⁊ habban ſyððan hiſ ſice[h] [a]butan ælcne pið-cpeþeneſſe'':

[i]An. MIII. Dep pæſ Eaxan-ceaſtep[k] abnocen [l]þuph þone Fnenciſcan ceopl Duzon'. þe[m] ſeo hlæfdize heafde [n]hiſe'' zefett to zefeſan. ⁊ ſe hefe þa þa buph mid ealle ſoſðyde. [o]⁊ mycle hefe-huðe þæp zenamon[p]'. [q]⁊ on þam ilcan zeaſe eode ſe hefe up into Pilt-tun-ſcire'. Ða zezaðefode man ſpiþe mycele fyſde [r]oſ Pilt-un-ſcire and oſ Hamtun-ſcire. ⁊ ſpiðe anſædlice pið þæſ hefeſ peaſð pæſon'. [s]⁊' þa ſceolde [t]ſe' ealdoſman Ælfſic lædan þa fyſde. ac he teah ſoſð [u]þa' hiſ ealdan ſpenceaſ[q]. ſona ſpa hi pæſon ſpa zehende. þæt æzðeſ hefe[r] on oðefne[s] hapede. þa zebnæde he hine ſeocne[t]. ⁊ onzan he hine bnecan to ſpipenne. ⁊ cpæð þæt

And in the same summer died archbishop Eadulf[1]; and also, in the same year the king gave an order to slay all the Danes that were in England. This was accordingly done on the mass-day of St. Brice; because it was told the king, that they would beshrew him of his life, and afterwards all his council, and then have his kingdom without any resistance.

A.D. 1003. This year was Exeter demolished, through the French churl[2] Hugh, whom the lady[3] had appointed her steward there. And the army destroyed the town withal, and took there much spoil. In the same year came the army up into Wiltshire. Then was collected a very great force, from Wiltshire and from Hampshire; which was soon ready on their march against the enemy: and alderman Elfric should have led them on; but he brought forth his old tricks, and as soon as they were so near, that either army looked on the other, then he pretended sickness, and began to reach, saying he was sick; and so betrayed the people that he should

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[a] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] on þý ylcan, *Cot.* [c] Denisce, *Cot.* [d] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. [e] Bnicius, *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. [f] -ſyſpian, *Cot.* -ſyſpan, *C.T.* B i. -ſyſepan, B iv. [g] Abs. *Cot.* [h] þiſ nice, *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [i] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] So *C.T.* B iv. Execæſtep, *Cot.* Eaxa-ceſtep, *C.T.* B i. Eaxe-ceaſtep, Gibs. [l] ſon anef Fnencifcef ceopleſ þingan. Duzo hatte, *Cot.* [m] þone, *Cot.* [n] zenamen, Gibs. zenam, *C.T.* B iv.; but a change from the singular number to the plural, after nouns of multitude, is common. [o] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. [p] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [q] ſpencaſ, *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. [r] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. heoſa, Gibs. *i. e.* of them; unless it be intended for hefa, genitive plural of hefe, *i. e.* either of the armies. [s] So *C.T.* B i. oðeſ, B iv. *Laud.* Gibs. oðſe, *Cot.* [t] ſeoc, *Cot.*

[1] "*Aldulfus, archipræsul Eboracensis.*"—Flor. "*In ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ Wigorniæ est sepultus.*"—Ibid.

[2] Florence of Worcester makes him an *earl*, instead of a *churl*;—"*Normannici comitis*," &c.

[3] "*Emma, Saxonice Alfgiva vocata.*"—Flor. See p. 175.

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he ȝeȝiclod pæȝe. ȝ ȝpa þ ȝolc beȝȝac[a] [b]þ he læban ȝceolde. ȝpa hit ȝecpeden iȝ'. þonne ȝe heȝetoga pacaþ. þonne biþ eall ȝe heȝe ȝpiþe ȝehýnbȝaþ[c]. Ða Speȝen ȝeȝeah þ hi anȝæbe[d] næȝon. [e]ȝ þ hi ealle tohpunȝon'. þa læbde [b]he' hiȝ heȝe into Þiltune. [f]ȝ hi þa buȝh ȝeheȝȝoþon ȝ ȝoȝbæȝnþon'. ȝ [g]eoþe him' þa to Seaȝbýȝiȝ. ȝ þanon eft to ȝæ [h]ȝeȝde. þæȝ he piȝte hiȝ ýð-henȝeftaȝ".

[i]An. MIV. Þeȝ com Speȝen mid hiȝ ȝlotan to Noȝð-pic. ȝ þa buȝh ealle ȝeheȝȝoþe[k] ȝ ȝoȝbæȝnde. Ða ȝeȝæbde Ulfkýtel piþ þa pitan on Eaft-Enȝlum. [l]þ hit beteȝe pæȝe' [m]þ man piþ þone heȝe ȝniþeȝ ceapoþe'. [n]æȝ hi to-mýcelne heaȝm on þam eaȝde ȝeþýþon'. ȝoȝðam [b]þe' hi unpaȝeȝ comon. [b]ȝ' [o]he' ȝýȝiȝt næfde þ he hiȝ ȝýȝde ȝegaþȝian[p] mihte. Ða[q]. unþeȝ þam ȝniðe [b]þe heom betpeonan beon ȝceolde. þa' beȝteal[r] ȝe heȝe up ȝȝam[s] ȝcipon. ȝ pendon[t] [b]heoȝa ȝoȝe' to Þeoþ-ȝoȝþa[u]. [x]Ða Ulfcýtel þ unþeȝȝeat. þa ȝende he þ man ȝceolde þa ȝcipu to-heapan. ac

have led: as it is said, "When the leader is sick, the whole army is hindered." When Sweyne saw that they were not ready, and that they all retreated, then led he his army into Wilton; and they plundered and burned the town. Then went he to Sarum; and thence back to the sea, where he knew his ships were.

A.D. 1004. This year came Sweyne with his fleet to Norwich, plundering and burning the whole town. Then Ulfkytel agreed with the council in East-Anglia, that it were better to purchase peace with the enemy, ere they did too much harm on the land; for that they had come unawares, and he had not had time to gather his force. Then, under the truce that should have been between them, stole the army up from their ships, and bent their course to Thetford. When Ulfkytel understood that, then sent he an order to hew the ships in pieces; but they frustrated his

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[a] becýȝde, *C.T.* B i. and iv. which makes the antithesis more obvious. [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] So *C.T.* B i. ȝehýnbȝeb, B iv. ȝehinbȝeb, Gibs. The proverb perhaps ran thus:

Þonne ȝe heȝetoga pacaþ.
Þonne biþ eall ȝe heȝe ȝehýnbȝaþ.

[d] So *C.T.* B iv. Gibs. onȝæbe, B i. improperly explained *concordes* in B iv. Joss. interl. *constantes*, Gibs. [e] So *C.T.* B i. except toȝoȝan for tohpunȝon. The whole clause is omitted in *Cot.* ȝ ealle tohpunȝon, Gibs. from *Laud.* ȝ ealle toȝoȝon lædde hiȝ heȝe — B iv. [f] ȝ þone tun ȝoȝbeȝnþan, *Cot.* [g] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. eoþon, Gibs. [h] *Hujusce clausulæ ex Cod.* Laud. *desumptæ quis sit sensus me omnino latet.* Gibs. This clause in *C.T.* B iv. is underlined by Josselin. It only required a different punctuation to render it intelligible. [i] From *Laud. Cot.* but corrected and enlarged from *Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] So *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. -bæȝnþon, Gibs. [l] Abs. *Cot.* þ him bæteȝe pæȝon, Gibs. incorrectly from *Laud.* [m] þ man ȝcolde ȝniþian piþ þone heȝe, *Cot.* [n] Abs. *Cot.* lande for eaȝde, *C.T.* B iv. [o] So *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. na he, Gibs. from *Cot.* [p] ȝegaþeȝede, *C.T.* B iv. omitting mihte. So B i. [q] ac, *Cot.* [r] beȝtæl, *Cot. C.T.* B i. beȝtal, B iv. [s] oȝ, *C.T.* B i. [t] ȝoȝan, *Cot.* [u] Þeoȝt-ȝoȝþan, *Cot.* incorrectly. Þeot-ȝoȝþa, *C.T.* B iv. [x] Briefly thus *Cot.*: ȝ Ulfcýtel ȝegaþeȝode hiȝ heȝe. ȝ ȝoȝ æftep.

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hi abꝛuðon þa þe he toþohte. ⁊ he þa
ȝeȝaðeꝛode hiꝛ ꝓýꝛde diȝolice ꝛpa he
ꝛpýðoꝛt mihte. And ꝛe heꝛe com þa to
Ðeod-ꝓoꝛda binnan þꝛým pucan þæꝛ
þe hi æꝛ ȝeheꝛȝodon Noꝛð-pic. ⁊ þæꝛ
binnon ane niht pæꝛon. ⁊ þa buꝛuh
heꝛȝodon ⁊ ꝓoꝛbæꝛndon. Ða on moꝛ-
ȝen. þa hi to ꝛcipon poldon. þa com
Ulꝓcytel mið hiꝛ peꝛode'. [a]cpæð ꝥ hi
ðæꝛ toȝæðeꝛe ꝓon ꝛceoldon'. and hi
þæꝛ toȝæðeꝛe ꝓeaꝛtlice[b] ꝓenȝon. [c]⁊
mycel pæl þæꝛ on æȝðeꝛe hand ȝe-
ꝓeoll'. Ðæꝛ peaꝛð[d] Eaꝛt-Enȝla ꝓolceꝛ
[e]ꝛeo' ylð [f]mycel' opꝛlaȝen. [c]ac ȝiꝓ þæt
ꝓulle mæȝen þæꝛ pæꝛe. ne eodon hi
næꝛꝛe eꝛt to ꝛcipon. Spa hi ꝛylꝓe
ꝛæðon'. [g]ꝥ hi næꝛꝛe pýꝛꝛan hand-
pleȝan on Anȝel-cynne ne ȝemitton
þonne Ulꝓcytel him to bꝛohte".

An. MV. [h]Ðeꝛ Ælꝓꝛicuꝛ aꝛceb-
ꝓoꝛðꝓeꝛde. [i]⁊ Ælꝓeah[k] [c]biꝛcop' ꝓenȝ
[l]æꝓteꝛ him' to [l]þam' æꝛce-ꝛtole[m]".
[n]Ðeꝛ on þýꝛꝛum ȝeaꝛe pæꝛ ꝛe mycla
hunȝoꝛ ȝeond Anȝel-cynn. ꝛpilce nan
man æꝛ ne ȝemunde ꝛpa ȝꝛimme. And
ꝛe ꝓlota þæꝛ ȝeaꝛeꝛ ȝepende oꝓ þiꝛꝛum
eaꝛde to Denemeaꝛce. [o]⁊ litelne ꝓýꝛꝛt
let þæt he eꝛt ne com".

An. MVI. [p]Ðeꝛ man halȝode Ælꝓehȝ
to aꝛcebiꝛcope". [q]⁊ Bꝛihtpold biꝛcop

design. Then he gathered his forces, as secretly as he could. The enemy came to Thetford within three weeks after they had plundered Norwich; and, remaining there one night, they spoiled and burned the town; but, in the morning, as they were proceeding to their ships, came Ulfkytel with his army, and said that they must there come to close quarters. And, accordingly, the two armies met together; and much slaughter was made on both sides. There were many of the veterans of the East-Angles slain; but, if the main army had been there, the enemy had never returned to their ships. As they said themselves, that they never met with worse hand-play in England than Ulfkytel brought them[1].

A.D. 1005. This year[2] died archbishop Elfric; and bishop Elfeah succeeded him in the archbishopric. This year was the great famine in England; so severe that no man ere remembered such. The fleet this year went from this land to Denmark, and took but a short respite, before they came again.

A.D. 1006. This year Elfeah[3] was consecrated[4] archbishop; bishop Brit-

[a] From *C.T.* B i. [b] ꝓæꝛlice, *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] paꝛ, *Cot.* [e] Abs. *Cot.* ꝛeo ylðeꝛta, *C.T.* B iv. [f] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [g] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. abs. Whel. Gibs. [h] An. MVI. *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. Ælꝓꝛic, *ibid.* [i] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. [k] Ælꝓeh, *Cot.* [l] Abs. *Laud.* [m] aꝛcebiꝛcop- *Cot.* [n] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [o] ⁊ ꝛona anȝean cyndе, *Cot.* [p] Abs. *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. [q] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. with some variation.

[1] This speech of the Danes, now first printed, as well as that above of Ulfkytel to his army, is confirmed by the authority of Florence of Worcester, who has literally translated it:—"*Ut enim ipsi testati sunt, durius et asperius bellum in Anglia nunquam experti sunt, quam illis dux Ulfketellus intulerat.*" See also S. Dunelm.

[2] *An.* 1006, Flor. [3] Alfeagus, Flor.

[4] *i.e.* of Canterbury. He was *chosen* the year before. *Vid. an.* 1005.

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ƿeng to þam [a]þice on Ƿiltun-ſcire". [b]And on þam ilcan ȝeare Ƿulfȝeate þæt eall hiſ are oþ-genumen". ⁊ Ƿulfeah and Ufȝeat [c]þæron ablende". [d]⁊ Ælfelm ealdorman pearð oſſlaȝen". ⁊ Kenulf biſcop forðfereþe. [d]And þa. oþer þone miðne ſumor". com þa ſe [e]Deniſca flota" to Sand-wic. ⁊ [d]ðýdon eall ſwa hi ær ȝewuna wæron". heregodon ⁊ bærndon ⁊ ſlogon ſwa ſwa hi ferdon. Ða het ſe cyng abannan ut ealne þeodſcipe[f] of Weſt-Seaxum[g] ⁊ of Mýrcum. ⁊ hi laȝon ute þa ealne þone hærfeſt [d]on fýrdinge ongean þone here". ac hit naht ne beheolð [d]þe ma þe hit oftor ær ðýde. ac for eallum þiſſum ſe here ferde ſwa he ſylf polde. ⁊ seo fýrding ðýde þære land-leode ælcne hearm þ̄ him naðer ne dohte ne innhere ne uthere". Ða hit pinter-læhte þa ferde seo[h] fýrd ham. ⁊ ſe here com[i] [k]þa oþer Martinuſ mæſſan" to hiſ ſnýð-ſtole [l]to Wiht-lande". [d]⁊ tilode him þær æghwær þær þe hi behofdon". And [d]þa" [m]to þam middan pintran" eodon heom[n] to heora ȝarwan[o] ſeorme ut þurh Hamtun-ſcire[p] into Beaſtuc-ſcire to Rædingan. [d]⁊ hi ðýdon heora [q]ealdan' ȝewuna. atendon heora [q]here'-beacna ſwa ſwa hi ferdon. And ferdon" þa[r] to wald succeeded to the see of Wiltshire; Wulfgeat was deprived of all his property[1]; Wulfeah and Ufgeat were deprived of sight[1]; alderman Elfelm was slain[1]; and bishop Kenulf[2] departed this life. Then, over midsummer, came the Danish fleet to Sandwich, and did as they were wont; they harrowed and burned and slew as they went. Then the king ordered out all the population from Wessex and from Mercia; and they lay out all the harvest under arms against the enemy; but it availed nothing more than it had often done before. For all this the enemy went wheresoever they would; and the expedition did the people more harm than either any internal or external force could do. When winter approached, then went the army home; and the enemy retired after Martinmas to their quarters in the isle of Wight, and provided themselves everywhere there with what they wanted. Then, about midwinter, they went to their ready farm, throughout Hampshire into Berkshire, to Reading. And they did according to their custom,—they lighted their camp-beacons as they advanced. Thence they marched to Wallingford, which they entirely de-

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[a] biſcop-ſtole, *Cot.* [b] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. abs. *Cot.* [c] ſuðon — *Cot.* — ablænde, *C.T.* B iv. Afterwards Kænulf, *ibid.* [d] Abs. *Cot.* [e] here, *Cot.* com ſe micla flota, *C.T.* B iv. [f] here, *Cot.* [g] -Sexan, *Cot.* Ƿeſſeaxum, *C.T.* B i. [h] So *Cot. C.T.* B i. ſe, *Laud.* B iv. Gibs. [i] ferde, *Cot.* [k] Abs. *Cot.* þa oþer þa Martinef- *C.T.* B iv. — ſce. Martinef- B i. [l] into Wiht, *Cot.* [m] to þare xp̄es mæſſe, *Cot.* [n] Abs *Cot.* him, *C.T.* B iv. [o] ȝearoſſe, *Cot.* ȝearwan, *C.T.* B iv. [p] Dante- *Cot.* [q] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. abs. Gibs. [r] ſwa, *Cot.*

[1] See a more full and circumstantial account of these events, with some variation of names, in Florence of Worcester.

[2] The successor of Elfeah, or Alphege, in the see of Winchester, on the translation of the latter to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury.

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Pealinga-ford[a]. ⁊ þ eall forþferdon[b]. [c]⁊ þæron him þa ane niht æt Ceoleseye". [d]⁊ þendon him þa andlang Æscesdune [c]to' Cyncelmes-hlæwe. [c]⁊ þæs onbidedon beotena gylpa. forþon oft man cwæð. gif hi Cyncelmes-hlæwe' gesohton. þ hi næfre to fæ gan ne dorfton. þendon him þa oðres wæges hampeadæ". Ða wæs [d]þæs" fyrd gesomnod[e] æt Cynetan. ⁊ hi þæs [d]togædere fengon. ⁊ fona" [f]þ wæron on fleame gebrohton". [g]⁊ fyðdan hyra here-huðe to fæ feredon". Ðæs mihton geseon [h]Pin-ceastes-leodan" manne[i] here ⁊ unearhne. þa[k] hi be hyra gate to fæ eodon. ⁊ mæte ⁊ maðmas ofes L. mila [d]him" fram fæ fetton. [l]Ða wæs se cyng gesend ofes Temese into Scrobbes-byrig-scire. ⁊ nam þæs his feorme in þære midde-wintres tide. Ða wearð hit swa mycel ege fram þam here. þ nane man ne mihte gebencan ne asmægan. hu man of earde hi adrifan[m] dorfton. oððe þirne earð þ hi gehealdan". [n]forðan þe hi hæfdon ælce dæge on West-Seaxum fyðe gemearcod mid byrne ⁊ mid herigunge. Agan se cyng geornne to smeagenne þ his witan. hwæt heom eallum næðlicost duhte. þ man þirum earde gebeorgan mihte. æs he mid ealle forðon dunde. Ða ge-

stroyed, and passed one night at Cholsey. They then turned along Ashdown to Cuckamsley-hill, and there awaited better cheer; for it was often said, that if they sought Cuckamsley, they would never get to the sea. But they went another way homeward. Then was their army collected at Kennet; and they came to battle there, and soon put the English force to flight; and afterwards carried their spoil to the sea. There might the people of Winchester see the rank and iniquitous foe, as they passed by their gates to the sea, fetching their meat and plunder over an extent of fifty miles from sea. Then was the king gone over the Thames into Shropshire; and there he fixed his abode during midwinter. Meanwhile, so great was the fear of the enemy, that no man could think or devise how to drive them from the land, or hold this territory against them; for they had terribly marked each shire in Wessex with fire and devastation. Then[l] the king began to consult seriously with his council, what they all thought most advisable for defending this land, ere it was utterly undone. Then advised the king and his council, for the advantage of all the nation, though they

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[a] Pealing-forda, *Cot.* [b] -berende, *Cot.* [c] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. abs. Gibs. [d] Abs. *Cot.* [e] gesabenod, *Cot.* [f] þ Englisce folc a-fleame brohtan, *Cot.* [g] ⁊ fyðdan swa to fæ foran, *Cot.* [h] -tes leodne, *Cot.* -- leode, *C.T.* B iv. which is probably the true reading. [i] prutne, *Cot.* [k] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. -þ, Gibs. [l] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. Briefly thus *Cot.*: To þare ylcan xper mærran wæs se cyng æt Scroper-burh. ⁊ his witan hwæt heolð. Ða wearð swa mycel ege ofer eal of þam here. swa nan man ne mæg oðran secgan. [m] So *C.T.* B i. gebringan, Gibs. bringan, B iv. [n] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. abs. *Cot.*

[l] *An.* 1007, Flor.

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þæðde ꝑe kýnz ⁊ hiꝛ ꝓitan eallum þeodꝛciꝛe to þeaꝛꝛe. þeah hit him eallum laðꝛ pæꝛe. þ man nýde moꝛte þam heꝛe zaꝛol-zýldan". Ða ꝛende ꝑe kýnz to þam heꝛe: ⁊ [a]him" cýðan het. þ [a]he polde þ heom zꝛiðꝛ betꝛeonan beon ꝛcolde. ⁊" [b]him man zaꝛol-zulð ⁊ metꝛunze ꝛýllan ꝛceolde". ⁊ hi þa [c]ealle" þ unðeꝛꝛenzon. [c]anð him man metꝛoð þa zeonð Anzel-cýn":

[d]An. MVII. Ðeꝛ on þiꝛꝛum zeaꝛe pæꝛ þæt zaꝛol zelæꝛt [e]þam unꝛꝛiðe heꝛe'. þ pæꝛ xxx.[f] þuꝛend punda[g]. [h]Anð' [c]on þiꝛꝛum zeaꝛe eac' pæꝛ Eadꝛic zeꝛett to ealdoꝛman on[i] [k]eall' Mýꝛcena ꝛice". [l]Ðeꝛ ꝓoꝛ Ælꝛeah biꝛceop to Rome æꝛteꝛ pallium":

[d]An. MVIII. [m]Ðeꝛ bebeað ꝑe cýnz þ man ꝛceolde oꝛeꝛ eall Anzel-cýnn ꝛciꝛu ꝓæꝛtlice þýꝛcan'. þ iꝛ. [c]þonne' [n]oꝛ' þꝛým hund [o]hiðum ⁊ oꝛ týnum hýðum ænne ꝛcæzð. ⁊ oꝛ viii. hýðum helm ⁊ býꝛnan":

[p]An. MIX. [q]Ðeꝛ on þiꝛꝛum zeaꝛe zeꝛuꝛðon þa ꝛciꝛu zeaꝛꝛe". [a]þe ꝑe æꝛ ýmbe ꝛꝓꝛæcon". ⁊ heoꝛa pæꝛ[r] ꝛꝓa ꝓeala ꝛꝓa næꝛꝛe æꝛ. [c]þæꝛ þe uꝛ bec ꝛeczað". on Anzel-cýnne ne zeꝛuꝛðon[s] [c]on naneꝛ cýninzeꝛ ðæze". [t]Anð hi man þa ealle

were all loth to do it, that they needs must bribe the enemy with a tribute. The king then sent to the army, and ordered it to be made known to them, that his desire was, that there should be peace between them, and that tribute and provision should be given them. And they accepted the terms; and they were provisioned throughout England.

A.D. 1007. In this year was the tribute paid to the hostile army; that was, thirty[1] thousand pounds. In this year also was Edric appointed alderman over all the kingdom of the Mercians. This year went bishop Elfeah to Rome after his pall.

A.D. 1008. This year bade the king that men should speedily build ships over all England; that is, a man possessed of 310 hides to provide one galley or skiff; and a man possessed of 8 hides only, to find a helmet and breastplate[2].

A.D. 1009. This year were the ships ready, that we before spoke about; and there were so many of them as never were in England before, in any king's days, as books tell us. And they were all transported together to Sand-

[a] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. abs. *Cot.* [b] So *C.T.* B i. man ꝛcolde him zaꝛol zýldan ⁊ metꝛunze, *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [e] Abs. *Cot.* þam heꝛe, *C.T.* B i. þæm unꝛꝛiðe heꝛe, B iv. [f] xxxvi. *C.T.* B iv. [g] pundan, *Cot.* [h] Abs. *C.T.* B iv. [i] ouep, *Cot.* [k] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. zeonð Mýꝛcna — B iv. [l] From *C.T.* B iv. [m] Ðeꝛ ꝑe cýnz het macian ꝛcýꝛa oꝛeꝛ eal Anzel-cýnn, *Cot.* [n] Abs. *Laud.* [o] ꝛciꝛum. ⁊ x. be týnum. anne ꝛcæzð, *C.T.* B iv. [p] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. to the end of the year. [q] Ðeꝛ þa ꝛciꝛa zeaꝛa ꝓuꝛðan, *Cot.* — ꝓuꝛðon þa ꝛciꝛo, *C.T.* B iv. [r] pæꝛan, *Cot.* [s] ꝓuꝛðan, *Cot.* [t] ⁊ hi ꝓuꝛðan þa ealle zeꝛeꝛaðe to Sanð-ꝓic, *Cot.*

[1] "xxxvi."—Flor. S. Dunelm.

[2] This passage, though very important, is rather confused, from the variations in the MSS.; so that it is difficult to ascertain the exact proportion of ships and armour which each person was to furnish. *Vid.* Flor. *an.* 1008.

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tozædene ferode to Sand-pic". ⁊ þær forceoldon[a] [b]hicgan. ⁊" [c]þirne earð" healdan[d] þið ælcne ut-here. [e]Ac we þa gyt næfdon þa gerælða. ne þone purð-force. þ feo forc-fyrd nytt wære þirrum earde. þe ma þe heo oftor ær wær". [b]Ða gewearð hit" on þirrum[f] ilcan time. [b]oððe litle ær. þæt" Brihtric. Eadricer broðor ealdormannes. forþþegde Wulfnoð[g] cild [h]þone Suð-Seaxircan". [i]Godwines fæder eorles". to þam cyninge. ⁊ he þa utgewende. ⁊ [b]him þa to arfeon þæt he" hæfde [i]mid him" xx. forca. [k]⁊ he þa herigode ægþwær be þam fuð niman. ⁊ ælc yfel worhte". [b]Ða cyðde man into þære forc-fyrde. þæt hy mann eaðe befaran mihte. gif man ymbe beon wolde". [l]þa genam se Brihtric him to hund-eahtatig forca. ⁊ þohte þ he him myceles worðes yrcan forceolde. þ he Wulfnoð cuconne oððe deadne begytan forceolde. Ac þa hi þyderweard comon. þa com him forlic wind ongean. forylce nan mann ær ne gemunde. ⁊ þa forcos þa ealle todeot ⁊ toþræc. ⁊ on land wearp". ⁊ com se Wulfnoð [b]frona". ⁊ þa forcos[m] forbærnde. [n]Ða hit cuð wæs to þam oðrum forcum þæt se cyng wære. hu þa oðre geferdon.

wich; that they should lie there, and defend this land against any out-force. But we have not yet had the prosperity and the honour, that the naval armament should be useful to this land, any more than it often before was. It was at this same time, or a little earlier, that Brihtric, brother of alderman Edric, bewrayed Wulnoth, the South-Saxon knight, father of earl Godwin, to the king; and he went into exile, and enticed the navy, till he had with him twenty ships; with which he plundered everywhere by the south coast, and wrought every kind of mischief. When it was told the navy that they might easily seize him, if they would look about them, then took Brihtric with him eighty ships; and thought that he should acquire for himself much reputation, by getting Wulnoth into his hands alive or dead. But, whilst they were proceeding thitherward, there came such a wind against them, as no man remembered before; which beat and tossed the ships, and drove them aground; whereupon Wulnoth soon came, and burned them. When this was known to the remaining ships, where the king was, how the others fared, it was then as if

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[a] So *C.T.* B iv. forcaldon, *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] þir land, *Cot.* [d] pepian, *Cot.* [e] ac hit to nahte gewearð eal wa hit oftor ær gelamp, *Cot.* [f] þirum, Gibs. from *Laud.* þir, *Cot.* N.S. [g] So *C.T.* B i. Joss. Wulnoð, *Cot.* [h] — Suð-Sexirean, *Cot.* — Suð-Seaxirean, *C.T.* B iv. abs. B i. [i] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] ⁊ he þa herigode ⁊ ælc yuel worhte be þam fuð-niman, *Cot.* whohton, for worhte, Gibs. *C.T.* B iv. [l] Ða wolde Brihtric geearnian him here-worð. ⁊ nam þa LXXX. forca forð mid him. ⁊ þohte þ he wolde Wulnoð gelæccan cucene oððe deadne. Ac hi com wylc weder ageen þæt todeot ealle þa forcan ⁊ to lande wearp. *Cot.* — todeowt ⁊ toþærfc. ⁊ on lande aweorp. *C.T.* B iv. [m] So *C.T.* B iv. forca, *Cot.* [n] Ða þir gehyrde se cyng þe mid þan oðran forcan belimen wæs. þa ferde he ham. ⁊ ealle þa ealdermen. *Cot.*

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pæʃ þa ʃpilc hit eall ꝑæbleaʃ pæne. ⁊ ʃenðe ʃe cyng him ham. ⁊ þa ealðoꝛmenn ⁊ þa heah-pitan". ⁊ ʃoꝛleton [a]þa ʃcipo þuʃ leohtlice. ⁊ þæt ʃolc. þa þe on þam ʃcipe pæꝛon. ʃeꝛcoðon þa ʃcipo eʃt to Lunðene. And leton" [b]ealleʃ þeoðʃciʃeʃ gefꝛinc" þuʃ leohtlice ʃoꝛpunðan. [c]⁊ næʃ ʃe ege na beteꝛa. þe eall Angel-cynn to hopoðe". [d]Ða þeoʃ ʃcip-fyꝛd þuʃ geendoð pæʃ. þa" com [a]ʃona æfteꝛ Hlam-mæʃʃan" ʃe ungemetlica [a]unfꝛiþ"-heꝛe. [e]gehaten Ðunkilleʃ heꝛe". to Sanð-pic. ⁊ ʃona penðon [a]heoꝛa ʃoꝛe" to Cant-paꝛe-byꝛig[f]. [a]⁊ þa buꝛh naðe geeoðon. gif hi þe naðoꝛ to him fꝛiðeʃ ne giꝛnðon". ⁊ ealle Eaʃt-Centingaʃ [g]piþ þone heꝛe fꝛiþ genamon". ⁊ him geʃealðon[h] þꝛeo þuʃend punða [i]to gꝛiðe". [k]And ʃe heꝛe þa ʃona æfteꝛ þam [l]gepenðe abuton oð ꝥ hi comon" to Ꝥiht-lanðe. ⁊ þæꝛ æghpeꝛ on Suð-Seaxum. ⁊ on Hamtunʃcipe. ⁊ eac on Beaꝛnuc-ʃcipe. heꝛgoðon ⁊ bæꝛnðon. ʃpa heoꝛa gepuna iʃ[m]. Ða het ʃe cyng abannan ut ealne þeoðʃcipe. þæt man on ælce healfe pið hi gehealðen ʃceolðe. ac þeah-hpæðeꝛe hi ſenðon [n]loc hu" hi polðon. Ða ʃum piðe hæfðe ʃe cyng hi [o]ʃoꝛne ʃoꝛgan" mið ealne fyꝛðe. þa hi to ʃcipan polðon. ⁊ ȩall ʃolc geaꝛu pæʃ heom on to ʃonne.

all were lost. The king went home, with the aldermen and the nobility; and thus lightly did they forsake the ships; whilst the men that were in them rowed them back to London. Thus lightly did they suffer the labour of all the people to be in vain; nor was the terror lessened, as all England hoped. When this naval expedition was thus ended, then came, soon after Lammas, the formidable army of the enemy, called Thurkill's army, to Sandwich; and soon they bent their march to Canterbury; which city they would quickly have stormed, had they not rather desired peace; and all the men of East-Kent made peace with the army, and gave them three thousand pounds for security. The army soon after that went about till they came to the isle of Wight; and everywhere in Sussex, and in Hampshire, and also in Berkshire, they plundered and burned, AS THEIR CUSTOM IS[1]. Then ordered the king to summon out all the population, that men might hold firm against them on every side; but nevertheless they marched as they pleased. On one occasion the king had begun his march before them, as they proceeded to their ships, and all the people were ready to fall

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[a] Abs. *Cot.* [b] -- ʃpinʒ, *Cot.* -- geʃpincʒ, Gibs. ealle þa ʃcipaʃ geʃpinc, *C.T.* B iv. [c] Abs. *Cot.* ⁊ næʃʃe ʃige na -- *C.T.* B iv. [d] Æfteꝛ þiʃan, *Cot.* Ða ðæʃ -- *C.T.* B iv. [e] From *C.T.* B i. Joss. [f] Cant-paꝛe-beꝛi, *Cot.* [g] gegniðeðan pið hi, *Cot.* [h] giʃan, *Cot.* [i] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] Abs. *Cot.* to Ða æfteꝛ miððan pintꝛa, &c. [l] penðe abuten oð he com, *C.T.* B iv. [m] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. paʃ, Gibs. from *Laud.* [n] loca, *C.T.* B i. loca hu, B iv. [o] So *C.T.* B i. ʃoꝛe ʒan, B iv. ʃoꝛe bezan, Gibs. from *Laud.*

[1] These expressions in the present tense afford a strong proof that the original records of these transactions are nearly coeval with the transactions themselves. Later MSS. use the past tense.

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ac hit pæf þa þuph[a] Eadpic ealdopman gelet. fpa hit [b]gýt æfne if". Ða æftep fčf Martinuf mæffan þa fepdon hi eft ongean[c] to Cent. ȝ namon him pintep-fetl on Temefan. and lifedon him of Eaft-Seaxum ȝ of þam fciȝum þe þæp nýxt[d] pæpon on tpam healfum Temefe. And oft[e] hi on þa buph Lundene gefuhton. ac fi Gode lof þæt heo gýt gefunð ftent. ȝ hi þæp æfne ýfel gefeðdon. [f]Ða. æftep midban pintpa. þa namon hi ænne up-gang ut þuph Ciltepn[g]. ȝ fpa to Oxena-fopda[h]". ȝ þa buph fopbæpndon. ȝ namon [i]hit" þa [i]on tpa healfa Temefe" to fciȝan-peapð. Ða gepapnode man [i]hi" ƿ þæp pæf fýpð gegadepod[k] æt[l] Lundene on-gean[m] [n]hi". [o]hi gependon þa" ofep æt Stane. [i]ȝ þuf fepdon ealne þone pintep. ȝ þone lencten pæpon him on Cent. ȝ betton heopa fcipa:

upon them; but the plan was then frustrated through alderman Edric, as it ever is still[1]. Then after Martinmas they went back again to Kent, and chose their winter-quarters on the Thames; obtaining their provisions from Essex, and from the shires that were next, on both sides of the Thames. And oft they fought against the city of London; but glory be to God, that it yet standeth firm: and they ever there met with ill fare. Then[2] after midwinter took they an excursion up through Chiltern[3], and so to Oxford; which city they burned, and plundered on both sides of the Thames to their ships. Being fore-warned that there was an army gathered against them at London, they went over at Staines; and thus were they in motion all the winter, and in spring appeared again in Kent, and repaired their ships.

[p]An. MX. Dep [i]on þifftum geape" com fe fope-fpnecena[q] hepe [i]opep Eaftpon to Eaft-Engłum. ȝ pendon" up æt Gýpef-pic. ȝ eodon anfnecef[r] [s]þæp hi geaxodon Ulfcytel mid hif fýpde". [i]Ðif þæf on þam dæge Pfima Afcenfio

A.D. 1010. This year came the aforesaid army, after Easter, into East-Anglia; and went up at Ipswich, marching continually till they came where they understood Ulfcytel was with his army. This was on the day called the first of

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[a] þuphh, *C.T.* B iv. [b] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. þa æfne pæf, Gibs. from *Laud.* [c] agen, *C.T.* B i. [d] neaxt, *C.T.* B iv. nexð, B i. [e] So *Laud. C.T.* B i. on, B iv. incorrectly. [f] ȝ æftep Cniftef mæffan hi naman heopa pez to Oxana-fopda-fýpd, *Cot.* [g] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. Clitepn, Gibs. [h] So *C.T.* B iv. Oxne- Gibs. [i] Abs. *Cot.* [k] So *C.T.* B i. abs. *Laud.* B iv. gegaðepad, Gibs. from *Cot.* [l] a, *Cot.* [m] agean, *Laud.* [n] Abs. *Laud.* [o] ȝ hi gependan, *Cot.* pendon him þa, *C.T.* B iv. [p] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. to the end of the year. [q] So *C.T.* B i. -fpecena, B iv. -fpnecenda, Gibs. [r] anan, *Cot.* [s] þaf hi gehýndan fezzan ƿ Ulfcytel pæf mid hif fýnde, *Cot.*

[1] See note [i] in preceding page.

[2] *An.* 1010. Flor.

[3] *i.e.* the Chiltern Hills; from which the south-eastern part of Oxfordshire is called the Chiltern district. The MSS. preserved in the British Museum have enabled us to correct the erroneous metathesis contained in the word Clitepn, as printed before. *Vid.* Flor. S. Dunelm. &c.

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Domini". ȝ [a]þa" ſona ſluȝon Eaſt-Engle. [b]þa ſtod Gnanta-bṛýcg-ſcire ſæſtlice ongean". [c]Ðæn pæſ oſſlæȝen Æðelſtan. þæſ cýnȝeſ aðum. ȝ Oſpiȝ. ȝ hiſ ſunu. ȝ Pulfric. Leofpineſ ſunu. ȝ Eadpiȝ. Æficeſ bṛoðoṛ. ȝ ſeala oðṛa ȝoðṛa þeȝna. ȝ ſolceſ unȝeṛim". [a]Ðone ſleam æṛeſt aſtealde Ðuṛcýtel Mýṛan-heaſod". [d]ȝ þa Deniſcan[e] ahton pæl-ſtope-ȝepealð. [f]ȝ þæṛ puṛðon ȝehoṛſode. ȝ ſýððan ahton Eaſt-Engla ȝepealð". and þone eaṛð þṛý monþaſ heṛȝodon ȝ bæṛndon. ȝeſuṛðon on þa pilðan ſennaſ hi ſeṛðon. ȝ menn and ýṛfe hi ſlozon. and bæṛndon ȝeond þa ſennaſ. ȝ Ðeodſoṛð[g] hi ſoṛbæṛndon. ȝ Gnanta-bṛýcze[h]. And ſýððan pendon eſt ſuðpeaṛð into Temeſe. ȝ ṛiðon þa ȝehoṛſedan men ongean þa ſcipo. ȝ ſýððan eſt hṛæðlice pendon peſt-peaṛð on Oxena-ſoṛða-ſcipe[i]. ȝ þanon to[k] Buccingaham-ſcipe[l]. ȝ ſpa anblanȝ Uſan oð hi comon to Beðan-ſoṛða[m]. ȝ ſpa ſoṛð oð Temeſan-ſoṛð. ȝ á bæṛndon ſpa hi ȝeſeṛðon. Pendon þa eſt to ſcipon mið heoṛa heṛe-huðe[n]. ȝ þone hi to ſcipon ſtṛeðdon. Ðonne ſceolde ſýṛð ut eſt ongean þ hi up poldon. þonne ſeṛðe ſeo ſýṛð ham. ȝ þonne hi pæṛon be eaſtan. þonne heolð man ſýṛðe be peſtan. ȝ þonne hi pæṛon be

the Ascension of our Lord. The East-Angles soon fled. Cambridgeshire stood firm against them. There was slain Athelstan, the king's relative, and Oswy, and his son, and Wulfric, son of Leofwin, and Edwy, brother of Efy, and many other good thanes, and a multitude of the people. Thurkytel Myrehead[1] first began the flight; and the Danes remained masters of the field of slaughter. There were they horsed; and afterwards took possession of East-Anglia, where they plundered and burned three months; and then proceeded further into the wild fens, slaying both men and cattle, and burning throughout the fens. Thetford alsp they burned, and Cambridge; and afterwards went back southward into the Thames; and the horsemen rode towards the ships. Then went they westward into Oxfordshire, and thence to Buckinghamshire, and so along the Ouse till they came to Bedford, and so forth to Temsford, always burning as they went. Then returned they to their ships with their spoil, which they apportioned to the ships. When the king's army should have gone out to meet them as they went up, then went they home; and when they were in the east, then was the army

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[a] Abs. *Cot.* [b] ȝ Gnante-bṛiȝe ana ſæſtlice ſtod, *Cot.* [c] Thus briefly *Cot.*: ȝ þaṛ puṛðon oſſlaȝan ſela ȝoðna þeȝena. ȝ unȝeṛim ſolceſ. [d] Briefly thus *Cot.* to the end of the year: ȝ þa Deniſcan ahton pæl-ſtope. ȝ Eaſt-Engla ȝepalð þṛi monþaſ. ȝ heṛȝodon ȝ bæṛndon. ȝ men ȝ oṛſ oſſlozon eal þ hi to comon. [e] Denan, *C.T.* B iv. [f] Abs. *C.T.* B i. from the repetition of ȝepealð. [g] Ðeoteſoṛð, *C.T.* B iv. [h] -bṛiȝe, *C.T.* B iv. [i] So *C.T.* B iv. Oxna-ſoṛð- Gibs. [k] So *C.T.* B iv. on, B i. [l] Bucingham- Gibs. [m] Bede-ſoṛða, *C.T.* B i. [n] So *C.T.* B iv. -hýðe, B i.

[1] *i. e. Caput Formicæ*, Brompt.

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ꝛuðan. þonne pæꝛ uꝑe ꝓýꝛð be noꝛðan. Ðonne beað man ealle[a] pitan to cýnge. and man þonne ꝑæðan ꝛceolde hu man þiꝛne eaꝛð peꝛian ꝛceolde. Ac þeah man hpæt þonne ꝑæðde. ꝧ ne ꝛtoð ꝓuꝛðon ænne monað. æt nýxtan[b] næꝛ nan heaꝓoð-man ꝧ ꝓýꝛðe gaðeꝛian polde. ac [c]ælc ꝑleah″ ꝛpa he mæꝛt mýhte. ne ꝓuꝛðon nan ꝛciꝛ nolde oðꝛe gelæꝛtan æt nýxtan[b]. Ða æt-ꝓoꝛan ꝛċꝛ Anðꝛeaꝛ mæꝛꝛan-[d]bæg″. þa com ꝛe heꝛe to Hamtune. ⁊ þone[e] poꝛt ꝛona ꝓoꝛbæꝛnðon. ⁊ þæꝛ namon abutan ꝛpa mýcel ꝛpa hi [f]ꝛýlꝑe polðon″. and þanon pendon oꝑeꝛ[g] Temeꝛe into Ꝩeꝛt-Seaxum[h]. and ꝛpa pið Caningan-mæꝛꝛceꝛ[i]. ⁊ ꝧ eall ꝓoꝛbæꝛnðon. Ða hi ꝛpa ꝑeoꝛ gegan hæꝓðon[k]. ꝛpa hi þa polðon. [l]þa comon hi″ to þam miðdan pintꝛa[m] to [n]hioꝛa″ ꝛciꝛon:

detained in the west; and when they were in the south, then was our army in the north. Then all the privy council were summoned before the king, to consult how they might defend this country. But, whatever was advised, it stood not a month; and at length there was not a chief that would collect an army, but each fled as he could: no shire, moreover, would stand by another. Before the feast-day of St. Andrew came the enemy to Northampton, and soon burned the town, and took as much spoil thereabout as they would; and then returned over the Thames into Wessex, and so by Cannings-marsh, burning all the way. When they had gone as far as they would, then came they by midwinter to their ships.

[o]An. MXI. Ðeꝛ on þiꝛꝛum[p] geaꝛe ꝛende ꝛe cýng ⁊ hiꝛ pitan to þam heꝛe, ⁊ geoꝛnðon[q] ꝓniðeꝛ. ⁊ [r]him″ gaꝓol ⁊ metꝛunge beheton. pið þam þe hi heoꝛa heꝛgunge geꝛꝛicon. Ði hæꝓðon þa oꝑeꝛgan Eaꝛt-Engle. [r]I. ⁊″ Eaꝛt-Seaxe. [r]II. ⁊″ Middel-Seaxe. [r]III. ⁊″ Oxenaꝓoꝛð-ꝛciꝛe[s]. [r]IV. ⁊″ Gꝛanta-bꝛýcgeꝛciꝛe. [r]V. ⁊″ Ðeoꝛt-ꝓoꝛð-ꝛciꝛe. [r]VI. ⁊″ Buccingaham-ꝛciꝛe. [r]VII. ⁊″ Bedanꝓoꝛð-ꝛciꝛe. [r]VIII. ⁊″ healꝛe Hunta-dun-

A.D. 1011. This year sent the king and his council to the army, and desired peace; promising them both tribute and provisions, on condition that they ceased from plunder. They had now overrun East-Anglia (1), and Essex (2), and Middlesex (3), and Oxfordshire (4), and Cambridgeshire (5), and Hertfordshire (6), and Buckinghamshire (7), and Bedfordshire (8), and half of Huntingdonshire (9), and

[a] ealla̅n, *C.T.* B i. [b] nexta̅n, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] So *C.T.* B i. Gibs. Ælꝑeah, B iv. [d] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. B i. Gibs. [e] ꝧ, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [f] So *C.T.* B i. ꝛýlꝛ polðon, B iv. polðon ꝛýlꝛ, Gibs. [g] So *C.T.* B i. Gibs. oꝛ, B iv. Perhaps compendiously for oꝑeꝛ, in the original MS. oꝛ'. [h] Ꝩeꝛꝛexum, as usual, *C.T.* B i. [i] Canegan-meꝛꝛceꝛ, *C.T.* B iv. [k] heaꝛðon, *C.T.* B iv. [l] comon þa, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [m] pintꝛe, *C.T.* B iv. [n] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. [o] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. to the end of the year. [p] þiꝛon, *Cot.* [q] gýnnde, *Cot.* [r] Abs. *Cot.* [s] So *C.T.* B i. Oxen- *Cot.* Oxna-ꝓoꝛða- B iv. So Gꝛanta-bꝛicga- *ibid.* Gꝛanta-bꝛic-ꝛciꝛe, B i. There are other minute variations in the MSS., relating chiefly to orthography, which are too numerous to be specified. The Roman numerals, which are omitted in *Cot.*, are placed *before* the counties in B i.

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scire. [a]ix. ⁊ micel on Hamtun-scire". [b]x." ⁊ be suðan Temese ealle[c] Centingas[d]. and Suð-Seaxe[e]. ⁊ Hæstingas. [b]⁊" Suðrige[f]. ⁊ Bearruc-scire. ⁊ Hamtun-scire. ⁊ micel on[g] Wiltun-scire[h]. [b]Ealle þas ungesælða us gelumpon þurh unrædas. þ mann nolde him to-timan[i] gafol beodan. [k]oþþe wið ge-feohtan'. ac þonne hi mæst to yfele gedon hæfdon. þonne nam man grið ⁊ frið wið hi. And na þe læs for eallum þisum griðe. ⁊ friðe. ⁊ gafole. hi ferdon æghwider floc mælum. ⁊ hergodon. ⁊ ure earme folc ræpton. ⁊ slogon. And" on þissum geare. betwyx natiuit' scæ Mariæ. ⁊ scē [l]Michaeles mæssan". hi ymbe-sæton[m] Cant-wara-burh. ⁊ [b]hi" þær [n]in to" comon þurh syru-wrencas[o]. forðan Ælfmær hi be-cyrde [p]Cant-wara-burh". þe[q] se arce-biscop Ælfeah ær generede his life. And hi þær [p]wa" genamon þone arceb' Ælfeah. ⁊ Ælfweard þæs cynges ge-refan. ⁊ Leofrune[r] abbt. ⁊ Godwine b'. And Ælmær abb' hi læton[s] aweg. And hi þær genamon inne[t] ealle þa gehadodan menn. ⁊ [b]weras ⁊ wif. þ wæs" unasecgendlic[u] ænigum menn hu mycel þæs folces wæs. [b]⁊ on þære byrig syððan wæron swa lange swa hi woldon".

much of Northamptonshire (10); and, to the south of the Thames, all Kent, and Sussex, and Hastings, and Surrey, and Berkshire, and Hampshire, and much of Wiltshire. All these disasters befel us through bad counsels; that they would not offer tribute in time, or fight with them: but, when they had done most mischief, then entered they into peace and amity with them. And not the less for all this peace, and amity, and tribute, they went every where in troops; plundering, and spoiling, and slaying our miserable people. In this year, between the Nativity of St. Mary and Michaelmas, they beset Canterbury, and entered therein through treachery; for Elfmar delivered the city to them, whose life archbishop Elfeah formerly saved. And there they seized archbishop Elfeah, and Elfward the king's steward, and abbess Leofruna[1], and bishop Godwin; and abbot Elfmar they suffered to go away. And they took therein all the hooded men, and husbands, and wives; and it was impossible for any men to say how many they were; and in the city they continued afterwards as long as they would. And, when they had survey-

[a] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. abs. Gibs. [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] eal, *Cot.* [d] Centing, *Cot.* Kentingas, *C.T.* B i. [e] -Sexa, *Cot.* -Sexe, *C.T.* B i. [f] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. Suðrig, Gibs. Suðrei, *Cot.* [g] of, *Cot.* [h] Wiltc- *Cot.* [i] á-timan, *C.T.* B iv. [k] From *C.T.* B i: abs. Gibs. B iv. [l] Michahcles *C.T.* B iv. Michael-mæss, *Cot.* [m] besæton, *Cot.* [n] in, *Cot.* [o] So *C.T.* B i. syrw-wrencas, *Cot.* hyre wrencas, B iv. syre-wrenceas, Gibs. [p] Abs. *Cot.* *C.T.* B iv. [q] þone, *Cot.* [r] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. Leofrine, Gibs. Lifrine, *Cot.* [s] farleton, *Cot.* [t] So *C.T.* B i. abs. *Cot.* inge, B iv. [u] unasecgend, *Cot.*

[1] "*Leofruna abbatissa.*"—Flor. The insertion of this quotation from Florence of Worcester is important, as it confirms the reading I have adopted in the text from *C.T.* B i. and iv. The abbreviation abbt', instead of abb', seems to mark the abbess. She was the last abbess of St. Mildred's in the isle of Thanet; not Canterbury, as Harpsfield and Lambard say.

And þa hi hæfdon þa burh [a]ealle afmeade". pendon him þa to fcipon. ⁊ læddon þone arcebiſceop mid him.

Þæf þa næplinz
fe [b]þe" æn pæf
heafod Angel-cynnef
⁊ Cniſtendomef.
Đæn man mihte[c]
[b]þa" zefeon eanmðe.
[d]ðæn man oft
æn zefeah blifſe"
[b]on þæne eanman bỳnig".
þanon uf com
ænefte Cniſtendom.
[b]⁊ blifſ fon Gode
⁊ fon ponlde".

And hi hæfdon þone arcebiſceop mid him [e]ſpa lange oð þone timan þe hi hine zemaneỳnedon":

[f]An. MXII. Đef [b]on þiſſum zeare" com[g] [b]Eadric ealdonman. ⁊" [h]ealle þa ỳldeſtan pitan. zehadode ⁊ læfede. Angel-cynnef" to Lunden-bỳnig. toforan[i] þam Eaſtnon. pæf[k] Eaſtef-dæg þa on[l] þæm dataſum iduf Apſilif". ⁊ hi þæf þa ſpa lange pæfon oð þ̄ gafol eall zelæſt pæf. ofef þam Eaſtnon. þ̄ pæf[k] eahta and feopeftig þuſend punda. Đa on þone Sæterneſ dæg þa feaðð fe hefe fpỳðe zefỳnedanzean[m] þone biſceop[n]. fon ðam þe he nolde heom nan feoh behaten. ⁊[o] he fonbead þ̄ man nan þing pið him[p] fỳllan ne moſte. Þæfon hi

ed all the city, they then returned to their ships, and led the archbishop with them.

Then was a captive
he who before was
of England head
and Christendom;—
there might be seen
great wretchedness,
where oft before
great bliss was seen,
in the fated city,
whence first to us
came Christendom,
and bliss 'fore God
and 'fore the world.

And the archbishop they kept with them until the time when they martyred him[1].

A.D. 1012. This year came alderman Edric, and all the oldest counsellors of England, clergy and laity, to London before Easter, which was then on the ides of April; and there they abode, over Easter, until all the tribute was paid, which was eight and forty thousand pounds. Then on the Saturday was the army much stirred against the bishop; because he would not promise them any fee, and forbade that any man should give any thing for him. They were also much drunken; for there was wine brought them from the

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[a] eall afohte, *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] meahte, *C.T.* B iv. mehte, *Cot.* [d] So *C.T.* B iv. þæf æf paf blifſe, *Cot.* [e] eal þa þ̄ hi hine zemaftifodon, *Cot.* [f] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. to the end of the year. [g] comon, *Cot.* [h] ealle þa pitan þa on Angel-cynnef pæfan, *Cot.* [i] to, *Cot.* [k] pæfan, *Cot.* [l] — XIII. Apr', *Cot.* [m] azean, *Cot.* anzen, *C.T.* B iv. [n] arcebiſcop, *Cot.* [o] ac, *Cot. C.T.* B iv. [p] hi, *Cot.*

[1] "*Menses septem duodeno militi septum servavere.*"—Osborne. See the following year.

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eac ſpýðe ðruncene. ſoꝛþam þæꝛ pæꝛ ȝebꝛoht þin ſuðan. [a]Genamon þa″ [b]hi″ þone biꝛceop[c]. [b]ȝ″ læddon hine to heoꝛa huꝛtinȝe[d] on þone ſunnan æꝛen. octabaꝛ Paꝛche. þa pæꝛ xiii. kl. Maï[e]. ȝ hine [f]þa″ þæꝛ [g]býꝛmoꝛlice acpýlmdon″. oꝛtoꝛꝛedon[h] mid banum ȝ mid hꝛýðeꝛa[i] heaꝛdum. ȝ ſloh hine [k]þa″ an heoꝛa mid anꝛe æxe ýꝛe on þæt heaꝛod. þæt[l] he mid þam ðýnte nýðeꝛ aꝛah. and hiꝛ halize blod on þa eoꝛðan ꝛeoll. ȝ hiꝛ [m]þa″ halizan ſaple to Godeꝛ ꝛice aꝛende. [n]And mon þone lichaman on meꝛȝen ꝛeꝛode to Lundene. ȝ þa biꝛceopaꝛ. Eaðnoð ȝ Ælꝛhun. ȝ ꝛeo buꝛhꝛaꝛu. hine undeꝛꝛenȝon mid ealne aꝛꝛuꝛðnýꝛꝛe. ȝ hine bebýꝛiȝdon on ſċe Pauleꝛ mýnꝛtꝛe″. [k]ȝ þæꝛ nu God ſputeläð þæꝛ[o] halȝan maꝛtiꝛeꝛ mihta″. Ða þæt ȝaꝛol ȝelæꝛt[p] pæꝛ. [k]ȝ þa ſpiðaꝛ ȝeꝛꝛoꝛene pæꝛon″ þa toꝛeꝛde ꝛe heꝛe pide. ſpa he æꝛ ȝeȝaðeꝛod pæꝛ. Ða[l] buȝon to þam cýninȝe oꝛ þam heꝛe ſiꝛ and ꝛeopeꝛtiȝ ſcipa. [k]ȝ him beheton þæt hi polðon þiꝛne eaꝛð healðan. ȝ he hi ꝛeðan ſceolde ȝ ſcꝛýðan″:

[q]An. MXIII. On þam æꝛtꝛan ȝeaꝛe þe ꝛe aꝛcebiꝛceop [b]Ælꝛeȝ″ pæꝛ ȝemaꝛtýꝛod. ꝛe cýnȝ ȝeꝛætte Lýꝛinȝ[r] biꝛceop to Cantꝛaꝛa-býꝛiȝ to þam aꝛce-ſtole. And on þiꝛꝛum-ilcan ȝeaꝛe. toꝛoꝛan [k]þam″ monþe Auȝuꝛtuꝛ. com Speȝen cýninȝ mid hiꝛ ſlotan to Sandꝛic. ȝ penðe ſpýðe hꝛaðe abutan Eaꝛt-

south. Then took they the bishop, and led him to their hustings, on the eve of the Sunday after Easter, which was the thirteenth before the calends of May; and there they then shamefully killed him. They overwhelmed him with bones and horns of oxen; and one of them smote him with an axe-iron on the head; so that he sunk downwards with the blow; and his holy blood fell on the earth, whilst his sacred soul was sent to the realm of God. The corpse in the morning was carried to London; and the bishops, Ednoth and Elfhun, and the citizens, received him with all honour, and buried him in St. Paul's minster; where God now showeth this holy martyr's miracles. When the tribute was paid, and the peace-oaths were sworn, then dispersed the army as widely as it was before collected. Then submitted to the king five and forty of the ships of the enemy; and promised him, that they would defend this land, and he should feed and clothe them.

A. D. 1013. The year after that archbishop Elfeah was martyred, the king appointed Lifing to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. And in the same year, before the month August, came king Sweyne with his fleet to Sandwich; and very soon went about East-Anglia into the Humber-mouth,

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[a] þa namon, *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] aꝛcebiꝛcop, *Cot.* [d] -ȝæ, *Cot.* -ȝa, Gibs. [e] So *C.T.* B i. xiii. kl. Maï. octabaꝛ paꝛche, B iv. [f] Abs. *Cot.* þæꝛ þa, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] Abs. Gibs. [h] -toꝛꝛeden, *Cot.* [i] hꝛýðeꝛa neata, *C.T.* B iv. [k] Abs. *Cot.* [l] ȝ, *Cot.* [m] Abs. *Cot. C.T.* B i. [n] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. more correctly than Gibson. [o] þæꝛ, Gibs. [p] ȝeauen, *Cot.* [q] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [r] Luunȝ, *Laud. i.e.* Líuíng.

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Englum into Humbran-muþan[a]. [b]⁊ ſpa upppeaſd andlang Tſentan. oþ þæt he com to Gæiſnesſ-buſh. And þa ſona abeah Uhtſred eorl. ⁊ ealle Norð-hým-bre to him. ⁊ eall ðſ ſolc on Lindeſ-ige. ⁊ ſýðdan þæt ſolc of Fiſ-buſhgum". [c]and naðe þæſ eall heſe" be norðan Pætlinga-ſtſæte. ⁊ him man ſealde giſlaſ of ælceſe ſciſe. [d]Syðdan he undeſgeat þæt eall ſolc him to gebogen pæſ. þa bead he ðſ mon ſceolde hiſ heſe metian ⁊ hoſſian". ⁊ he þa gepende [d]ſýðdan" ſuðpeaſd mid ſulſe ſýſde. ⁊ betæhte hiſ ſcipa ⁊ þa giſlaſ Cnute[e] hiſ ſunu. And ſýðdan [f]he com" oſeſ Pætlinga-ſtſæte. poſhton hi ðſ mærte yſel þæt[g] æniġ heſe don mihte. [h]Pende þa to Oxena-ſoſda. ⁊ ſeo buſhpaſu ſona abeah ⁊ giſlude. ⁊ þanon to Pin-ceaſtſe. ⁊ hý ðſ ilce dýdon. Pendon þa þanon" eaſtpeaſd to Lundene. ⁊ mycel hiſ ſolceſ[i] adſanc on Temeſe. ſoſ ðam þe hi nanſe[k] bſycge[l] ne ceptan. [d]Ða þe he to þæſe býſiġ com". [m]þa" nolde ſeo buſhpaſu abugan. ac heoldon mid ſullan ſige ongean. ſoſðan þæſ pæſ mne ſe cyniġ Æðelſed. ⁊ Ðuſkýl mid him. Ða pende[n] Speġen [o]ſe" cyniġ þanon to Peallinga-ſoſda. and ſpa [d]oſeſ Temeſe peſtpeaſd" to Baðan. ⁊ ſæt

and so upward along the Trent, until he came to Gainsborough. Then soon submitted to him earl Utred, and all the Northumbrians, and all the people of Lindsey, and afterwards the people of the Five Boroughs[1], and soon after all the army to the north of Watling-street; and hostages were given him from each shire. When he understood that all the people were subject to him, then ordered he that his army should have provision and horses; and he then went southward with his main army, committing his ships and the hostages to his son Knute[2]. And after he came over Watling-street, they wrought the greatest mischief that any army could do. Then he went to Oxford; and the population soon submitted, and gave hostages: thence to Winchester, where they did the same. Thence went they eastward to London; and many of the party sunk in the Thames, because they kept not to any bridge[3]. When he came to the city, the population would not submit; but held their ground in full fight against him, because therein was king Ethelred, and Thurkill with him. Then went king Sweyne thence to Wallingford; and so over Thames westward

[a] muðe, *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Cot.* At the end of the sentence, into Fiſbuſhingum, *C.T.* B i. and iv. oſ Fiſ-buſhingan, Gibs. [c] ⁊ ſona þaſ him abeah to eal heſe, *Cot.* [d] Abs. *Cot.* [e] Cnuðe, *Cot.* [f] hi coman, *Cot.* [g] So *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. þe, Gibs. [h] pende þa to Oxana-ſoſdan. ⁊ ſpa to Pin-ceaſtſe. ⁊ ba þa buſh abugan ⁊ giſloban. And ſpa he ſeſde -- *Cot.* [i] ſolce, *Cot.* [k] nane, *Cot.* [l] biġge, *Cot.* bicge, *C.T.* B i. bice, B iv.;—a *bridge* being to passengers by water what a *brook* or *broc* is to passengers by land; that is, a *break*. [m] ac, *Cot.* [n] ġepende, *Cot.* [o] Abs. *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv.

[1] Namely, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Stamford, and Derby. *Vid. an.* 942, 1015.

[2] Generally written *Canute* by historians.

[3] This expression, though unnoticed by the Latin translators, implies that there were at that time many bridges over the Thames.

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þæp mid hiꝛ ꝓýnde. And com Æðelmæp ealdoꝛman [a]þýdep". ⁊ [b]ealle" þa peꝛtpena þægenaꝛ[c] [a]mid him". ⁊ buzon [a]ealle" to Spezene. ⁊ zipludon. ⁊ [d]þa he eall þuꝛ zeꝛapen hæꝛde. pende þa noꝛð-peaꝛd to hiꝛ ꝛcipum. ⁊" eall þeodꝛcipe[e] hine [b]ꝓullice undeꝛꝓenz. ⁊" [f]heold þa" ꝓoꝛ ꝓulne cýninz. And ꝛeo buꝛuhpaꝛu [a]æꝛteꝛ þam" on Lundene beah[g] [b]to him" ⁊ ziplode. [a]ꝓoꝛðam hi ondꝛedon þ he hi ꝓoꝛdon polde. Bead þa Spezen ꝓull-zild ⁊ metꝛunze to hiꝛ heꝛe þone pintep. ⁊ Ðuncýl bead þ ilce to þam heꝛe þe læz on Gꝛena-pic. ⁊ [h]buton þam" hi zeheꝛzodon ꝛpa oft ꝛpa hi poldon. Þa ne duhte naðoꝛ þiꝛꝛe þeoda. ne ꝛuðan ne noꝛðan. þa pæꝛ ꝛe cýnz [i]Æþelꝛed" ꝛume hpile mid þam ꝓlotan þe on Temeꝛe [k]læz". [l]⁊ ꝛeo hlæfdize pende þa ofep ꝛæ[m] to hiꝛe bꝛoðoꝛ Ricaꝛde". and Ælfꝛize abb of Buꝛh mid hiꝛe. And [a]ꝛe cýnz ꝛende" Ælfun biꝛceop mid þam æþelinzum[n]. Eadpeaꝛde ⁊ Ælfꝛede. ofep ꝛæ[o]. þ he hi bepitan ꝛceolde. [p]And ꝛe cýnz zepende þa ꝓꝛam þam ꝓlotan to þam middan pintꝛa to Ꝓiht-lande. and pæꝛ þæꝛ þa tid. ⁊ æꝛteꝛ þæꝛe tide zepend þa ofep ꝛæ to Ricaꝛde. ⁊ pæꝛ þæꝛ mid him oð ðone býꝛe [q]þe Spezen deað peaꝛð". [r]And þa hpile þe ꝛeo læfdize mid hiꝛe bꝛoðoꝛ

to Bath, where he abode with his army. Thither came alderman Ethelmar, and all the western thanes with him, and all submitted to Sweyne, and gave hostages. When he had thus settled all, then went he northward to his ships; and all the population fully received him, and considered him full king. The population of London also after this submitted to him, and gave hostages; because they dreaded that he would undo them. Then bade Sweyne full tribute and forage for his army during the winter; and Thurkill bade the same for the army that lay at Greenwich: besides this, they plundered as oft as they would. And when this nation could neither resist in the south nor in the north, king Ethelred abode some while with the fleet that lay in the Thames; and the lady[l] went afterwards over sea to her brother Richard, accompanied by Elfsy, abbot of Peterborough. The king sent bishop Elfun with the ethelings, Edward and Alfred, over sea; that he might instruct them. Then went the king from the fleet, about midwinter, to the isle of Wight; and there abode for the season: after which he went over sea to Richard, with whom he abode till the time when Sweyne died. Whilst the lady[l] was with

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[a] Abs. *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] þezenaꝛ, *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] ⁊ ꝛiððan ꝛona, *Cot.* [e] þeod, *Cot.* [f] heaꝛde, *Laud.* hæꝛde þa, *C.T.* B i. and iv. þa, abs. Gibs. [g] abeah, *Cot.* [h] butan þæm, *C.T.* B iv. ꝓoꝛ eallon þam, B i. [i] From *C.T.* B i. [k] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. pæꝛon, Gibs. [l] ⁊ ꝛe cýnz Æðelꝛed ꝛende hiꝛ cpene Ælfzife Ymma to hýꝛe bꝛoðeꝛ ofep ꝛæ Ricaꝛde, *Cot.* [m] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. ꝛeo, Gibs. [n] æþelinze, *Laud.* [o] ꝛe, *Laud.* [p] Briefly *Cot.*: ⁊ ꝛe cýnz ꝛona him ýlf ꝓende æꝛteꝛ. ⁊ paꝛ þaꝛ bezeondan eal þ Spezen peaꝛð deað. [q] So *C.T.* B iv. Gibs. þ Spezen peaꝛð deað, *Cot.* B i. [r] From *Laud. Petrob.* to the end. abs. *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv.

[l] This was a title bestowed on the queen.

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þæt beȝeondan ſæ. Ælfſiȝe abb̄ of Buſh. þe þæn þæt mid hine. ſon to þone mynſtre þe it ȝehaten Boneual. þæn ſċe Flonentines lichama læȝ. Fand þæn ænm ſtede. ænm abb̄. ⁊ æneme munecef. ſonðam þe hi ſonheneȝode pæpon. Bohte þa þæn æt þone abb̄. ⁊ æt þe munecef. ſċe Flonentines lichaman. eall buton þe heafod. to v. hundneð punda. ⁊ þa þe he ongean com. þa offnede hit Cnift ⁊ ſċe Peteſ″:

[a]An. MXIV. Dæs [b]on þiſſum ȝeare″ Spezen [c]cinȝ″ ȝeendode [b]hif dazaf to Candel-mæſſan″. [d]III. nonaf Febnuaniu. [e]⁊ þý ilcan ȝeare man hadode Ælfpiȝ biſceop on Eoſonpic to Lunden-bunuh on ſċa Iuliana mæſſe-dæȝ″. ⁊ ſe ſlota þa eall ȝecupon Cnut to cýninȝe. Đa ȝesæddon [b]þa″ pitan ealle. ȝehadode ⁊ ȝelæpede [f]Anȝel-cýnnef″. þ man æftef þam cýninȝe Æþelnede ſende[g]. ⁊ cpædon þ him[h] nan hlafond leofne næne þonne heona ȝecýnde[i] hlafond. ȝif he hi nihtlicon healdan polde. þonne [b]he″ æn dýde. Đa ſende se cýnȝ hif ſunu Eadpeand mid [k]hif æsend-naean″ hidef. ⁊ het ȝnetan [l]ealne hif leodſcipe″. ⁊ cpæð þæt he heom hold hlafond beon polde. ⁊ ælc þæna þinȝa betan þe hi ealle afcunedon. ⁊ ælc þæna þinȝa ſonȝifen beon ſceolde. þe [m]him″ ȝedon oððe ȝecpæden pæne. pið þam þe hi ealle [b]anmædlice″ buton ſpicdome to him ȝe-

her brother beyond sea, Elfsy, abbot of Peterborough, who was there with her, went to the abbey called Boneval, where St. Florentine's body lay; and there found a miserable place, a miserable abbot, and miserable monks; because they had been plundered. There he bought of the abbot, and of the monks, the body of St. Florentine, all but the head, for 500 pounds; which, on his return home, he offered to Christ and St. Peter.

A.D. 1014. This year king Sweyne ended his days at Candlemas, the third day before the nones of February; and the same year Elfwy, bishop of York, was consecrated in London, on the festival of St. Juliana. The fleet all chose Knute for king; whereupon advised all the counsellors of England, clergy and laity, that they should send after king Ethelred; saying, that no sovereign was dearer to them than their natural lord, if he would govern them better than he did before. Then sent the king hither his son Edward, with his messengers; who had orders to greet all his people, saying that he would be their faithful lord—would better each of those things that they disliked—and that each of the things should be forgiven which had been either done or said against him; provided they all unanimously, without treachery, turned to

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[a] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. to the end of the year. [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] From *C.T.* B iv. to mæſſe-dæȝ. [e] Abs. *C.T.* B i. *Laud. Cot.* Gibs. [f] So Gibs. from *Cot.* abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. þe on Engla-lande pæpon. ȝehadode ⁊ læpede, *C.T.* B i. [g] ſendan ſceolde, *Cot.* [h] heom, *Cot.* [i] cýne, *Cot.* ȝecýnda, *C.T.* B iv. So leofna for leofne, above. [k] þam — *Cot.* hif æsendðnacan, *C.T.* B iv. æsendðnacum, *C.T.* B i. [l] calle hif leode, *Cot.* [m] So *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv.

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eýnbon. And man [a]þa" fullne fneondſcipe gefæſtnode. mid ponde [b]ȝ mid peonce" ȝ mid pædde. [a]on æȝðere healfe". ȝ [a]æfne" ælcne Deniſce cýning utlah[c] of Engla-lande ȝecpæbon. Đa com Æðelred cýning innan þam Lenctene-tíd ham to hiſ [a]aȝenne" þeode. [d]ȝ he ȝlæðlice fnam heom eallum onfanȝen pæſ". [a]And þa. fýððan Spezen bead pæſ. fætt Cnut mid hiſ here on Gezneſ-buſh[e] oð þa Eaſtnon. ȝ ȝepearð him ȝ þam folce on Lindeſiȝe anef. ꝑ hi hine hoſfian fceoldon[f]. ȝ fýððan[g] ealle ætȝædere faran ȝ heſȝian. Đa com fe cýning Æðelred mid fulre fýnde þideſ. æſ hi ȝearfe pæſon. to Lindeſiȝe. ȝ mann þa heſȝode. ȝ bæfnde. ȝ floh eall þæt man-cýnn ꝑ man afæcan mihte". [h]ȝ fe" Cnut [i]Spezeneſ funu" [k]ȝepende him apeiȝ ut" mid hiſ flotan. [a]ȝ pearð þæt earme folc þuf berficen þuſh hine. ȝ pænde þa" fuðpeard oð ꝑ he com to Sand-pic. ȝ let [l]man don" þæſ up þa ȝifleſ þe hiſ fæðeſ ȝefealde pæſon. ȝ ceaſf of heona handa [m]ȝ earan". ȝ heona noſa. [a]And buton eallum þiſum ýfelum fe cýning het ȝyldan þam here þe on Gſena-pic[n] læȝ. xxi. þuſend punda. And" on þiſfum ȝeare on fce Michaeleſ mæſſeæfen. com þæt mycele fæ-flod ȝeond [a]pide" þiſne earð. [o]ȝ æfn fa [p]feoſ up' fa næfre æf ne dyde". ȝ abfencte

him. Then was full friendship established, in word and in deed and in compact, on either side. And every Danish king they proclaimed an outlaw for ever from England. Then came king Ethelred home, in Lent, to his own people; and he was gladly received by them all. Meanwhile, after the death of Sweyne, sat Knute with his army in Gainsborough until Easter; and it was agreed between him and the people in Lindsey, that they should supply him with horses, and afterwards go out all together and plunder. But king Ethelred with his full force came to Lindsey before they were ready; and they plundered and burned, and slew all the men that they could reach. Knute, the son of Sweyne, went out with his fleet (so were the wretched people deluded by him), and proceeded southward until he came to Sandwich. There he landed the hostages that were given to his father, and cut off their hands and ears and their noses. Besides all these evils, the king ordered a tribute to the army that lay at Greenwich, of twenty-one thousand pounds. This year, on the eve of St. Michael's day, came the great sea-flood, which spread wide over this land, and ran so far up as it never did before, overwhelming many towns,

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[a] Abs. *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [c] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] ȝ blíðelice hi hine underfenzon, *Cot.* [e] Gæiȝneſ-buſuh, *C.T.* B iv. Geneſ- B i. *Vid.* an. MXIII. [f] poldon, *C.T.* B i. [g] fið þan, *C.T.* B iv. [h] So *C.T.* B iv. ȝ, *Cot.* B i. [i] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] So *C.T.* B i. pende ut, *Cot.* [l] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. compared together. let þæf up, Gibs. [m] From *C.T.* B iv. [n] So *C.T.* B i. Gſene-pic, Gibs. B iv. [o] Abs. *Cot.* -- afn -- *C.T.* B i. -- cafn -- B iv. [p] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. up feoſ, Gibs.

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ƿeala tuna. ȝ mann-cynneƒ [a]unaƿi-medlic ȝeteall″:·

[b]An. MXV. Dæƒ [c]on þiƿƿum ȝeaƿe″ ƿæƒ þ mycele ȝemot on Oxena-ƒoƿda[d]. ȝ þæn Eadƿic ealdoƿman beƒƒac Siȝe-ƒeƿð ȝ Moƿcæne[e]. þa ylðeƒtan[f] þæ-ȝenaƒ into Seoƒon-buƿȝum[g]. bepæhte hi into hiƒ buƒe. ȝ hi man þæn inne[h] oƿƿloh unȝeniƿenlice[i]. And ƿe cyng þa ȝenam eall heoƿa æhta. ȝ het niman Siȝeƒeƿðeƒ laƒe. ȝ ȝebƿingan binnan Mealdelmeƒ-byƿig. [k]Ða″ æƒteƿ litlum ƒæce ƒeƿde Eadmund æþeling to. ȝ ȝe-nam þ piƒ. [l]oƒeƿ þæƒ cyngeƒ pillan″. ȝ heaƒde him to piƒe. Ða toƒoƿan na-tiuitaƒ [m]ƒce Maƿie″ [n]mæƒƒan″. ƒeƿde ƿe æþeling peƒtan[o] noƿð into Fiƒ-buƿ-ȝum. ȝ ȝeƿad [p]ƿona″ ealle Siȝeƒeƿðeƒ aƿe ȝ Moƿcaƿeƒ. ȝ þ ƒolc eall him to beah. [q]And þa on þam″ ylcan tyman com Cnut [c]cyng″ to[r] Sand-pic. ȝ pende þa ƿona [p]eal″ abutan Cent-land into Peƒt-Seaxum[s] oð [p]þ″ he com to Fƿom-muðan[t]. ȝ heƿgode [c]þa″ on Doƿ-ƒætum. ȝ on Pilton-ƒciƿe[u]. ȝ on Sumeƿ-ƒæton. Ða læg ƿe cyng Æþelƿed[x] ƿeoc æt Coƿ-ham. [p]ȝ″ þa ȝadeƿode Eadƿic ealdoƿ-man ƒyƿde. [c]and ƿe æþeling Eadmund

and an innumerable multitude of peo-ple.

A.D. 1015. This year was the great council at Oxford; where alderman Edric betrayed Sigferth and Morcar, the eldest thanes belonging to the Seven Towns. He allured them into his bower, where they were shamefully slain. Then the king took all their possessions, and ordered the widow of Sigferth to be secured, and brought within Malms-bury[1]. After a little interval, Edmund etheling went and seized her, against the king's will, and had her to wife. Then, before the nativity of St. Mary, went the etheling west-north into the Five Towns[2], and soon plundered all the property of Sigferth and Morcar; and all the people submitted to him. At the same time came king Knute to Sandwich, and went soon all about Kent into Wessex, until he came to the mouth of the Frome; and then plunder-ed in Dorset, and in Wiltshire, and in Somerset. King Ethelred, meanwhile, lay sick at Corsham; and alderman Ed-ric collected an army there, and Ed-mund the etheling in the north. When

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[a] -- ȝetæll, *Cot.* -mæblice -- Gibs. -- ȝetel, B iv. [b] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. to the end of the year. [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] So *C.T.* B i. Oxana-ƒoƿða, *Cot.* Oxna-ƒoƿða, B iv. Oxona- Gibs. [e] Maƿceƿ, *Cot.* [f] ylðeƿta, *Cot.* [g] -buƿhȝum, *C.T.* B iv. [h] innan, *Cot.* [i] -niƿeblice, *Cot.* -niƿelice, Gibs. [k] ȝ pona, *Cot.* [l] þaƿ cingeƿ unþancef, *Cot.* [m] S. Maƿian, *Cot.* [n] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [o] So *C.T.* B i. pæƿtan, B iv. pæƿton, *Laud.* abs. *Cot.* Gibs. [p] Abs. *Laud.* [q] ȝ to þam, *Cot.* [r] up æt, *Cot.* [s] -Sexan, *Cot.* [t] So *C.T.* B iv. Fƿomuðan, Gibs. [u] Pilte- *Cot.* [x] *Cot.* repeats ped after Æþelped.

[1] From the mere omission of the initial letter M in several MSS., some writers have referred this transaction to Amesbury! See Lambard, *Topograph. Dict.* p. 7.

[2] The *seven* towns mentioned above are reduced here to *five*; probably because *two* had already submitted to the king on the death of the two thanes, Sigferth and Morcar. These *five* were, as originally, Leicester, Lincoln, Stamford, Notting-ham, and Derby. *Vid. an.* 942, 1013.

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be norðan. Ða hi togædere comon. [a]þa polde" [b]re ealdorman" berpican þone æþeling [c]Eadmund. ac he ne mihte". [d]ȝ hi tohpurpon þa buton gefeohte for þam. ȝ nimdon heora feondum". [e]And Eadric ealdormann" arpeon [f]þa" feoperti scipa [g]fram þam cyninge ȝ beah[h] [b]þa" to Cnute. [b]And Perт-Seaxe bugon. and gislodon. and horsodon þone here. ȝ he pær þær þa oð midne pinter":

[i]An. MXVI. Der [b]on þirrum geare" com Cnut [b]cyninȝ" mid [b]hir here" CLX. scipa. ȝ Eadric ealdormann mid him. ofer Temese into Mýrcan æt Cnæcilade[k]. And pendon þa to Pæringpicscire [l]innon þære middel-pintres tide". ȝ [m]inne þare hi" herȝodon. ȝ bærndon. ȝ slogon eal þ hi to comon. [b]Ða ongan se æþeling Eadmund to gaderiȝenne fýrde. þa seo fýrd gefomnod pær. þa ne onhagode him [n]þærto. buton þ pære þ se cyniȝ þær mid pære'. ȝ hi hæfdon þære burhpare fultum of Lundene. gerpicon þa þære fýrdinȝ. ȝ ferde ælc mann him ham. Ða æfter þære tide þa bead mann eft fýrde be fullum pite. þ ælc mann þe feor[o] pære forð ȝepende. ȝ mann rende to þam cyninge to Lundene. ȝ bædon[p] hine þ he come ongean þa fýrde mid þam fultume þe he ȝeȝaderian mihte. Ða hi ealle to

they came together, the alderman designed to betray Edmund the ethelings, but he could not; whereupon they separated without an engagement, and sheered off from their enemies. Alderman Edric then seduced forty ships from the king, and submitted to Knute. The West-Saxons also submitted, and gave hostages, and horsed the army. And he continued there until midwinter.

A. D. 1016. This year came king Knute with a marine force of 160 ships, and alderman Edric with him, over the Thames into Mercia at Cricklade[1]; whence they proceeded to Warwickshire[2], during the middle of the winter, and plundered therein, and burned, and slew all they met. Then began Edmund the etheling to gather an army; which, when it was collected, could avail him nothing, unless the king were there and they had the assistance of the citizens of London. The expedition therefore was frustrated, and each man betook himself home. After this, an army was again ordered, under full penalties, that every person, however distant, should go forth; and they sent to the king in London, and besought him to come to meet the army with the aid that he could collect. When they were

[a] ȝ þohte, *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Laud. Cot.* [d] ȝ hi toferdon — *C.T.* B iv. abs. *Cot.* [e] ac he, *Cot.* [f] Abs. *Laud.* [g] of þer cinger rcipon, *Cot.* [h] abeah, *Cot.* [i] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. to the end of the year. [k] Cnecalade, *Cot.* Cnegelade, *C.T.* B i. Cnicgelade, B iv. [l] Abs. *Cot.* innanȝ — *C.T.* B iv. incorrectly. innan — B i. [m] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [n] So *C.T.* B iv. [o] fére, *C.T.* B iv. [p] bedon, *C.T.* B iv. bæd, B i.

[1] Criccelade, Flor. Krickelade, Matth. West. Cricgealada, S. Dunelm.

[2] "*Wurrewicanam provinciam.*"—Flor. Wig. "*Warewicensem provinciam.*"—M. West.

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ſomne comon. þa ne behold hit naht[a] þe ma þe hit oftor æſ dyde. þa cydde man þam cyninge ꝑ hine mann berpican polde þa þe him on ſultume beon ſceoldon. ſoplet[b] þa þa ſyrde. ⁊ cyrde him eft to Lundene. Đa ſad ſe æþeling Eadmund to Nord-hymbran to Uhtnede eorle. ⁊ pende ælc mann ꝑ hi poldon ſyrde ſomnian ongean Cnut cyng. Đa ſendon[c] hi into Stæfford-ſcire. ⁊ into Scrobbeſ-byrig[d]. ⁊ to Legeceaſtre. ⁊ hergodon hi on heora healfe ⁊ Cnut on hiſ. And pende him þa ut þurh Buccingaham-ſcire into Beadanford-ſcire. ⁊ þanon to Huntandun-ſcire. [e]⁊ ſſa into Hamtun-ſcire' andlang fennef to Stanforda. ⁊ þa into Lindcolne-ſcire. þanon þa to Snotingaham-ſcire. ⁊ ſſa to Nord-hymbran to Eoforpic-peard. Đa Uhtned geaxode[f] þiſ þa ſoplet he hiſ hergunge. ⁊ efefte nordpeard. ⁊ beah þa for nyde. and ealle Nord-hymbran mid him. ⁊ he girlode. ⁊ hine man þeah-hpæðere ofſloh. [g]þurh Eadricef ſæd ealdormannef'. and Đuncytel Naſanan ſunu mid him. And þa æfter þam ſe cyng [h]Cnut' gefætte Yric into Nord-hymbran him to eorle eall ſſa Uhtned pæf. ⁊ ſyððan pendon him ſuðpeard oðfer pegef eall be pertan. ⁊ com þa eall ſe here toforan þam Eaſtron to ſcipon". ⁊ [i]ſe" æþeling Eadmund pende to Lundene to hiſ fæder. And [i]þa æfter

all assembled, it succeeded nothing better than it often did before; and, when it was told the king, that those persons would betray him who ought to assist him, then forsook he the army, and returned again to London. Then rode Edmund the etheling to earl Utred in Northumbria; and every man supposed that they would collect an army against king Knute; but they went into Staffordshire, and to Shrewsbury, and to Chester; and they plundered on their parts, and Knute on his. He went out through Buckinghamshire into Bedfordshire; thence to Huntingdonshire, and so into Northamptonshire along the fens to Stamford. Thence into Lincolnshire. Thence to Nottinghamshire; and so into Northumbria toward York. When Utred understood this, he ceased from plundering, and hastened northward, and submitted for need, and all the Northumbrians with him; but, though he gave hostages, he was nevertheless slain by the advice of alderman Edric[1], and Thurkytel, the son of Nafan, with him. After this, king Knute appointed Eric earl over Northumbria, as Utred was; and then went southward another way, all by west, till the whole army came, before Easter, to the ships. Meantime Edmund etheling went to London to his father: and after Easter went king Knute with all

[a] nan þinc, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. ſoplecon, Gibs. [c] ſyndedon, *C.T.* B i. ſyndodon, B iv. [d] Scrob-ſceton, *C.T.* B i. [e] From *C.T.* B iv. [f] geahſode, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] From *C.T.* B i. and Joss. interlin. [h] Abs. *C.T.* B i. and iv. [i] Abs. *Cot.*

[1] "*A Thurebrando nobili et Danico viro.*"—Flor.

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Eastron" wende[a] [b]se cyng" Cnut mid eallum[c] his scipum[d] to Lunden-weard. Þa[e] [b]gelamp hit þæt" se cyng Æþelred [f]ær" forðferde ær þa scipu comon. He [g]geendode his dagas" on [h]S̃c̃e Georgius" mæsse-dæg. [i]æfter mycclum geswince. ⁊ earfoðnissum his lifes". And [b]þa" æfter his ende. [k]ealle þa witan þe on Lundene wæron. [b]⁊ seo burh-waru". gecuron Eadmund to cynge. ⁊ his rice he heardlice werode[l] [m]þa hwile þe his tima wæs". Ða comon þa scipo[n] to Grenawic to þam gang-dagum. ⁊ [o]binnon lytlum fæce" wendon to Lundene. ⁊ hi dulfon [b]þa" ane [b]mycele" dic on þa suð-healfe. ⁊ drogon heora scipa on west-healfe þære brycge. ⁊ bedicodon syððan þa burh utan. ꝥ nan mann ne mihte ne inn ne ut. ⁊ oft-wædlice[p] hi on þa burh fuhton. ac[q] hi heom heardlice wiðstodon. [r]Ða wæs Eadmund cyng ær þam gewend ut. ⁊ gerad þa West-Seaxan. ⁊ him beah eall ꝥ folc to. ⁊ raðe æfter þam he gefeaht wið þone here æt Peonnan wið Gillingaham. And oðer gefeoht he gefeaht æfter middan sumera æt Sceorstane[s]. ⁊ þær mycel wæl feoll on ægðre healfe. ⁊ þa heras[t]

his ships toward London; but it happened that king Ethelred died ere the ships came. He ended his days on St. George's day; having held his kingdom in much tribulation and difficulty as long as his life continued. After his decease, all the peers that were in London, and the citizens, chose Edmund king; who bravely defended his kingdom while his time was. Then came the ships to Greenwich, about the gang-days, and within a short interval went to London; where they sunk a deep ditch on the south side, and dragged their ships to the west side of the bridge. Afterwards they trenched the city without, so that no man could go in or out, and often fought against it; but the citizens bravely withstood them. King Edmund had ere this gone out, and invaded the West-Saxons, who all submitted to him; and soon afterward he fought with the enemy at Pen near Gillingham[1]. A second battle he fought, after midsummer, at Sherston; where much slaughter was made on either side, and the leaders[2] themselves came together in the fight.

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[a] serde, *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] eallon, *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] scipon, *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. [e] ac, *Cot.* [f] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] forðferde, *Cot.* [h] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. scs. -- *Laud.* S. Gregorius, *Cot.* incorrectly. *Vid.* S. Dunelm. Brompt. R. Dicet. Flor. Wig. &c. [i] ⁊ he geheold his rice mid m. g. ⁊ e. þa hwile þe his lif wæs. *C.T.* B i. [k] ealle Angel-cynnes witan, *Cot.* [l] werede, *Cot.* [m] his timan, *Cot.* [n] scipa, *Cot.* [o] sona, *Cot.* [p] oft, *Cot.* [q] ⁊, *Cot.* [r] Abs. *Cot.* to hi abredde. [s] Scorstane, incorrectly, *C.T.* B iv. [t] So *C.T.* B i. heres, B iv. Gibs. &c.

[1] Gillingaham, Flor. Gillinga-ham is restored in the text on the authority of MSS. *C.T.* B i. and iv. Gillinga, Gibs.

[2] This is a new interpretation; but the word heras, the plural of hera, will justify it; and it points at once to the distinguishing feature of this battle, which was the single combat between Canute and Edmund. See an interesting description of the engagement, with many minute particulars, *Antiq. Celto-Scand.* p. 130.

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him fylfe to eodon on þam gefeohte. ⁊ Eadric ealdorman. ⁊ Ælmær deorlinc pæron þam here on fultume ongean Eadmund cyng. And þa gegaderode he þridde fiðe fyrde. ⁊ ferde to Lundene [a]eal be norðan Temese. ⁊ fra ut þurh Clæghangran'. ⁊ þa burhpare ahredde. ⁊ þone here aflymde to [a]hiora' fcipon. And þa pæf ymb tpa niht þ fe cyning gefende ofer æt Brentfordа[b]. ⁊ þa pið þone here gefeaht. ⁊ hine aflymde. ⁊ þær adranc mycel Englifcef[c] folcef for heora agenre gymeleafte. þa þe ferdon beforan þære fyrde. ⁊ fanz poldon fon. And fe cyning rende æftef þam to Weft-Seaxan. ⁊ hif fyrde gefomnode. þa gefende fe here fona to Lundene. ⁊ þa burh [d]utan ymbe fæt. ⁊ hyre fteapclice onfeaht ægþef' ge be pætere ge be lande. ac fe ælmihtiga God hi ahredde". Se here gefende þa æftef þam fnam Lundene mid heora fcipum into Apepan[e]. ⁊ þær up foran. [f]⁊ ferdon" on Myrcan[g]. ⁊ flogon ⁊ bærndon [f]fra hpæt fra hi ofer foron". fra heora gefuna ir[h]. [f]⁊ heom metef tilodon. ⁊ hi dnifon ægðer ge fcipa ge heora dnafa into Medepæge". Ða gefomnode[i] Eadmund cyng feorþan fiðe [k]ealle Engla þeode". [f]⁊ ferde ofer Temese æt Brentfordа". ⁊ ferde innan[l] Cent. ⁊ fe here [f]him" fleah[m] [f]beforan" mid [f]hira" horfum[n]

Alderman Edric and Aylmer the darling were assisting the army against king Edmund. Then collected he his force the third time, and went to London, all by north of the Thames, and so out through Clayhanger, and relieved the citizens, driving the enemy to their ships. It was within two nights after that the king went over at Brentford; where he fought with the enemy, and put them to flight: but there many of the English were drowned, from their own carelessness; who went before the main army with a design to plunder. After this the king went into Wessex, and collected his army; but the enemy soon returned to London, and beset the city without, and fought strongly against it both by water and land. But the almighty God delivered them. The enemy went afterward from London with their ships into the Orwell; where they went up and proceeded into Mercia, slaying and burning whatsoever they overtook, as their custom is; and, having provided themselves with meat, they drove their ships and their herds into the Medway. Then assembled king Edmund the fourth time all the English nation, and forded over the Thames at Brentford; whence he proceeded into Kent. The enemy fled before him with their horses into the

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[a] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. Gibs. &c. [b] Brezentforda, *C.T.* B i. Brægentforda, B iv. [c] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. ænlicef, Gibs. [d] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. except -- fæton -- and -- æxþæf. utone befæton &c., Gibs. from *Laud.* [e] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. Arpan, Gibs. [f] Abs. *Cot.* [g] So *Cot.* *C.T.* B i. and iv. Myrcean, Gibs. [h] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. pæf, Gibs. as usual, from *Laud. Cot.* [i] gezaderode, *Cot.* [k] eall -- *Cot.* ealle hif fyrde, *C.T.* B i. [l] into, *Cot. C.T.* B iv. They fought at Otford. *Vid.* Flor. [m] flezh, *Cot.* [n] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. horfa, Gibs. horfan, *Cot.*

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into Sceapige[a]. ⁊ þe cyng orloh [b]heopa" þpa þeala þpa he oþþaþan muhte. And Eadpic ealdopmann gepende [b]þa" þone [b]cyng" ongean æt Ægeleþ-þopda. næp nan mape unpæd gepeb[c] þonne þe pæp. Se hepe gepende eft[d] [b]up on Eapt-Seaxan. ⁊ þepde" into Mýpcan[e]. [b]⁊ þopdýde eall þ he oþep-þepde". [f]Đa þe cyng geaxode þ þe hepe uppe pæp". þa gepomnode[g] he fiftan[h] fiðe eall[e][i] Engla þeode. [k]⁊ þepde him æt hindan". ⁊ oþþepde hi[l] [b]innan Eapt-Seaxan" æt [b]þæpe dune þe mann hæt"Apþan-dun. ⁊ þæp togædepe[m] heapdlice[n] þengon. Đa dýde Eadpic ealdopmann þpa °þpa" he oftop[p] æp dýde. aptealde þone fleam æpept mid Mageræton. ⁊ þpa apþac hip cyne-hlaþopde ⁊ ealle þeode °Angelcynnep". Đæp hæfde Cnut pige. ⁊ gefeaht him °pið" ealle Engla-°þeode. Đa peapð þæp oþþlægen Eadnoð bipcop". ⁊ Pulfige[q] abb. ⁊ Ælfpic ealdopman. ⁊ [r]Godpine ẽ on Lindefige. and" Ulfcytel on Eapt-Englan. and Æðelpeapd Æðelfigep[s] punu ealdopmannep. ⁊ °eall feo duguð of Angel-cynnep þeode þæp peapð fopdon". Đa æfteþ þipum gefeohte gepende Cnut cyng upp mid hip hepe to Gleape-ceaptpe-fcipe. [t]þæp

isle of Shepey; and the king slew as many of them as he could overtake. Alderman Edric then went to meet the king at Aylesford; than which no measure could be more ill-advised[1]. The enemy, meanwhile, returned into Essex, and advanced into Mercia, destroying all that he overtook. When the king understood that the army was up, then collected he the fifth time all the English nation, and went behind them, and overtook them in Essex, on the down called Assingdon; where they fiercely came together. Then did alderman Edric as he often did before,—he first began the flight with the Maisevethians, and so betrayed his natural lord and all the people of England. There had Knute the victory, though all England fought against him! There was then slain bishop Ednoth, and abbot Wulsy, and alderman Elfric, and alderman Godwin of Lindsey, and Ulfkytel of East-Anglia, and Ethelward the son of alderman Ethelsy[2]. And all the nobility of the English nation was there undone! After this fight went king Knute up with his army into Glocestershire, where he heard say that

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[a] -ge, *Cot. C.T.* B iv. [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] gepædd, *Cot.* gepæd, *C.T.* B iv. [d] eft, *Cot.* [e] So *C.T.* B iv. Mýpcum, B i. -cean, Gibs. from *Laud.* -cen, *Cot.* [f] þ gehýpde þe cyng, *Cot.* [g] gegadepode, *Cot.* [h] fipta, *Cot.* [i] eal, *Cot.* [k] ⁊ þepde æfteþ þam hepe, *Cot.* [l] hine, *Cot.* [m] togæþepe, *Cot.* [n] pæptlice, *Cot.* [o] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. compared together. [p] oft, *Cot.* [q] Pulfi, *Cot.* Pulffie, *C.T.* B iv. Pulffige, B i. [r] So *C.T.* B i. abs. *Cot.* [s] Æþelpinep, *C.T.* B i. Ælffinep, B iv. [t] þa -- *Cot.* þæp he ofahfade, *C.T.* B i. -- ofaxade, B iv.

[1] "*Nisi perfidus dux Edricus suis insidiis regem apud Eaglesford (ne suos persequeretur hostes) retineret, eo die plena potiretur victoria.*"—Flor.

[2] There is a marked difference respecting the name of this alderman in MSS. Some have Ethelsy, as above; others, Elfwine and Ethelwine. The two last may be reconciled, as the name in either case would now be Elwin; but Ethelsy and Elsy are widely different. Florence of Worcester not only supports the authority of Ethelwine, but explains it "*Dei amici.*"

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he gehende secgan" þæt se cyng pæs Eadmund. Da gesædde Eadric ealdormann ⁊ þa pitan þe þæs [a]gegaderade" pæron. þ þa cyningas sehte namon heom betweonan. [a]⁊ hi gislas gesorhtan. And begen þa cyningas comon togædere æt Olan-ige[b]. sud Deorhyrste. ⁊ purdon seolagan ⁊ sed-brodra. ⁊ heora sneondscipe þæs gesæstnodon. ægher ge mid sedde ge eac mid aðe. ⁊ þ gyld gesettan pið done here. And hi tohpurfon þa mid þirrum sehte. ⁊ seng þa Eadmund cing to West-Seaxan. ⁊ Cnut to Mýrcan. ⁊ to þam norð dæle". [c]Se here gesende þa to scipon mid þam þingum þe hi gesangen hæfdon. ⁊ Lundenesparu gridede pið done here. ⁊ heom srið gebohtan. ⁊ se here gebrohton heora scipu on Lundene. ⁊ heom pintes-setle þær inne namon". Da to scs Andreas mæssan sorð[d]sende se cyng Eadmund. ⁊ [d]ir bysged" mid hir ealdan[e] sæder Eadgare on Glæstinga-byrig. [f]And on þam ilcan geare sorðsende Wulfgar abb on Abbandune. ⁊ Æðelsige seng to" [g]ðam abbod-rice"·

[h]An. MXVII. [i]Der [c]on þirrum geare' seng Cnut cyning to eall[k] Angel-cynnes rice". ⁊ hit todæld on seopes. him sylfum West-Seaxan. ⁊ Dunscylle East-Englan. ⁊ Eadrice Mýrcan[l]. ⁊ Yrice[m] Nord-hymbran. And on þirrum geare

king Edmund was. Then advised alderman Edric, and the counsellors that were there assembled, that the kings should make peace with each other, and produce hostages. Then both the kings met together at Olney, south of Deerhurst, and became allies and sworn brothers. There they confirmed their friendship both with pledges and with oaths, and settled the pay of the army. With this covenant they parted: king Edmund took to Wessex, and Knute to Mercia and the northern district[1]. The army then went to their ships with the things they had taken; and the people of London made peace with them, and purchased their security; whereupon they brought their ships to London, and provided themselves winter-quarters therein. On the feast of St. Andrew died king Edmund; and he is buried with his grandfather Edgar at Glastonbury. In the same year died Wulfgar, abbot of Abingdon; and Ethelsy took to the abbacy.

A.D. 1017. This year king Knute took to the whole government of England, and divided it into four parts: Wessex for himself, East-Anglia for Thurkyll, Mercia for Edric, Northumbria for Eric. This year also was alder-

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[a] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. compared together. [b] Clanige, *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] — bebýrged, *Cot.* So *C.T.* B iv. hir lic hi, B i. [e] ealde, *Cot.* [f] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. abs. *Cot.* B iv. [g] From *C.T.* B i. Joss. abs. Gibs. [h] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. to the end of the year. [i] Der Cnut pearð gecoran to cinge, Whel. [k] eallan, *Cot.* [l] So *C.T.* B i. Mýrcean, Gibs. B iv. [m] Eiric, *C.T.* B iv. Irke, B i. *Northimbriam Irco comiti*, Flor.

[1] The two different readings of the MSS. are here combined; some having to Mýrcan or Mýrcean; others, to þam norð dæle. Both seem to be necessary.

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þæs eac Eadric ealdorman ofslagen [a]on Lundene". and Norðman Leofsiness sunu ealdormannes. ⁊ Æðelweard Æðelmæres sunu þæs grætan. ⁊ Brihtric Ælfeges[b] sunu on Defenan-scire. ⁊ Cnut cyng aflymde ut Æðwig æþeling. [c]and eft hine het ofslean". ⁊ Eadwig ceorla cyng. And þa toforan kl. Augusti het se cyng secgan him Æðelredes lafe. þæs oðres cyngес. him to [d]cwene. Ricardes dohtor:

[e]An. MXVIII. [f]On þisum geare wæs" þ gafol-gelæst ofer [g]call" Angelcynn. þ wæs[h] [g]eallef". twa ⁊ hund-seofontig þusend punda. buton þam þe seo burhwaru[i] on[k] Lundene gealdi. [m]þ wæs" [e]endlyfte healf" þusend punda. [g]And se here sefde þa sum to Den-mearcon. ⁊ xl. scipa belaf mid þam cyninge Cnute". ⁊ Dene ⁊ Engle wurdon sammæle æt Oxna-forda[n] [o]to Eadgares lage". [p]And her Æðelsige abb. forðferde on Abban-dune. ⁊ seng Æðelwine to":

[e]An. MXIX. Her gewende Cnut [g]cyng" [o]mid ix. scypum" to Den-mearcon[q]. ⁊ [r]þær wunode" ealne wintes. [o]⁊ her forðferde Ælfstan ancebiscop.

man Edric slain at London[1], and Norman, son of alderman Leofwin, and Ethelward, son of Ethelmar the great, and Britric, son of Elfege of Devonshire. King Knute also banished Edwy etheling, whom he afterwards ordered to be slain, and Edwy, king of the churls; and before the calends of August the king gave an order to fetch him the widow of the other king, Ethelred, the daughter of Richard, to wife.

A.D. 1018. This year was the payment of the tribute over all England; that was, altogether, two and seventy thousand pounds, besides that which the citizens of London paid; and that was ten thousand five hundred pounds[2]. The army then went partly to Denmark; and forty ships were left with king Knute. The Danes and Angles were reconciled at Oxford to Edgar's law; and this year died abbot Ethelsy at Abingdon, to whom Ethelwine succeeded.

A.D. 1019. This year went king Knute with nine ships to Denmark, where he abode all the winter; and archbishop Elfstan died this year, who

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[a] From *Cot.* where the whole sentence runs thus: And on þysum ylcan geare het se cyng secgan Æðelredes lafe. Ricardes dohtor. him to cwene. þ wæs Ælfgife Ymma. ⁊ Eadric ealdorman weard ofslagan on Lundene swyðe suhtlice. [b] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. Ælfgeves, Gibs. [c] From *C.T.* B i. [d] sife, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [e] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [f] Þes geares, *Cot.* [g] Abs. *Cot.* [h] þænan, *Cot.* [i] -pane, *Cot.* [k] of, *Cot.* N.S. [l] So *C.T.* B i. guldon, Gibs. The whole sentence is omitted in B iv. [m] Abs. *Laud.* [n] Oxana-forban, *Cot.* Oxana-forda, *C.T.* B iv. [o] From *C.T.* B iv. [p] Abs. *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. [q] -mancan, *Cot.* [r] þær þas, *Cot.*

[1] "*Rex Canutus, in nativitate Domini, cum esset Lundoniæ, perfidum ducem Eadricum in palatio jussit occidere, quia timebat insidiis ab eo aliquando circumveniri, sicut domini sui priores, Æthelredus et Eadmundus, frequenter sunt circumventi.*"—Flor.

[2] So Florence of Worcester; misquoted by Gibson MD. "xv. *millia.*"—Sim. Dunelm.

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ꝛe pæꝛ Lifing ꝛenemneð. ⁊ he pæꝛ ꝛpiðe næðfæꝛt man æꝛðeꝛ foꝛ Gode ⁊ foꝛ poꝛulde″:·

[a]An. MXX. Deꝛ Cnut cýning to Engla-lande. [b]⁊ þa on Eaꝛtꝛon pæꝛ mýcel ꝛemot on Cýꝛen-ceaꝛtꝛe. þa ꝛeutlaꝛode mann Æðelpeaꝛð ealdoꝛman″. [c]⁊ Eaðꝛig ceoꝛla cýnge″. And on þiꝛꝛum ꝛeaꝛe [d]ꝛe cýng foꝛ″ to Aꝛꝛandune. [e]⁊ Ðuꝛkýl eoꝛl. ⁊ Wulꝛtan aꝛcebiꝛcop. ⁊ oðꝛe biꝛcopaꝛ. ⁊ eac abbodaꝛ. ⁊ manega munecaꝛ mið heom″. [f]⁊ let týmbꝛian þæꝛ an mýnꝛteꝛ of ꝛtane ⁊ lime foꝛ þaꝛe manna ꝛaple þe þaꝛ ofꝛlagene pæꝛan. ⁊ gieꝛ hit hiꝛ anum ꝛpeoꝛte þeꝛ nam pæꝛ Stigand″. [f]⁊ gehalgodan ꝥ mýnꝛteꝛ æt Aꝛꝛandune″. And Æþelnoð munuc. [e]ꝛe þe pæꝛ decanuꝛ æt Cꝛiꝛteꝛ cýꝛcan. pæꝛ [g]on þam ilcan ꝛeaꝛe. on iduꝛ Nouembꝛiꝛ″. to biꝛcope[h] [i]gehalgod into Cꝛiꝛteꝛ cýꝛcan″. [k]ꝛꝛam Wulꝛtane aꝛceb″:·

[a]An. MXXI. Deꝛ [b]on þýꝛum ꝛeaꝛe″ Cnut cýng [l]to Maꝛtinuꝛ mæꝛꝛan″ ꝛeutlaꝛode Ðuꝛkil eoꝛl. [c]⁊ Ælfgaꝛ biꝛcop ꝛe ælmeꝛꝛulla foꝛðfeꝛde on Cꝛiꝛteꝛ mæꝛꝛe uhtan″:·

[a]An. MXXII. Deꝛ [b]Cnut cýng foꝛ ut mið hiꝛ ꝛcipum to Wiht-lande. And″ Æðelnoð [m]biꝛcop foꝛ″ to Rome. ⁊ pæꝛ undeꝛꝛtangen þæꝛ ꝛnam Benedicte þam aꝛꝛuꝛðan papan mið mýcclum puꝛðꝛcipe. ⁊ he mið hiꝛ agenum handum

was also named Lifing. He was a very upright man both before God and before the world.

A.D. 1020. This year came king Knute back to England; and there was at Easter a great council at Cirencester, where alderman Ethelward was outlawed, and Edwy, king of the churls. This year went the king to Assingdon; with earl Thurkyll, and archbishop Wulfstan, and other bishops, and also abbots, and many monks with them; and he ordered to be built there a minster of stone and lime, for the souls of the men who were there slain[l], and gave it to his own priest, whose name was Stigand; and they consecrated the minster at Assingdon. And Ethelnoth the monk, who had been dean at Christ's church, was the same year on the ides of November consecrated bishop of Christ's church by archbishop Wulstan.

A.D. 1021. This year king Knute, at Martinmas, outlawed earl Thurkyll; and bishop Elfgar, the abundant giver of alms, died in the morning of Christmas day.

A.D. 1022. This year went king Knute out with his ships to the isle of Wight. And bishop Ethelnoth went to Rome; where he was received with much honour by Benedict the magnificent pope, who with his own hand placed

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[a] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] From *C.T.* B i. [d] he ꝛeꝛde, *Cot.* [e] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. [f] From *Cot.* abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] So *C.T.* B iv. þeꝛ ilcan ꝛeaꝛeꝛ, *Cot.* þe ilcan ꝛeaꝛe, Gibs. from *Laud.* [h] aꝛcbiꝛcop, *Cot.* [i] From *C.T.* B iv. þæꝛ to gehadod, Gibs. [k] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [l] Abs. *Cot.* to ꝛce. Maꝛtineꝛ mæꝛꝛan, *C.T.* B iv. ꝛce being overlined, with a note of introduction. [m] aꝛcbiꝛcop ꝛeꝛde, *Cot.*

[l] *Vid. an.* 1016.

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him hiſ pallium onaſette. [a]ȝ to aſceb [b]ſſiðe" aſpuſðlice ȝehalȝode". [b]ȝ ȝebletſade on non' Octob". And [c]he" ſỳððan mid þam [d]ỳlcan" pallium þæſ mæſſode [b]on þam ſỳlfan dæȝe". [e]ſſa ſe papa him ȝeſiſſode". [f]ȝ he hine ȝeneoſdode æfteſ þam mid þam [b]ſỳlfan" papan. ȝ ſỳððan mid fulne bletſunge ham ȝesende". And Leofſine abb ſe pæſ unſihtlice of Elig adſæfed. pæſ hiſ ȝefeſa. ȝ hine þæſ[g] ælceſ þinȝeſ ȝeclænſode þe him mann on fæde. ſſa ſe papa him tæhte. on þeſ aſceb'eſ ȝeſitneſſe. [e]ȝ on ealleſ þæſ ȝefeſſciſeſ þe him mid pæſ":

An. MXXIII. [h]Deſ Cnut cỳniȝ com eft to Engla-lande. ȝ Ðuſcil ȝ he pæſan anſæde. ȝ he betæhte Ðuſcille Denemeaſcan ȝ hiſ ſunu to healdenne. ȝ ſe cỳniȝ nam Ðuſcileſ ſunu mid him to Engla-lande". [i]Deſ foſðfeſde Wulfſtan[k] aſceb. ȝ ſeniȝ Ælfſic to. [d]and Ægelnoð aſceb hine bletſode on Cantſaſe-beſi". [l]Deſ Cnut kỳniȝ binnan Lundene on ſce Pauleſ mỳnſtſe ſealde fulle leaſe Æþelnoðe aſce-

the pall upon him, and with great pomp consecrated him archbishop, and blessed him, on the nones of October. The archbishop on the self-same day with the same pall performed mass, as the pope directed him, after which he was magnificently entertained by the pope himself; and afterwards with a full blessing proceeded homewards[1]. Abbot Leofwine, who had been unjustly expelled from Ely, was his companion; and he cleared himself of every thing, which, as the pope informed him, had been laid to his charge, on the testimony of the archbishop and of all the company that were with him.

A.D. 1023. This year returned king Knute to England; and Thurkyll and he were reconciled. He committed Denmark and his son to the care of Thurkyll, whilst he took Thurkyll's son with him to England. This year died archbishop Wulfstan; and Elfric succeeded him; and archbishop Egelnoth blessed him in Canterbury. This year king Knute in London, in St. Paul's minster, gave full leave[2] to archbishop

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[a] Abs. *Cot.* [b] From *C.T.* B iv. [c] Abs. *Cot.* ſe aſcebiſcop, *C.T.* B iv. ſona þæſ mid mæſſan ſanȝ, *ibid.* [d] Abs. *Laud.* [e] Abs. *Cot. C.T.* B iv. [f] ȝ æfteſ mæſſan mid þan papan ȝeneoſde. ȝ mid þaſ papan bletſunge ȝecỳſde to hiſ aſcbiſcop-ſtole. *Cot.* ȝ ſỳððan þæſ æfteſ mid þam ſỳlfan papan aſpuſðlice ȝeneoſdade. ȝ eac him ſeolf þone pallium ȝenam on ſce. Peteſ peoſode. ȝ þa ſeoððan [mid fulne bletſunge, Joss.] bliðelice ham to hiſ eaſde fesde. *C.T.* B iv. The remainder of the year abs. *ibid.* The whole description is omitted in B i. [g] þaſ, *Cot.* [h] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. [i] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* [k] Ðulfſtan, *Cot.* [l] From *C.T.* B iv. Briefly thus B i.: ȝ he let ſeſian ſỳððan ſce. Ælfeȝeſ ſeliquiaſ of Lundene to Cantſaſa-bỳſiȝ. So nearly Gibson from *Laud. Cot.*: And þæſ ỳlcan ȝeaſeſ [on hiſ ỳlcan ȝeaſe, *Cot.*] Æþelnoð aſceb' ſeſcde ſce. Ælfeȝeſ aſceb' ſeliquiaſ [hchaman, *Laud.*] to Cantſaſa-bỳſiȝ of Lundene.

[1] These particulars are stated more fully in *C.T.* B iv. See the Various Readings.

[2] Matthew of Westminster says, the king took up the body with his own hands.

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bipcope. ȝ Bnýhtpine bipcope. ȝ eallon þam Godep þeopum þe heom mid pæpon. ꝥ hi mopton nýman up of þam býpgene þone apcebipcop pċe Ælfheah. ȝ hi þa ppa dýdon on vi. idup Iunii. ȝ pe bnema cýnȝ. ȝ pe apcebipcop. ȝ leod bipcopap. ȝ eoplap. ȝ ppiðe manegе hadode ȝ eac læpede. penedon on pcype hip þone halȝan lichaman ofep Temepe to Suðȝepeopke. ȝ þæp þone halȝan mapcýp þan apcebipcope ȝ hip ȝepenum betæhton. ȝ hi þa mid peopðlican peopode ȝ pýnpaman dneame hine to Hpofep-ceapcpe penedan. Ða on þam þnýddan dæȝe com Imma peo hlæfdie mid hipe cýnelican beapne Deapda-Cnute. ȝ hi þa ealle mid mýcclam þnýmme ȝ blipre ȝ lof-pange þone halȝan apcebipcop into Cantpapе-býpi penedon. ȝ ppa pupðlice into cýpcan bnohton. on iii. idup Iuñ. Eft pýþþan on þam eahteoðan dæȝe. on xvii. kl. Iulii. Æðelnoð apcebipcop. ȝ Ælfpie bipcop. ȝ Bnýhtpine bipcop. ȝ ealle þa þe mid heom pæpon. ȝelogudon pċe Ælfeaȝep halȝan lichaman on nopð healfe Xp̄ep peofodep. Gode to lofe. ȝ þam halȝan apcebipcope to pupðmýnte. ȝ eallon þam to ecepe hælðe þe hip halȝan lichoman þæp mid epcfulpe heopcan ȝ mid ealpe eadmodnýpre dæȝhpamlice peceað. God ælmihtiȝ ȝemiltpie eallum Cpiptenum mannum þuph Ælfeȝep halȝan ȝeȝeapnunga″:· [a]

Ethelnoth, bishop Britwine, and all God's servants that were with them, that they might take up from the grave the archbishop, saint Elphege. And they did so, on the sixth day before the ides of June; and the illustrious king, and the archbishop, and the diocesan bishops, and the earls, and very many others, both clergy and laity, carried by ship his holy corpse over the Thames to Southwark. And there they committed the holy martyr to the archbishop and his companions; and they with worthy pomp and sprightly joy carried him to Rochester. There on the third day came the lady Emma with her royal son Hardacnute; and they all with much majesty, and bliss, and songs of praise, carried the holy archbishop into Canterbury, and so brought him gloriously into the church, on the third day before the ides of June. Afterwards, on the eighth day, the seventeenth before the calends of July, archbishop Ethelnoth, and bishop Elfsy, and bishop Britwine, and all they that were with them, lodged the holy corpse of saint Elphege on the north side of the altar of Christ; to the praise of God, and to the glory of the holy archbishop, and to the everlasting salvation of all those who there his holy body daily seek with earnest heart and all humility. May God almighty have mercy on all Christian men through the holy intercession of Elphege!

An. MXXIV.

[b]An. MXXV. Dep þop Cnut cýnȝ

A.D. 1025. This year went king

[a] *An.* 1024. *Hic Ricardus Secundus obiit: Ricardus filius ejus regnavit prope uno anno, et post eum regnavit Rodbertus frater ejus* VIII. *annis.* Gibs. from *Laud.* and Joss. in *C.T.* B iv. Nothing occurs in B i. from 1024 to 1027, inclusive. [b] From *Laud. Cot.* Joss. in *C.T.* B iv. to the end of the year.

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to Den-mearcon mid scipon to þam holme æt ea þære halgan. ⁊ þær comon ongean Ulf ⁊ Eglaf[a]. ⁊ sciðe mycel here ægðer ge land-here ge scip-here of Spaðeode[b]. And þær wæs sceðe · sceala manna forfaren[c] [d]on Cnutes cyninges healfe. ægðer ge Denisca manna ge Englisca". ⁊ þa Speon[e] heafdon peall-stope[f] [d]gepeald":

[g]An. MXXVI. Her for Ælfric b · to Rome. ⁊ onfeng pallium æt Iohanne papan on II. id' Novemb":

A.D. 1026. This year went bishop Elfric to Rome, and received the pall of pope John on the second day before the ides of November.

MXXVII.

[h]An. MXXVIII. Her for Cnut cyng · of Engla lande mid fiftig scipum [i]Englisca þegena' to Norwegum[k]. ⁊ adraf Olaf cyning of þam lande. ⁊ geahnode[l] him eall þæt land":

A.D. 1028. This year went king Knute from England to Norway with fifty ships manned with English thanes, and drove king Olave from the land, which he entirely secured to himself.

[m]An. MXXIX. Her com Cnut cyng · eft [d]ham' to Engla lande":

A.D. 1029. This year king Knute returned home to England.

An. MXXX. [n]Her com Olaf cyng eft into Norwegum. ⁊ þæt folc gegaderode him togeanes. ⁊ him wið gefuhton. ⁊ he wearð þær ofslagen". [o]on · Norwegon. of his agenum folce. ⁊ þær syððan halig. ⁊ þær genes æfter ðam forferde Hacun se dohtiga eorl on sæ":

A.D. 1030. This year returned king Olave into Norway; but the people gathered together against him, and fought against him; and he was there slain, in Norway, by his own people, and was afterwards canonized. Before this, in the same year, died Hacon the doughty earl, at sea.

An. MXXXI. [p]Her com Cnut. sona · sipa he becom to Engla lande he geaf into Cristes cyrican on Cantwarebyri þa hæfenan on Sand-wic. ⁊ ealla

A.D. 1031. This year returned king Knute; and as soon as he came to England he gave to Christ's church in Canterbury the haven of Sandwich, and all

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[a] Eglaf, *Cot.* [b] Speoðode, *Cot.* spa ðeod, Joss. from *Petrob.* [c] farfarene, *Cot.* [d] Abs. *Cot.* [e] Speoðe, *Cot.* [f] pæl- *Cot.* peal- Joss. in *C.T.* B iv. [g] From *C.T.* B iv. [h] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [i] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] Norð- *Cot.* [l] geagenede, *Cot.* geahnade, *C.T.* B iv. [m] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B iv. abs. B i. [n] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [o] From *C.T.* B i. *Petrob.* Joss. in B iv. Nothing occurs afterwards in B i. from 1031 to 1033, inclusive. [p] Abs. *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B iv. to Her for, — &c.

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þa gerihta þe þær of ariseð. of æiðre healfe þare hæfene. swa ꝥ loc hwenne ꝥ flot byð ealra hehst ⁊ ealra fullost. beo an scip flotigende swa neh þan lande swa hit nyxt. ⁊ þar beo an mann standende of þam scipe. and habbe ane taper-æx on his [hande.] [a]swa hwær swa mæga taper-æx bie geworpe ut of þe scipe. ut á ꝥ land þa geseulinges of Cristes cyric underfo þa gerigte″. [b]Her for[c] Cnut cyng to Rome. ⁊ [d]þy ylcan geare″. [e]sona swa he ham com. þa for he″ to Scotlande. ⁊ Scotta cyng him [f]to beah″ [g]Mælcolm″. [h]⁊ wearð his mann″. ⁊ twegen oðre cyningas. Mælbæðe[i] ⁊ Iehmarc. [h]ac he ꝥ lytle hwile heold″. [k]And Rodbert eorl of Normandie ferde to Ierusalem. ⁊ þar wearð dead. ⁊ Willelm þe was siððan cing on Engla lande feng to Normandi. þe he cild wære″:·

the rights that arise therefrom, on either side of the haven; so that when the tide is highest and fullest, and there be a ship floating as near the land as possible, and there be a man standing upon the ship with a taper-axe in his hand, whithersoever the large taper-axe might be thrown out of the ship, throughout all that land the ministers of Christ's church should enjoy their rights. This year went king Knute to Rome; and the same year, as soon as he returned home, he went to Scotland; and Malcolm, king of the Scots, submitted to him, and became his man, with two other kings, Macbeth and Jehmar; but he held his allegiance a little while only. Robert earl of Normandy went this year to Jerusalem, where he died; and William, who was afterwards king of England, succeeded to the earldom, though he was a child.

[l]An. MXXXII. Her on þissum geare atywde ꝥ wilde fyr. þe nan man æror nan [m]oðer′ swylce ne gemunde. ⁊ gehwær hit derode [n]eac′ on manegum stowum. And [o]on þam ilcan geare′ forðferde Ælfsige biscop on Win-ceastre. ⁊ Ælfwine þæs cynges preost feng [n]þær′ to″:·

A.D. 1032. This year appeared that wild fire, such as no man ever remembered before, which did great damage in many places. The same year died Elfsy, bishop of Winchester; and Elfwin, the king's priest, succeeded him.

[p]An. MXXXIII. Her [o]on þisum geare′ forðferde Merehwit b̄ on Sumer-sæ-ton. ⁊ [q]he is bebyrged′ on[r] Glæstinga-

A.D. 1033. This year died bishop Merewhite in Somersetshire, who is buried at Glastonbury; and bishop

[a] From *Evident. Ecclesiæ Christi Cant. inter X. Scriptores*; where the whole passage runs thus: Swa þe þonne hit is full flod. ⁊ ꝥ scip is aflote. swa hwær swa mæga taper-æx bie geworpe ut of þe scipe. ut á ꝥ land þa geseulinges of Cristes cyric underfo þa gerigte. See also Somner's *Dict.* [b] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B iv. to the end of the year. [c] ferde, *Cot.* [d] þes ylcan geares, *Cot.* abs. *C.T.* B iv. [e] So *C.T.* B iv. þa hi ham com he for, Gibs. [f] code him on hand, *C.T.* B iv. [g] Abs. *Cot. C.T.* B iv. [h] From *C.T.* B iv. [i] Mealbæaðe, *Cot.* [k] From *Cot.* N.S. *Robertus comes obiit in peregrinatione et successit rex Willelmus in puerili ætate. Laud. Petrob.* [l] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* H——— *C.T.* B iv. omitting all that follows to the end of the year. [m] Abs. *Laud. Petrob.* [n] Abs. *Cot.* [o] Abs. *Cot. Petrob.* [p] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* [q] hið, *Cot.* [r] æt, *Cot.*

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byrig[a]". [b]Her forðferde Leofsie b. ⁊ his lichama resteð on Wigra-ceastre. ⁊ Brihteh wæs on his setl ahafen":·

[c]An. MXXXIV. Her forðferde Æðeric biscop". [d]⁊ he lið on Rameseige":·

An. MXXXV.[e] Her forðferde Cnut cyng. [b]he gewat" æt Sceaftes-byrig[f]. [b]on II. id' Nouḃ". [g]⁊ he is bebyrged on[h] Winceastre on[i] ealdan[k] mynstre". ⁊ he wæs cyng ofer eall Engla land [l]swyðe neh" xx. wintra. [m]And sona æfter his forðsiðe. wæs ealra witena gemot on Oxna-forda". ⁊ Leofric eorl. ⁊ [n]mæst" ealle þa þegenas be norþan Temese[o]. [n]⁊ þa lið-men on Lunden" gecuron Harold to healdes ealles Engle-landes him ⁊ his broðor Hardacnute þe wæs on Denemearcon. [n]And" Godwine eorl. ⁊ ealle þa yldestan[p] menn on West-Seaxon[q] [r]lagon ongean". [n]swa hi leng-ost mihton". [s]ac hi ne mihton nan þing ongean wealcan". [t]And man gerædde þa ꝥ Ælfgifu. Hardacnutes modor. sæte on Win-ceastre mid þæs cynges huscarlum hyra suna. ⁊ heoldan ealle West-Seaxan him[u] to handa. ⁊ Godwine eorl wæs heora healdest[x] mann. Sume

Leofsy, whose body resteth at Worcester, and to whose see Brihteh was promoted.

A.D. 1034. This year died bishop Etheric[1], who lies at Ramsey.

A.D. 1035. This year died king Knute at Shaftesbury, on the second day before the ides of November; and he is buried at Winchester in the old minster. He was king over all England very near twenty winters. Soon after his decease, there was a council of all the nobles at Oxford; wherein earl Leofric, and almost all the thanes north of the Thames, and the naval men in London, chose Harold to be governor of all England, for himself and his brother Hardacnute, who was in Denmark. Earl Godwin, and all the eldest men in Wessex, withstood it as long as they could; but they could do nothing against it. It was then resolved, that Elfgiva, the mother of Hardacnute, should remain at Winchester with the household of the king her son. They held all Wessex in hand, and earl Godwin was their chief man. Some men said of Harold, that he was

[a]Glæst-beri, *Cot.* [b] From *C.T.* B iv. [c] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. [d] From *C.T.* B i. and iv.; but the whole passage runs thus in B iv.: Her wæs Ælfric b' forðfaren. ⁊ ligeð on Rameseige. *Vid. an.* 1038. [e] MXXXVI. *Laud. Cot. Petrob.*; but I follow the authority of *C.T.* B i. and iv. *Vid. an.* 1039. [f] Sciestes-byrie, *Cot.* [g] ⁊ hine man ferede to Win-cestre, *C.T.* B iv. [h] æt, *Petrob. C.T.* B i.; whence a, *Cot.* N.S. [i] an, *Cot.* [k] ealda, *Cot.* [l] wel neah, *Cot.* [m] Abs. *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. [n] Abs. *Cot.* [o] Temesan, *Cot.* [p] betstan, *Cot.* [q] -Seaxan, *Petrob.* -Sexan, *Cot.* [r] wið-cwædon, *Cot.* [s] ac hi naht na gesweddan, *Cot.* [t] Abs. *Cot.*; but Josselin has transcribed the whole in the margin of *C.T.* B iv. from *Petrob.* [u] heom, Joss. [x] yldest, Joss. Other unimportant variations are—menn, Harold, wær, Ælfgifu, Ælfhelmes, hig þuht, swiðe, þeah, &c.

[1] I here follow the printed Chronicle, which is supported by several MSS.; but I suspect that *C.T.* B iv. is correct in stating Ælfric to be the bishop buried at Ramsey. Vid. an. 1023, 1026. Ætheric is probably the same with Æthelric. *Vid. an.* 1038.

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men sædon be Harolde. ꝥ he wære Cnutes sunu cynges ⁊ Ælfgife Ælfelmes dohtor ealdormannes. ac hit þuhte swyðe ungeleaflic manegum mannum". ⁊ he wæs [a]þeah" [b]full cyng ofer eall Engla land". [c]And Harold sæde ꝥ he Cnutes sunu wære ⁊ Ælfgife þære Hamtunisca. þe hit soð nære. he sende to ⁊ let niman of hire ealle þa betstan gærsaman. þe [d]heo ofhealdan ne mihte. ðe' Cnut cyng ahte. ⁊ heo sæt þeah forð þær binnan þa hwile þe heo moste":·

[e]An. MXXXVI. Her com Ælfred se unsceððiga æþeling. Æþelredes sunu cynges. hider inn. ⁊ wolde to his moder þe on Wincestre sæt. ac hit him ne geþafode[f] þa [g]Godwine eorl. ne eac oþre men þe" micel wealdon [h]on þisan lande". forþan hit hleoðrade þa swiðe to Harolde. þeah hit unriht wære.

[i]Ac Godwine hine þa gelette.
⁊ hine on hæft sette".
And his geferan he [h]eac" fordraf.
⁊ sume mislice ofsloh.
Sume hi man wið feo sealde.
sume hreowlice acwealde.
Sume hi man bende.
[k]⁊ eac sume blende".
Sume hamelode.
⁊ sume [h]heanlice" hættode.

the son of king Knute and of Elfgive the daughter of alderman Elfelm; but it was thought very incredible by many men[1]. He was, nevertheless, full king over all England. Harold himself said that he was the son of Knute and of Elfgive the Hampshire lady; though it was not true; but he sent and ordered to be taken from her all the best treasure that she could not hold, which king Knute possessed; and she nevertheless abode there continually within the city[2] as long as she could.

A.D. 1036. This year came hither Alfred the innocent etheling, son of king Ethelred, and wished to visit his mother, who abode at Winchester: but earl Godwin, and other men who had much power in this land, did not suffer it; because such conduct was very agreeable to Harold, though it was unjust.

Him did Godwin let,
and in prison set.
His friends, who did not fly,
they slew promiscuously.
And those they did not sell,
like slaughter'd cattle fell!
Whilst some they spared to bind,
only to wander blind!
Some ham-strung, helpless stood,
whilst others they pursued.

[a] Abs. *Cot.* [b] fullice, *Cot.* [c] From *C.T.* B iv. Joss. interl. [d] From Joss. interl. abs. *C.T.* B iv. probably from the repetition of þe. [e] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. Joss. interl. to the end of the year. [f] So *C.T.* B i. geþafodon, B iv. [g] From *C.T.* B i. Joss. abs. B iv. [h] Abs. *C.T.* B i. [i] Ða let he hine on hæft settan, *C.T.* B iv. [k] sume hi man blende, *C.T.* B i.

[1] "*Huic suspicioni causam dedit,*" say the Latin historians, "*quod vulgo diceretur Ælfgifam reginam, cum ex rege filium habere non potuit, recenter natum cujusdam sutoris filium sibi afferri jussisse, regemque se filium illi jam peperisse credulum fecisse.*"—Flor., Rad. de Diceto, &c.

[2] *i. e.* Winchester. See page 207.

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Ne peaꝛð ðꝛeoꝛlicꝛe[a] ðæð
ȝeðon on þiꝛan eaꝛðe.
Siððan Dene comon[b].
ȝ heꝛ ꝛꝛýð namon[b].
Nu iꝛ to ȝelýꝛanne[c]
to þan leoꝛan
Gode. ꝺ hi bliꝛꝛi-
on bliðe miþ Cꝛiꝛte.
Ðe pæꝛon butan ꝛcýlðe
eaꝛmlice acpealðe.
Se æþelinȝ leoꝛoðe[d] þa ȝýt
ælc ýꝛel man him behét[e].
Oð ꝺ man ȝeꝛæðde
ꝺ man hine lædde
To Eli-býꝛiȝ[f] [ꝛꝛenne'] eal ꝛpa ȝebunðenne.
Sona ꝛpa he lenðe
on ꝛcýpe man hine blenðe.
And hine ꝛpa blinden
bꝛohte to þam munecon[h].
And he þæꝛ punoðe
þa hpile þe he leoꝛoðe[d].
Sýððan hine man býꝛiȝðe
ꝛpa him pel ȝebýꝛeðe.
[i]Ðæt pæꝛ' ꝛull peoꝛð-
lice ꝛpa he pæꝛ pýꝛðe.
Æt þam peꝛt enðe
þam ꝛtýpele ꝛulȝehenðe.
On þam ꝛuð poꝛtice.
ꝛeo ꝛapul iꝛ miþ Cꝛiꝛte"[1].

A deed more dreary none
in this our land was done,
since Englishmen gave place
to hordes of Danish race.
But repose we must
in God our trust,
that blithe as day
with Christ live they,
who guiltless died,—
their country's pride!
The prince with courage met
each cruel evil yet;
till 'twas decreed,
they should him lead,
all bound, as he was then,
to Ely-bury fen.
But soon their royal prize
bereft they of his eyes!
Then to the monks they brought
their captive; where he sought
a refuge from his foes
till life's sad evening close.
His body ordered then
these good and holy men,
according to his worth,
low in the sacred earth,
to the steeple full-nigh,
in the south aile to lie
of the transept west:—[1]
his soul with Christ doth rest.

An. MXXXVII. [k]Ðeꝛ man ȝeceaꝛ Haꝛolð[l] oꝛeꝛ eall to kýnȝe[m]. ȝ ꝛoꝛꝛoc Haꝛðа-Cnut. ꝛoꝛ þam[n] he pæꝛ to lanȝe

A.D. 1037. This year men chose Harold king over all; and forsook Harthacnute, because he was too long in

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[a] ðꝛeoꝛlicꝛe, *C.T.* B i. [b] So *C.T.* B i. -an, B iv. [c] enne, *C.T.* B i. [d] lýꝛoðe, Josc. *C.T.* B i. [e] ȝehet, *C.T.* B i. [f] Eliȝ- *C.T.* B i. [g] Abs. MSS. but the rime requires something of this kind, unless the final é be pronounced in ȝebunðenné. [h] So *C.T.* B i. munecum, B iv. [i] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. B i. [k] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. [l] Haꝛalð, *C.T.* B i. [m] cinȝe, *C.T.* B i. [n] ðan, *C.T.* B i.

[1] *In australi porticu, in occidentali parte ecclesiæ.* Flor.

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on Denemarcon. ⁊ man ðraf [a]ða' ut hir modor Ælfgyfe. [b]Cnutes cyngef lafe'. butan ælcere mildheortnerre. ongean þone pallendan pintef'. [c]reo pær [d]Eadpardes ⁊ Hardacnutes cyngef modor. ⁊ heo gerohte þa Baldepines grið [e]be ruðan ræ". [f]⁊ heo com þa to Brycge begeondon ræ. ⁊ Baldpine eorl hi pel þær underfeng". ⁊ he geaf[g] hire pununge[h] on Brycge. ⁊ he hi mundode". [f]⁊ hig þær geheold þa hpile þe hire neod pær[i]. ⁊ þær gefes ær forðferde[k] Ælric re æðela decanus on Eofesham"[l].

[m]An. MXXXVIII. Des forð-ferde[n] Æðelnoð [o]re goda" Arceb on kl. Nouemb. ⁊ [p]þær ymbe lytel" Æðelric biscop on[q] Suð-Seaxum[r]. [s]re gepilnode to Gode ⁊ he hine ne lete lybban nane hpile æfter his leofan fæder Æðelnoð. ⁊ he eac binnan feofon nihton pær gepat". ⁊ [t]þa toforan Xper mæssan" Brihteh b on [u]Pigra-ceastef-scire". ⁊ [x]na ðe pær" Ælfric b [y]on East-Enclum. And þa[z] seng Eadrige b[a] to þam Arceb-rice[b]. ⁊ Grimcytel to [c]þam on" Suð-[d]Sexum'. ⁊ [e]Liuing b[f] [g]to Pigraceastef-scire. ⁊ to Gleapeceastrefscire":

[h]An. MXXXIX. Des com re mycla Denmark; and then drove out his mother Elgiva, the relict of king Knute, without any pity, against the raging winter! She, who was the mother of Edward as well as of king Hardacnute, sought then the peace of Baldwin by the south sea. Then came she to Bruges, beyond sea; and earl Baldwin well received her there; and he gave her a habitation at Bruges, and protected her, and entertained her there as long as she had need. Ere this in the same year died Eafy, the excellent dean of Evesham.

A.D. 1038. This year died Ethelnoth the good archbishop, on the calends of November; and, within a little of this time, bishop Ethelric in Sussex, who prayed to God that he would not let him live any time after his dear father Ethelnoth; and within seven nights of this he also departed. Then, before Christmas, died bishop Brihteh in Worcestershire; and soon after this, bishop Elfric in East Anglia. Then succeeded bishop Edsy to the archbishopric, Grimkytel to the see of Sussex, and bishop Lifing to that of Worcestershire and Glocestershire.

A.D. 1039. This year happened the

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[a] From Josc. interl. *C.T.* B iv. Gibson begins the year from *Laud. Cot.* Des man ðræde ut Ælfgife [Ælgiue, *Cot.*] Cnutes cinges lafe, &c. [b] So Josc. Interl. *C.T.* B iv. ða cpene, B i. [c] Gibs. from *Laud. Cot.* [d] Abs. *Laud.* [e] on Flandre, *Cot.* [f] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] gif, *Cot.* [h] -ga, *Cot.* [i] The year ends thus in Gibson's edition: ⁊ heold þa hpile þe heo þær pær. [k] geforð, *C.T.* B i. [l] Þeofesham, *C.T.* B i. (with a note of correction under the initial Þ.) [m] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* B i. and iv. [n] gefor, *C.T.* B i. [o] From *C.T.* B i. arceb' re goda, B iv. [p] ymbe lytel fyrst, *Cot.* abs. B i. and iv. [q] of, *Cot.* N. S. [r] --Sexan, *Cot.* B iv. [s] From *C.T.* B iv. [t] Abs. *Cot.* [u] Pigor-ceastef, *Cot.* [x] þas rona, *Cot.* [y] of, *Cot.* N.S. [z] Abs. *Cot.* [a] þes cinges preost, *Cot.* [b] Arc-biscop-stole, *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] Seaxan, *Cot.* [e] Luung, *Cot.* Liung, Josc. apud *C.T.* B iv. Pihta- *C.T.* B i. Josc. interl. [f] Abs. *Cot.* [g] to Pigor-ceastef ⁊ to Glape-scire, *Cot.* [h] From *C.T.* B i., transcribed also by Joscelin in the margin of B iv. with his usual designation of the MS., which in the present arrangement is marked B i. "Sic in hist. Mri Boyer." His faithful retention of ec for eac is worthy of notice; but ðæp seems to have been substituted inadvertently for ðap.

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pind. ȝ Byhtmæn b ȝefon on Licet-felda. ȝ Fealas slogon Eadpine. Leof-nices bpoðon eorles. ȝ Dunc il. ȝ Ælf-ȝet. ȝ fpiðe fela ȝodna manna mid heom. ȝ hes com ec Hapðacnut to Bnicȝe. · þas hif modon pæf".

terrible wind; and bishop Britmar died at Lichfield. The Welsh slew Edwin, brother of earl Leofric, and Thurkil, and Elfget, and many good men with them. This year also came Harthacnute to Bruges, where his mother was.

An. MXL. [a]Des forðfepde Harold cyng' [b]on Oxnaforda. on XVI. kl. Apr'. ȝ he pæf[c] bebyrȝed æt Fertmynftre. [d]And he peolde Engla landes IV. ȝeas. · ȝ XVI. pucan. ȝ on hif dagum man ȝeald XVI. scipan æt ælcere hamulan VIII. marc. eall fpa man æs dyde on Cnutes cyngef dagum'. And on þif yldan ȝeare [e]man sende æftes Hapðacnute · to Brycge. pende þ man pel dyde. ȝ he com þa hides to Sandpic mid LX. scipum' [f]VII. nihtum æs middan sumeres'. [g]ȝ he pæf fona underfangen [h]æȝðes' ȝe fram Anglum ȝe fram Denum'. [i]þeah · þe hif næder-menn hit fyðdon strange forȝuldon. Da hi ȝesædden þæt man ȝealde LXII. scipon. æt ælcere hamelan VIII. marc'. [k]ȝ him pæf þa unhold eall þ hif æs gyfnde. ȝ he ne gefremede eac · naht cynelices þa hpile þe he lifode. He let dragan up þone deadan Harold ȝ hine on fenn orsceottan'. [b]And on þif ilcan ȝeare eode se sæftes hpætes to LV. peneȝa. ȝ eac furðor". [l]Des Eadrige Arceb fos to Rome":

A.D. 1040. This year died king Harold at Oxford[1], on the 16th before the calends of April; and he was buried at Westminster. He governed England 4 years and 16 weeks; and in his days tribute was paid to 16 ships[2], at the rate of 8 marks for each steersman, as was done before in king Cnute's days. The same year they sent after Harthacnute to Bruges, supposing they did well; and he came hither to Sandwich with 60 ships, 7 nights before midsummer. He was soon received both by the Angles and Danes, though his advisers afterwards severely paid for it. They ordered a tribute for 62 ships, at the rate of 8 marks for each steersman. Then were alienated from him all that before desired him; for he framed nothing royal during his whole reign. He ordered the dead Harold to be dragged up and thrown into a ditch. This year rose the sester of wheat to 55 pence, and even further. This year archbishop Edsy went to Rome.

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[a] An. MXL. *Whel. C.T.* B i. and iv. Des fpealc Harold cyng. ȝ man sende, *&c. C.T.* B iv. [b] Abs. *Cot.* B i. and iv. [c] seaxð, *Cot.* [d] Abs. *Cot.* B i. and iv. Vid. an. MXXXV. [e] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. 1040. þa sende man, *&c.* B i.— com Harðacnut cyng to Sandpic, *&c.* Gibs. from *Laud. Cot.* [f] Abs. *Cot.* foran to middan sumera. *C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] Abs. *C.T.* B i. and iv. [h] Abs. *Laud.* [i] ȝ ahtealde þa spiðe strang gyld. þ man hit uneaðe mihte acúman. þ pæs VIII. marc æt hamelan, *C.T.* B i. and iv. with little variation. [k] From *C.T.* B iv. 1040. So *Petrob.* B i. with little variation: B i. has ec, micxode, þæne, Harald, fen, sceotan. [l] *Whel.* from *Ben.* abs. *Laud. Cot.* B i. and iv.

[1] "*Londoniæ.*"—Flor. S. Dunelm. R. Dicet.

[2] "*Octo marcas unicuique suæ classis remigi, et duodecim uniciiique gubernatori, de tota Anglia præcepit* [*Rex*] *dependi.*"—Flor.

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An. MXLI. Þep pæp pe hepe-zeold zelæpt. þ pæpon xxi.[a] þupend punda. ȝ xcix. punda. ȝ man zealð þýðdan xxxii. pcipon xi. þupend punda. ȝ xlviii. punda[b]. [c]Þep het[d] Haþðacnut hepzian eall Þýzpacepcnepcipe[e] pop hip tpezpa hupcapla þinzon þe þ pcpanze[f] zýld budon. þa plozon[g] hi þ polc binnan popte innan þam mýnpcre". And on þip[h] ilcan zeape pona[i] com Eadpapd Æðelpeder punu cinzep[b] hideр to lande [i]on Meddpen" of Þeallande. pe pæp Haþdacnutep bpoðop cýnzep[b]. [k]þe pæp æp pop pela zeapan of þiran zeapde adpýpen. ȝ þeah pæp to cýnze zepporen. ȝ he punode þa ppa on hip bpoðop hipede þa hpile þe he leopode". hi pæpon bezen [l]Ælfzipep puna" Ymman[m]. [b]peo pæp" Ricapdep dohtop eopleр[b]:. [n]ȝ on þiran zeape eac ppac Haþðacnut Eadulfe undeр hip zpýðe. ȝ he pæp pedloza. ȝ heр man hadode Æzelpic biscop to Eoferpic on iii. id. Ianuapii".

An. MXLII. [o]Þep popðfepde Haþðacnut cýnz" [p]æt Lamb-hýðe. [q]ppa þ he æt hip dpince ptod. ȝ he pæpinza peoll to þæpe eopðan mid egeplicum anzinne. ac hine þa zelæhton þe þæp neh pæpon. ȝ he peoðdan nan popd ne zecpæð. ac zepat" [b]on vi. id. Iun." ȝ he [r]pæp cýnz" [b]opep eall Engla land" tpa zeap buton x. [s]nihtum. ȝ he [t]ip bebýpzed" [u]on

A.D. 1041. This year was the tribute paid to the army; that was, 21,099 pounds; and afterwards to 32 ships, 11,048 pounds. This year also ordered Harthacnute to lay waste all Worcestershire, on account of the two servants of his household, who exacted the heavy tribute. That people slew them in the town within the minster. Early in this same year came Edward, the son of king Ethelred, hither to land, from Weal-land to Madron. He was the brother of king Harthacnute, and had been driven from this land for many years: but he was nevertheless sworn as king, and abode in his brother's court while he lived. They were both sons of Elfgive Emma, who was the daughter of earl Richard. In this year also Harthacnute betrayed Eadulf, under the mask of friendship. He was also allied to him by marriage. This year was Egelric consecrated bishop of York, on the 3d day before the ides of January.

A. D. 1042. This year died king Harthacnute at Lambeth, as he stood drinking: he fell suddenly to the earth with a tremendous struggle; but those who were nigh at hand took him up; and he spoke not a word afterwards, but expired on the 6th day before the ides of June. He was king over all England two years wanting ten nights; and he is

[a] xxxi. *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. Josc. interl. MXLI. [d] let, *C.T.* B i. Josc. interlin. B iv. [e] Þýhp-- *C.T.* B i. [f] So *C.T.* B i. pcpanzæ, B iv. [g] ploh þ polc hi, *C.T.* B i. [h] þýpum, *Cot.* [i] pona on Meddpen, &c., *C.T.* B iv. 1041, where the whole passage runs thus: ȝ þæp zepep pona com Eadpapd hip bpoðop on Meddpen (Medpen, *C.T.* B i.) ppam zeondan pæ. Æðelpedep (--pædep, *C.T.* B i.) punu cýnzep, &c. [k] From *C.T.* B iv. [l] Ælfzipe punu, *Cot.* [m] Abs. *Laud. Petrob.* B i. and iv. [n] From *C.T.* B iv. 1041. So B i., with little variation, as far as pedloza. [o] An. MXLII. *C.T.* B i. and iv. *Whel.* [p] From *Laud Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [q] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. 1042. [r] puxode, *Cot.* [s] nihtan, *Cot.* [t] lið, *Cot.* [u] a Þin-ceapcpe an ealda mýnpcre, *Cot.* N.S.

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ealdan mynſtre on Pinceaſtre" [a]mid Cnute cynge hiſ fæder". [b]And hiſ moder for hiſ ſaple gief into Nipan-mynſtre ſ. Valentines heafod þæſ maſtiref". [c]And eaſ þan þe he" bebyſ-ged pæſe eall folc geceaſ[d] þa Eadpaſd to cynge on Lundene. [e]ſ undeſfengon hine to kyninge. eall ſpa him pel ge-cynde pæſ". [f]healde þa hpile þe him God unne". And eall ſ geaſ pæſ ſpiðe[g] heſig time on manegum þingum [f]ſ miſlicum. ge on unpæde-ſum ge on eoſð-pæſtmum. And ſpa mycel ofſef pæſ þæſ geaſef foſfaſen". ſpa nan man æſ ne gemunde. [f]ægðef ge þuſh miſtlice coða ge þuſh ungepyðeſu. And on þiſ ilcan time foſðfeſde Ælf[h].... abb of Buſh. ſ man ceaſ þa Aſnſi munec to abb foſðan þe he pæſ ſpyðe god man ſ ſpiðe bilehpit":

[i]An. MXLIII. Þeſ pæſ Eadpaſd[k] ge-halgod to cynge æt Pinceſtre on foſ-man[l] Eaſteſ dæg. [m]mid myccelum pynðſcipe. ſ þa pæſon eaſtſon on III. non. Apſl. Eadſige aſcebiſceop hine hal-gade. ſ toſoſan eallum þam folce[n] hine pel læſde. ſ to hiſ agenre neode ſ ealleſ folceſ pel manude'. ſ Stigand pheoſt pæſ gebletſad to biſcope to Eaſt Englum". [o]ſ ðæſ geſeſ XIIII. nihton buried in the old minster at Winchester with king Knute his father. And his mother for his soul gave to the new minster the head of St. Valentine the Martyr: and ere he was buried all people chose Edward for king in London. And they received him as their king, as was natural; and he reigned as long as God granted him. All that year was the season very severe in many and various respects; both from the inclemency of the weather, and the loss of the fruits of the earth. More cattle died this year than any man ever remembered, either from various diseases, or from the severity of the weather. At this same time died Elfsinus, abbot of Peterborough; and they chose Arnwy, a monk, for their abbot; because he was a very good and benevolent man.

A.D. 1043. This year was Edward consecrated king at Winchester, early on Easter-day, with much pomp. Then was Easter on the 3d day before the nones of April. Archbishop Edsy consecrated him, and before all people well admonished him. And Stigand the priest was consecrated bishop over the East Angles. And this year, 14 nights before the mass of St. Andrew, it was advised

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[a] Abs. *Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] Abs. *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] ſ æſ ſe cynge, *Cot.* [d] gecief, *Cot.* undeſfengen, *C.T.* B i. [e] From *C.T.* B iv. The first member of the sentence abs. B i. Both MSS. here end the year 1042, and begin the next (1043) with the consecration of king Edward at Winchester. [f] Abs. *Cot.* [g] ſpa, *Cot.* [h] Ælfſinuſ. [i] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* B i. and iv. The Lambard transcript begins here, printed at the end of Lye's Saxon Dict. Vid. Wanl. *Cat.* p. 271. It ends abruptly with the words ſæder ge--- A.D. MLXXIX., as does also *C.T.* B iv. From this and other circumstances it is presumed to be a transcript from that MS. [k] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. Eadſaſd, Lye. Eaduuaſd, Gibs. [l] Abs. Gibs. [m] From Gibs. *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. [n] pel leſde to hiſ agenre neode ſ to ealleſ folceſ ſneme, *Cot.* [o] So MS. [p] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye from Lamb.

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ær Andreas mæssan man ȝerædde þan cynȝe ꝥ he rad of Gleawcestre. ⁊ Leofric eorl ⁊ Godƿine eorl ⁊ Siȝƿarð eorl mid heora ȝenȝe to Ƿincestre on unƿær on þa hlæfdian. ⁊ bereafedan hi æt eallon þan ȝærsaman ðe heo ahte. þa ƿæron unatellendlice. forþan þe heo ƿæs æror þam cynȝe hire suna sƿiþe heard. ꝥ heo him læsse dyde þonne he ƿolde ær þam þe he cynȝ ƿære. ⁊ eac syððan. ⁊ leton hi þær siððan binnan sittan″. ⁊ raðe þæs se cynȝ let ȝeridan ealle þa land þe his modor ahte him to handa. ⁊ nam of hire eall ꝥ heo ahte on ȝolde ⁊ on seolfre [a]⁊ on unasecȝendlicum þinȝum″. forðam heo hit heold ær [b]to fæste″ ƿið hine. [c]⁊ raðe þæs man sette Stiȝant[d] of his biscoprice. ⁊ nam eal ꝥ he ahte þam cinȝe to handa. for þam he ƿæs nehst his modor ræde. ⁊ heo for sƿa sƿa he hire rædde. þæs þe men ƿendon″.

the king, that he and earl Leofric and earl Godwin and earl Siward with their retinue, should ride from Gloucester to Winchester unawares upon the lady; and they deprived her of all the treasures that she had; which were immense; because she was formerly very hard upon the king her son, and did less for him than he wished before he was king, and also since: but they suffered her to remain there afterwards. And soon after this the king determined to invade all the land that his mother had of him in her hands, and took from her all that she had in gold and in silver and in numberless things; because she formerly held it too fast against him. Soon after this Stigand was deprived of his bishopric; and they took all that they had of the king in his hands, because he was nighest the counsel of his mother; and she acted as he advised, as men supposed.

[e]An. MXLIV. Her Eadsiȝe arcebisceop forlet [f]þæt biscop-rice″ for his untrumnisse. ⁊ bletsode þærto Siƿard abb of [g]Abbandune to biscope. be þæs cynȝes leafe[h] ⁊ ræde[i]. ⁊ Godƿines eorles. Hit ƿæs [k]ealles feaƿum mannum cuð ær hit ȝedon ƿæs. [l]forðan se Arceb ƿende ꝥ hit sum oðer man abiddan ƿolde oþþe ȝebicȝan. þe he his ƿyrs truƿude and uðe″. [a]ȝif hit ma manna ƿiste″. And on þysum ȝeare[m] ƿæs sƿyðe mycel hunȝor ofer eall[n] Enȝla

A.D. 1044. This year archbishop Edsy resigned his see from infirmity, and consecrated Siward, abbot of Abingdon, bishop thereto, with the permission and advice of the king and earl Godwin. It was known to few men else before it was done; because the archbishop feared that some other man would either beg or buy it, whom he might worse trust and oblige than him, if it were known to many men. This year there was very great hunger over all England, and

[a] Abs. *Cot.* [b] ouer fæste, *Cot.* to feste, Gibs. [c] From *C.T.* B i. only; now first printed. [d] So MS. [e] From *Laud. Cot.* An. MXLIII. *C.T.* B i. [f] his Arce-biscop-rice, *Cot.* [g] Abbeddune, *Cot.* [h] ȝeleauan, *Cot.* leafe, Josc. [i] So *Cot.* Josc. ræda, Gibs. [k] So *Cot.* elles, Gibs. from *Laud.* N.S. [l] forðan se Arc-biscop ƿende ꝥ sum oðer man þe hit ƿyrs uðe. hit abiddan oððe ȝebiȝȝan scolde, *Cot.* [m] Abs. *Laud.*

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land. [a]⁊ corn ſpa dýre ſpa nan man ær ne gemunde". ſpa ꝑ re[a] ſeſtep hpæteſ eode to [b]lx. penega. [a]⁊ eaċ ſuꝑdon. And ꝑær ylcan geareſ re cyng ſop ut to Sandpic mid xxxv. ſcipon. ⁊ Æðel- ſtan cyric-peard ſeng to ꝑam abbod- rice æt Abbandune". [c]⁊ Stigand ſeng to hiſ birſcop-rice". [d]And on ꝑam ylcan gere Eadpard cing nam Eadgyðe God- pineſ eorleſ dohtor him to pife. x. nihtum ær candelmæſſan". And[a] on þiſ ilcan geare ſorðferde Bryhtpold b. [e]on Piltunſcire" [f]on x. kl. Mai". ⁊ he [g]heold ꝑær birſcop-riceſ" xxxviii. pintra. [h]ꝑ par ꝑ birſcop-rice of Scireburn". [i]and Deneman ꝑeſ cyngeſ preoſt ſeng to ꝑam birſcoprice". And on ꝑyſum geare man [k]halgode Pulfric to abb [l]æt ſce Augurtine [m]to Xp̄eſ mæſſan on Ste- phaneſ mæſſe-dæg". be ꝑeſ kyngeſ ge- læran. ⁊ [n]be" Ælfſtaneſ abbotes[o] for hiſ mycelre[p] untrumnyſſe.

An. MXLV. [q]Den geſor Ælfpard b on Lundene on viii. kl. ag'. De ꝑær abb on Eoſeſhamme æreſt. ⁊ ꝑ mynſtre pel geforþode ꝑa hpile ꝑe he ꝑær ꝑær. Gepende ꝑa to Rameſege. ⁊ ꝑær hiſ lif alæt. ⁊ Manni ꝑær to abbode gecoren. ⁊ gehadod on iiii. id. ag'. ⁊ ðær gener man ðnaf Gunnilde út. ꝑ æþele pif. Cnuteſ cyngeſ mágan. ⁊ heo fyðdan fæt æt Brygce lang

corn so dear as no man remembered be- fore; so that the sester of wheat rose to 60 pence, and even further. And this same year the king went out to Sand- wich with 35 ships; and Athelstan, the churchwarden, succeeded to the abbacy of Abingdon, and Stigand returned to his bishopric. In the same year also king Edward took to wife Edgitha, the daughter of earl Godwin, 10 nights be- fore candlemas. And in the same year died Britwold, bishop of Wiltshire, on the 10th day before the calends of May; which bishopric he held 38 winters; that was, the bishopric of Sherborn. And Herman, the king's priest, succeed- ed to the bishopric. This year Wulfric was consecrated abbot of St. Augus- tine's, at Christmas, on the mass-day of St. Stephen, by the king's leave and that of abbot Elfstan, by reason of his great infirmity.

A.D. 1045. This year died Elfward, bishop of London, on the 8th day be- fore the calends of August. He was for- merly abbot of Evesham, and well fur- thered that monastery the while that he was there. He went then to Ramsey, and there resigned his life: and Mannie was chosen abbot, being consecrated on the 4th day before the ides of August. This year Gunnilda, a woman of rank, a re-

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[a] Abs. *Cot.* [b] xl. *Cot.*, transposing the numerals. [c] Abs. *C.T.* B i. [d] From *C.T.* B i. "An. mxliii. Der nam Æðpard cyng Godpineſ dohtor eorleſ him to cpene." Gibs. from *Laud. Cot.*, prefixing a repetition of the former year. mxliv., *Cot.* [e] From *C.T.* B iv. an. mxlvi. [f] From *C.T.* B i. an. mxlv. [g] ꝑær birſcop, *Cot.* abs. *C.T.* B i. and iv. [h] From *Cot.* abs. *Laud.* B i. and iv. [i]⁊ Eadpard cyng geaf Deþamanne hiſ ꝑpeoſte ꝑ birſceoppice, *C.T.* B i. ⁊ man ſette Deþeman on hiſ ſetle, B iv., Lye, &c. [k] hadode, *Cot.* [l] to, *Cot.* [m] an oðerne Xpeſ mæſſe-dæg, *Cot.* [n] Abs. *Laud.* [o] abbot, *Cot.* [p] mycelan, *Cot.* [q] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c.

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hpile. ȝ for to Denmarcon riðdan". [a]On þam ȝeare ȝegaderade Eadpard cyng mycele scyp-fyrde on Sandpic ðurh Magnus ðreatunge on Norpegon. ac hir ȝerinn ȝ Spegenes on Denmarcon ȝeletton þ he her ne com".

lative of king Knute, was driven out, and resided afterwards at Bruges a long while, and then went to Denmark. King Edward during the year collected a large fleet at Sandwich, through the threatening of Magnus of Norway; but his contests with Sweyne in Denmark prevented him from coming hither.

[a]An. [b]MXLVI. [c]Her forðferde Lyfing se porðgnotera biscop x. kl Apr. ȝ he hæfde iii. bisceope. an on Defenascire. and on Cornpalon. ȝ on Wigracestre: Ða seng Leofric to Defenascire. ȝ to Cornpalon. [d]se wæs þæs cyninges preost'. ȝ Aldred ð to Wigracestre".

A.D. 1046. This year died Liffing, the eloquent bishop, on the 10th day before the calends of April. He had three bishoprics; one in Devonshire, one in Cornwall, and another in Worcestershire. Then succeeded Leofric, who was the king's priest, to Devonshire and to Cornwall, and bishop Aldred to Worcestershire.

An. MXLVII. Her forðferde Ælfsine ð on Wincestre. [e]on iv. kl Septembris". ȝ Stigand biscop be norðan wæs on his setl ahafen. ȝ æs þam on þa ilcan ȝere forðferde Grimcytel ð on Suð-Sexum. [f]ȝ he lið on Cristes cyrican on Cantarabyrig". ȝ Heca þes cyninges preost seng to þam bisceope. ȝ Spegen eac sende hider. bæd him fylstes ongean Magnus Norpega cyng. þ man sceolde sendan l. scypa him to fultume. ac hit þuhte unræd eallum folce. and hit wearð þa ȝelet þurh þ þe Magnus hæfde micelne scypcræft. ȝ he þa aytte þa Spegen ut. ȝ mid mycelan manslihte þ land ȝenam. ȝ Dena[g] him mycel feoh guldon. ȝ hine to cyninge underfengon. ȝ ði ylcan ȝeare Magnus

A.D. 1047. This year died Elfwine, bishop of Winchester, on the fourth day before the calends of September; and Stigand, bishop of Norfolk, was raised to his see. Ere this, in the same year, died Grimkytel, bishop of Sussex; and he lies at Christ-church, in Canterbury. And Heca, the king's priest, succeeded to the bishopric. Sweyne also sent hither, and requested the aid of fifty ships against Magnus, king of the Norwegians; but it was thought unwise by all the people, and it was prevented, because that Magnus had a large navy: and he drove Sweyne out, and with much slaughter won the land. The Danes then gave him much money, and received him as king. The same year

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[a] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. [b] MXLV., *Cot.* B i. MXLVI., *C.T.* B iv. [c] From *C.T.* B iv. [d] Gibs. from *Laud. Cot.* [e] Abs. *Cot.* [f] From *C.T.* B i. 1047. [g] So *C.T.* B iv., Lye, &c., but it ought to be Dene. Dena is the gen. pl. [h] ȝ on sumeran pende ut, *Cot.*

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forðfepde:· And on þam ilcan geare fepde Sperzen eorl ut[a] to Baldepinef lande to Brýcge. ȝ punode þæp ealne pintep. [b]ȝ pende þa to rumepe ut″:·

An. MXLVI. [c]Dep on þýrum geare · for Sperzn eorl into Pealan. ȝ Gnipfin pe Norþerna cýnz forð mid him. ȝ him man zirlode. þa he hampendef pæf þa het he feccan him to þa abbedeffan on Leomýnfcre. ȝ hæfde hi þa · phile[d] þe him zelirte. ȝ let hi fýþþan fapan ham.″ ȝ on þif ylcan geare [e]man zeútlazode' Oftod Clapan fcallene[f]. [e]fopan to middan pintre. ȝ on þif ylcan geare. æftep Candelmæffan. com · pe fcranza pintep. mid forfte. ȝ mid fnape. ȝ mid eallon unzepedepon. þ næf nan man þa on liue þ mihte zemunan fpa fcranze pintep fpa pe pæf. ze þurh man-cpealm. ze þurh orf-cpealm. ze · fuzelaf ȝ fixaf þurh þone micelan cýle ȝ hunzep forpurdan″:·

[g]An. MXLVII.[h] Dep forðfepde Æ-þelfcan abb. on Abbandune [i]on IIII. kl. Apfl.' ȝ fenz Speafhafoc munuc to of · fce Eadmundef býrig. [i]þa pæf Eftep dæiz III. non. Apfl. ȝ pæf ofep eall Engla-land fpýþe mýcel man-cpelm on þam ýlcan geare. And on þif ilcan geare' comon to Sandpic[k] Loden ȝ Yrlinz. Magnus died. The same year also earl Sweyne went out to Baldwin's land, to Bruges; and remained there all the winter. In the summer he departed.

A.D. 1046. This year went earl Sweyne into Wales; and Griffin king of the northern men with him; and hostages were delivered to him. As he returned homeward, he ordered the abbess · of Leominster to be fetched him; and he had her as long as he list, after which he let her go home. In this same year was outlawed Osgod Clapa, the master of horse, before midwinter. And in the same year, after Candlemas, came the strong · winter, with frost and with snow, and with all kinds of bad weather; so that there was no man then alive who could remember so severe a winter as this was, both through loss of men and through loss · of cattle; yea, fowls and fishes through much cold and hunger perished.

A.D. 1047. This year died Athelstan, abbot of Abingdon, on the fourth day before the calends of April;, and Sparhawk, monk of St. Edmundsbury, succeeded him. Easter day was then on the third day before the nones of April; and there was over all England very great loss of men this year

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[a] Abs. *Cot.* [b] ȝ on rumepan pende ut, *Cot.* [c] From *C.T.* B i. now first printed. It appears to have been transcribed by Joscelin in the margin of B iv. fol. 71; but some part of his transcript is totally illegible. [d] So in MS. This, I believe, is the earliest instance of *p* before *h*. [e] peapð arlemed ut, Gibs. *Laud. Petrob.* An. MXLIV. -- ut adrifen, *Cot.* -- Oftot, Gibs. [f] From *C.T.* B iv. ȝ Magnuf zepann Denmarcon, *id.* An. MXLVII. Then follows in the same MS.: An. MXLVIII. Dep pæf fe fcipa pintep. ȝ þæf zepef forðfepde Ælfrine, &c. as printed in Lye's Appendix. The severe winter, it will be observed, did not begin till after Candlemas. [g] From *Laud. Cot.* chiefly. [h] MXLVI. Gibs. from *Laud.* MXLVII. *Cot.* [i] From *C.T.* B i. [k] þiran lande, *Cot.*

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mid xxv. scipon. [a]⁊ hergodon'. [b]⁊ namon þær unarecgendlice here-hude. on mannum ⁊ on golde ⁊ on seolfre': [c]þet nan man nyrte hpæt þær ealler per. And pendon þa onbuton Tenet. ⁊ poldon þær þet ilce don. ac þet landfolc hardlice piðstodon. ⁊ forpernðon heom ægðer ge upgangef ge pæteref. ⁊ arlymdon hi þanon mid ealle. And hi pendon heom þanon to Eart-Seaxan. ⁊ hergodon þær ⁊ namon menn. ⁊ sra hpæt sra hi sindan mihtan. And gependon him þa eart to Baldepinef land. ⁊ sealdon þær þet hi gehergod hæfdon'. [d]⁊ sendon heom syððon eaft þanon þe hi æf comon [e]':

An. MXLVIII. [f]Þef com eft Spegen[g] to Denamarcon. ⁊ Harold sor to Norpegum. Magnus sædena. syððan Magnus dead pær. ⁊ Norðmen hine undersengon. ⁊ he sende ymb sibb hider to lande. ⁊ Spegen eac sende of Denmarcon. ⁊ bæd Eadpard cyng scypfultumef. þ sceolde beon æt læstan L. scypa. ac eall folc siðcpæð. ⁊ her pær eac eorð-styrung on ki. Mai. on manegum stopum. on Pigracestre. ⁊ on Pic. ⁊ on Deorbý. ⁊ ellef gehpær. [h]pide on Engla-land'. ⁊ eac pær spibe mycel man-cpealm ⁊ orf-cpealm. [h]ofer eall Engla-land'. ⁊ eac þ pilde fyr on Deorbýrcire micel yfel dyde. ⁊ gehpær

also [1]. The same year came to Sandwich Lothen and Irling, with 25 ships, and plundered and took incalculable spoil, in men, and in gold, and in silver, so that no man wist what it all was; and went then about Thanet, and would there have done the same; but the landfolk firmly withstood, and resisted them both by land and sea, and thence put them to flight withal. They betook themselves thence into Essex, where they plundered and took men, and whatsoever they could find, whence they departed eastward to Baldwin's land, and having deposited the booty they had gained, they returned east to the place whence they had come before.

A.D. 1048. This year came Sweyne back to Denmark; and Harold, the uncle of Magnus, went to Norway on the death of Magnus, and the Northmen submitted to him. He sent an embassy of peace to this land, as did also Sweyne from Denmark, requesting of king Edward naval assistance to the amount at least of fifty ships; but all the people resisted it. This year also there was an earthquake, on the calends of May, in many places; at Worcester, at Wick, and at Derby, and elsewhere wide throughout England; with very great loss by disease of men and of cattle over all England; and the wild fire in Der-

[a] Abs. *Laud.* [b] ⁊ naman menn ⁊ æhtan. ⁊ hpæt sra hi sindon mihten, *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] ⁊ gependan eft þanon hi æf comon. *Cot.* [e] *Bellum apud vallium dunas*, Gibs. from *Laud.* [f] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. MXLIX. See B i. Flor. &c. MXLVIII. [g] Spein, *C.T.* B iv. [h] From *C.T.* B i.; where the year begins thus: Þer on þirum geare pær mycel eorð-stynung pide on, &c.

[1] The death of bishop Siward, and the re-appointment of archbishop Edsy, are here anticipated in Gibson's edition; but a more full statement is now given of these occurrences p. 219.

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ellef". [a]⁊ on þam ýlcan geare man gehergode Sandpic ⁊ Pihte. ⁊ ofslohan þa betstra men þe þar pæron. ⁊ Eadpard cining ⁊ þa eorlas foran æftep þam ut mid heopa scýpun. ⁊ on þam ýlcan geare Sipard birceop forlet þ birceoprice for hif untrumnýsse. ⁊ for to Abbandune. ⁊ Eadrige arcebirceop feng eft to þam birceoprice. ⁊ he forðferde þæf binnan VIII. pucan. on x. kl. Nouembpif".

[b]An. MXLIX.[c] [d]Þef on þiran geare se casere gegadepode unarimeblice sýnde ongean Baldpine of Brýgce. þurh þ [d]þ he bræc [e]þa palentan æt Neomagon. ⁊ eac fela oþra unþanca þe he him dýde. feo sýnd pæf unarimeblic[f] þe he gegadenad hæfde. Þæn pæf [d]Leo se papa [d]of Rome. ⁊ se patriarcha. ⁊ fela oðra mænna manna of gehpilcum leodscýpum. Se sende eac to Eadparde cýnge ⁊ bæd hine scýp-fultumef. þ he ne gebafode þ he him on pætere ne æt-burfte. ⁊ he for þa to Sandpic. ⁊ læg þær mid mýclum scýp-here forð þ se casere hæfde of Baldpine eall þ he polde. Ðær com eac [d]eft ongean Spegen eorl[g]. þe for ær of þiran lande to Denmarcon. ⁊ þær forpohte hine pið Denum. He com hider mid hipunge. cpæð þ he polde eft bugan to þam cýnge. [d]⁊ hif man beon. ⁊ bæd Beorn eorl þ he

byshire and elsewhere did much harm. In the same year the enemy plundered Sandwich, and the Isle of Wight, and slew the best men that were there; and king Edward and the earls went out after them with their ships. The same year bishop Siward resigned his bishopric from infirmity, and retired to Abingdon; upon which archbishop Edsy resumed the bishopric; and he[1] died within eight weeks of this, on the 10th day before the calends of November.

A.D. 1049.[2] This year the emperor gathered an innumerable army against Baldwin of Bruges, because he had destroyed the palace of Nimeguen, and because of many other ungracious acts that he did against him. The army was immense that he had collected together. There was Leo the pope of Rome, and the patriarch, and many other great men of several provinces. He sent also to king Edward, and requested of him naval aid, that he might not permit him to escape from him by water. Whereupon he went to Sandwich, and lay there with a large naval armament, until the emperor had all that he wished of Baldwin. Thither also came back again earl Sweyne, who had gone from this land to Denmark, and there ruined his cause with the Danes. He came hither with a pretence, saying that he would again

[a] From *C.T.* B i. MXLVIII. as here printed. [b] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. Nothing occurs in Gibson from MXLIX. to MLI. inclusive. [c] ML. *C.T.* B iv. [d] From *C.T.* B i. [e] þæne palant, *C.T.* B i. [f] unacellenblic, *C.T.* B i. [g] to Eadpeande cinge, *C.T.* B i.

[1] *i. e.* Siward, within eight weeks of his retirement to Abingdon. See p. 222.

[2] So Florence of Worcester, whose authority we here follow for the sake of perspicuity, though some of these events are placed in the MSS. to very different years; as the story of Beorn.

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him on fultume pæne. ⁊ gyrnde to him landef þ he mihte hine on afedan. Ac Harold hif bropor þiðcpæð ⁊ Beorn eorl. þ hig noldon him agyfan nan þinge þæf þe fe cing heom gegyfen hæfde. ac fe cingc him æcef þingef forþyrnde. Ða gefende Sefgen to hif fcýpon to Boranham'. [a]Ða fiððan þæf cafefef feht pæf ⁊ Baldpinef. foron fela fcipa ham. ⁊ fe kyng belaf bæftan æt Sandpic mid feapum fcýpum'. ⁊ Godpine eorl eac forð mid XLII. fcýpum fnam Sandpic to Pefenaræ[b]. ⁊ Beorn eorl him forð mid. [c]⁊ þa fe cing lyfde eallon Mýrceon ham. ⁊ hig fpa dýdon'. Ða cýðde man þam cyngе þ Ofgod lage on Ulfe mid XXXIX.[d] fcýpon. ⁊ fe cyng þa fende æftef þam fcipum þe he offendan[e] mihte [a]þe æf ham pendon'. [c]þe innan Norð-muþan lagon'. ⁊ Ofgod fette hif pif on Bryccge[f]. ⁊ pendon eft ongean mid VI. fcýpum. ⁊ þa oþfe foron on Eaft-Seaxon[g] to Eadulfefnæffe[h]. ⁊ þæf heafm dýdon. ⁊ pendon eft to fcýpon. [a]⁊ heom com þa ftfang pinde to. fpa þ hi pæfon ealle forfafene butan feofef þa man ofrloh begeondan fæ'. [a]On þam þe' Godpine eorl ⁊ Beorn eorl lagon on Pefeneræ[b] [c]mid heofna fcýpon'. þa com Spegen[i] eorl ⁊ bæd Beorn eorl mid facne. [a]ðe pæf hif eamef funu'. þ he hif gefefa pæne to þam cyng to Sandpic. [c]⁊ hif pifa pið hine gebette'. [a]cpæð þ he him aþaf fpefigan polde. ⁊ him

submit to the king, and be his man; and he requested earl Beorn to be of assistance to him, and give him land to feed him on. But Harold, his brother, and earl Beorn resisted, and would give him nothing of that which the king had given them. The king also refused him everything. Whereupon Sweyne retired to his ships at Bosham. Then, after the settlement between the emperor and Baldwin, many ships went home, and the king remained behind at Sandwich with a few ships. Earl Godwin also sailed with forty-two ships from Sandwich to Pevensey, and earl Beorn went with him. Then the king gave leave to all the Mercians to return home, and they did so. Then it was told the king that Osgod lay at Ulps with thirty-nine ships; whereupon the king sent after the ships that he might dispatch, which before had gone homewards, but still lay at the Nore. Then Osgod fetched his wife from Bruges; and they[1] went back again with six ships; but the rest went towards Essex, to Eadulf's-ness, and there plundered, and then returned to their ships. But there came upon them a strong wind, so that they were all lost but four persons, who were afterwards slain beyond sea. Whilst earl Godwin and earl Beorn lay at Pevensey with their ships, came earl Sweyne, and with a pretence requested of earl Beorn, who was his uncle's son, that he would be his

[a] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. [b] So *C.T.* B i. Pefenefea, Lye. Peuenefea, B iv. [c] From *C.T.* B i. [d] XXIX. *C.T.* B i. [e] offendan, Lye. [f] Bryge, *C.T.* B i. [g] So *C.T.* B i. Suðfexe, B iv. incorrectly. Suð-Seaxe, Lye. [h] Eadolfefnæffe, *C.T.* B i. [i] So Lye. Spein, *C.T.* B iv.

[1] *i. e.* Osgod and his wife, with their whole retinue.

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holð beon'. Ða pende Beorn for þæne ribbe þ he him rpican nolde. nam þa III. geferan mið him. ⁊ rið on þa [a]to-parð' Boranham. [b]þær hiʀ rcipu lagon. eall rpa hi rceoldon to Sandpic'. ⁊ hine man rona [c]þa' gebanð. ⁊ to rcýpe lædde. [d]Pende þa þanon mið him to Deptamuþan'. ⁊ hine þær het rlean. ⁊ deope bedelfan. [e]hine man funde eft'. [e]ac hine Þapolð hiʀ mæg þaʀ fette'. ⁊ [f]to Pincefcre lædde to ealdan mýnrtre. ⁊ þær bebýrið pið Cnut cing hiʀ eam. [g]⁊ fe cing þa ⁊ companion to the king at Sandwich, and better his condition with him; adding, that he would swear oaths to him, and be faithful to him. Whereupon Beorn concluded, that he would not for their relationship betray him. He therefore took three companions with him, and they rode to Bosham, where his[1] ships lay, as though they should proceed to Sandwich; but they suddenly bound him, and led him to the ships, and went thence with him to Dartmouth, where they ordered him to be slain and buried deep.

[a] So *C.T.* B iv. [b] þær Spegenef rcipa lagon, *C.T.* B iv. after Sandpic, confusedly; for the king was at or near Sandwich, but the ships of Sweyne were at Bosham, as stated above from B iv.: for rcipa read rcipe or rcipu. [c] From *C.T.* B iv. [d] ⁊ fefedon þa to Dæfentamuðan, *C.T.* B i. [e] From *C.T.* B i. [f] fefede hine to P. ⁊ býrigde &c., *C.T.* B iv. [g] The whole story runs thus in Gibson's edition, and is placed to the year MXLVI. [a] And" on hiʀ ylcan gear fefde Eadpard cýng [a]ut" to Sandpic mið mýccan rcip-here. ⁊ com Spegn [b]eorl" [a]in" mið VII. rcipon to Borenham. ⁊ gridode pið done cýng. [c]⁊ behet man him þ he morte punðe ælc þæra þinga þe he æfter ahte. Ða pidlæg Þapolð eorl hiʀ bropor. ⁊ Beorn eorl. þ he ne morte beon nan þæra þinga punðe þe fe cýng him geunnen hæfde. ac fette man him IV. nihta grið to hiʀ rcipon". [a]Da peard hit undep þam þet þam cýnge com porð þ unfrið rcipa lægen be fertan ⁊ herigodon. Ða ge Godpine eorl ferft onbuton mið þef cýngef II. rcipum. þam anan rceorde Þapolð eorl. ⁊ þam oðran Torcig hiʀ bropor. and landef-manna rcipa XLII. Ða rcýfte man Þapolð eorl up þæʀ cýngef rcipe þe Þapolð eorl æfter rceorde. þa gefendon hi ferft to Feuenefea. ⁊ lægen þær fedef-fefte". [d]Da þef binnon II. dagum. þa com Spegen eorl þidef. ⁊ rfec pið hiʀ fæder'. and pið Beorn eorl [e]þe þaʀ faʀ mið Godpine". And [e]he" bæd Beorn þ he rceolde fanan mið him to þam cýnge to Sand-pic. ⁊ fýlrtan him to þæf cýngef fneondrcipe. ⁊ he þæf tidode. [f]gefendon heom þa rpýlce hi poldon to þam cýnge. Ða [g]amang þam þe hi pidon". [g]þa" bæd Spegen hine þet he rceolde fanan mið him to hiʀ rcipon. [e]⁊" [h]tealde þ hiʀ [i]rcipefef [k]poldon pændon fram him". buton he þe raðor come. Þi gefendon þa begen [l]þær hiʀ rcipu lægen". [a]þa hi þýdef comon". þa bæd Spegen [a]eorl" hine þ he rceolde [m]gefendon mið him to rcipe. [e]⁊" he [n]for-feornde [a]rpiðe". rpa lange [o]oð hiʀ" rcipefef gefengon hine. ⁊ punpon hine on þone bat. ⁊ bundon hine. ⁊ neopan to rcipe. [p]⁊ dýdon hine þær on. Tugon þa up heopa fegel". ⁊ upnon pert to Axa-muðan[p]. ⁊ [a]hæfdon hine mið heom. oð þet hi" offlogon hine. [a]⁊ namon þone lichaman". ⁊ bebýrgedon[q] innan anre cýrican. [r]And comon þa hiʀ fneond ⁊ hiʀ-men of Lundene. ⁊ namon hine up. ⁊ fefedon hine to Pinceaftre to ealdan mýnrtre. ⁊ he ir þær býrged pið Cnut cýng hiʀ eam. The following variations occur between *Laud.* and *Cot.*

[a] Abs. *Cot.* [b] Godpinef funu eorlef, *Cot.* [c] ⁊ him man behet ⁊ he morte beon pýnðe ealler þe he æfter ahte. ac Þapolð hiʀ bropor ⁊ Beorn eorl pidlagan. ⁊ rpa ⁊ hit man het ut binnan feoper nihtan. *Cot.* [d] ⁊ he fefde. ⁊ rpæc pið hiʀ fæder þe. læg æt Penenef-ea. *Cot.* [e] Abs. *Laud.* [f] —pende, *Cot.* [g] amang ⁊ hi pidan, *Cot.* [h] fæde, *Cot.* [i] —naf, *Cot.* [k] hine forlætan poldon, *Cot.* [l] to hiʀ rcipon, *Cot.* [m] fanan mið him into, *Cot.* [n] —pýrnde, *Cot.* [o] ⁊ þa, *Cot.* [p] —muðe, *Cot.* [q] býrigdan, *Cot.* ⁊ hiʀ frýnd riðdan naman hine up. ⁊ fefedon hine to Pin-ceaftre. ⁊ býrigdon hine pið Cnut cing hiʀ eam. *Cot.*

[1] *i. e.* The ships of Sweyne, who had retired thither, as before described.

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eall heꝛe cpæðon Spezen ꝑoꝛ niðinz'. [a]lytle æꝛ þan þa men oꝑ Dæꝛtinza-ceaꝛtꝛe ⁊ þæꝛ-abutan zepunnon hiꝛ tꝛa ꝛcýpa mid heoꝛa ꝛcýpan. ⁊ þa men ealle oꝑꝑlozon. ⁊ þa ꝛcýpa bꝛohtон to Sandpic to þan cýnze'. Ehta ꝛcýpu he hæꝛde æꝛ he Beoꝛn beꝛꝛice[b]. ꝛýþþan hine ꝑoꝛleton ealle butон tꝛam. [c]And Spezen zepende þa eaꝛt to Baldepineꝛ lande. ⁊ ꝛæt þæꝛ ealne pintex on Bꝛýcze mid hiꝛ ꝑullan zꝛiðe': On þam ilcan zeaꝛe comon upp on Ꝑýliꝛce axa oꝑ Yꝛlande xxxvi. ꝛcýpa. ⁊ þæꝛ-abutan heaꝛmaꝛ dýdon mid Gꝛýꝑineꝛ ꝑultume þæꝛ Ꝑælиcan cýnzeꝛ. man zezadeꝛade þa ꝑolc tozeneꝛ. þæꝛ pæꝛ eac Ealdꝛed b̄ mid. ac hi hæꝛdon to lýtelne ꝑultum. ⁊ hi comon unpæꝛ on heom on ealne æꝛne meꝛzen. ⁊ ꝛela zodꝛa manna þæꝛ oꝑꝑlozon. ⁊ þa oþꝛe ætbuꝛꝛton ꝑoꝛð mid þam þe. ðiꝛ pæꝛ zedon on iiii. kł. Aug. [d]⁊ on þýꝛum zeaꝛe ꝑoꝛðꝑeꝛde Eadnoð ꝛe zoda b̄ on Oxnaꝑoꝛdꝛcipe'. ⁊ Oꝑꝛiz abb̄ on Doꝛnize. ⁊ Ꝑulꝑnoð abb̄ on Ꝑeꝛtmýnꝛtꝛe. ⁊ Eadpeꝛd cinz zeaꝛ Ulꝑe hiꝛ pꝛeoꝛte þ̄ biꝛceoꝛꝛice [a]þe Eadnoð hæꝛde'. ⁊ hit ýꝛele beteah. [a]⁊ he pæꝛ ꝛýððan oꝑ adꝛýꝑon ꝑoꝛ þan ðe he ne zeꝛꝛemede naht biꝛcoplicez ðæꝛon. ꝛꝑa þ̄ uꝛ ꝛceamaþ hit nu maꝛe to tellanne. ⁊ Sizꝑaꝛd b̄ zeꝑoꝛ. ꝛe lizeþ on Abbandune". [e]⁊ on þýꝛon ylcan zeaꝛe Eadpeꝛd cinz ꝛcý-lode ix. ꝛcýpa oꝑ male. ⁊ hi ꝑoꝛon mid

He was afterwards found, and Harold his cousin fetched him thence, and led him to Winchester, to the old minster, where he buried him with king Knute, his uncle. Then the king and all the army proclaimed Sweyne an outlaw. A little before this the men of Hastings and thereabout fought his two ships with their ships, and slew all the men, and brought the ships to Sandwich to the king. Eight ships had he, ere he betrayed Beorn; afterwards they all forsook him except two; whereupon he went eastward to the land of Baldwin, and sat there all the winter at Bruges, in full security. In the same year came up from Ireland 36 ships on the Welsh coast, and thereabout committed outrages, with the aid of Griffin, the Welsh king. The people were soon gathered against them, and there was also with them bishop Eldred, but they had too little assistance; and the enemy came unawares on them very early in the morning, and slew on the spot many good men; but the others burst forth with the bishop. This was done on the fourth day before the calends of August. This year died the good bishop Ednoth in Oxfordshire; and Oswy, abbot of Thorney; and Wulfnoth, abbot of Westminster; and king Edward gave the bishopric which Ednoth had to Ulf his priest, but it ill betided him; and he was driven from it, because he did nought like a bishop therein, so that

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[a] From *C.T.* B iv. [b] amýꝛðꝛode, *C.T.* B i. [c] MXLVI. Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *Cot.* ⁊ he zepende þa to Bꝛicze ⁊ þaꝛ punode mid Baldpine. *C.T.* B i. [d] Dæꝛ zeꝛeꝛ ꝑoꝛðꝑeꝛde on Oxnaꝑoꝛdꝛcipe. -- B iv. omitting the name of Eadnoth. Oꝑꝛi, Doꝛneze, *id.* Ulꝑ pꝛ̄ pæꝛ zeꝛet þam b'ꝑice to hýꝛde, *id.* [e] From *C.T.* B i.

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ꝼcẏpon mıð eallon anꝑeg. ⁊ belıꝼon v. ꝼcẏpa bæꝼtan. ⁊ ꝑe cınz heom behet xıı. monaðˇ zẏlðˇ. [a]⁊ on þam ẏlcan zeaꝑe ꝼeꝑde Deꝑeman bˇ ⁊ Ealdꝑeð bˇ to Rome. to þam papan. on þæꝼ cınzeꝼ æꝑendeˇ. ⁊ heꝑ man halzode ꝥ micele mẏnꝼteꝑ æt Remẏꝼ. þæꝑ pæꝼ ꝑe papa Leo. ⁊ ꝑe caꝼeꝑe. Deꝑ [b]on þırum zeaꝑeˇ pæꝼ ꝑe mẏccla ꝼẏnoðˇ æt[c] ꝼce Remeı[d]. þæꝑ pæꝼ on Leo ꝑe papa. [b]⁊ ꝑe aꝑceb̆ oꝼ Burzundıa. ⁊ ꝑe aꝑceb̆ oꝼ Bẏrıncun. ⁊ ꝑe aꝑceb̆ oꝼ Tꝑeueꝑıꝼ. ⁊ ꝑe aꝑceb̆ oꝼ Remıꝼˇ. ⁊ manız [c]pıꝼˇ mann [b]þæꝑ toˇ. [f]ze hadode ze læpedeˇ. ⁊ micelne ꝼınoðˇ þæꝑ hæꝼdon emb Godeꝼ ꝑeopdom. þone ꝼınoðˇ ꝼoꝑe-ꝼæt ꝼcuꝼ Leo papa. hıt ıꝼ eaꝼꝼoðˇ to pıtanne þaꝑa bıꝼcopa ꝥ ðæꝑ comon. ⁊ huꝑu abbodа. And Edꝑaꝑd cẏnz ꝑende þıdeꝑ Dudoce bıꝼcop. ⁊ Plꝼꝑıc abbˇ oꝼ ꝼce Auzuꝼtıne. ⁊ Elꝼꝑıne[g] abbˇ [h]oꝼ Rameꝼeze. it shameth us now to say more. Bishop Siward also died, who lies at Abingdon. In this same year king Edward put nine ships out of pay; and the crews departed, and went away with the ships withal, leaving five ships only behind, for whom the king ordered twelve months pay. The same year went bishops Hereman and Aldred to the pope at Rome on the king's errand. This year was also consecrated the great minster at Rheims, in the presence of pope Leo and the emperor. There was also a great synod at St. Remy[1]; at which was present pope Leo, with the archbishops of Burgundy, of Besançon, of Treves, and of Rheims; and many wise men besides, both clergy and laity. A great synod there held they respecting the service of God, at the instance of St. Leo the pope. It is difficult to recognise all the bishops that came thither, and also abbots. King Edward

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[a] ⁊ Deꝑeman bˇ ⁊ Ealdꝑeð bˇ ꝼoꝑon to Rome, *C.T.* B iv. Lye, MLI. And on þẏrum ẏlcan zeaꝑe pæꝼ ꝑe mẏcele ꝼınoðˇ zezaðeꝑoð on Rome. ⁊ Eadꝑaꝑd cẏnz ꝑende þıdeꝑ Deꝑeman bˇ ⁊ Ealdꝑeð bˇ. ⁊ hı comon þẏðeꝑ on Eaꝼteꝑ-æꝼen. Gibs. MXLVII. from *Laud.* MXLIX. *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] a, *Cot.* [d] Remızı, *Cot.* [e] Abs. *Laud.* [f] zehadoðꝑe ⁊ læꝼeðꝑe. (for —ðꝑa, gen. pl.) *Cot.* N.S. [g] Ælꝼıne, *Cot.* Aldwin. S. Dun. [h] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c.

[1] *Vid. Flor.* A.D. 1049, and *verbatim* from him in the same year, Sim. Dunelm. *inter X. Script.* p. 184. l. 10. See also Ordericus Vitalis, A.D. 1050. This dedication of the church of St. Remi, a structure well worth the attention of the architectural antiquary, is still commemorated by an annual *foire*, or fair, on the first of October, at which the Editor was present in the year 1815, and purchased at a stall a valuable and scarce history of Rheims, from which he extracts the following account of the synod mentioned above:—"*Il fut assemblé à l'occasion de la dédicace de la nouvelle église qu' Herimar, abbé de ce monastère, avoit fait bâtir, secondé par les liberalités des citoyens*, &c." (*Hist. de Reims*, p. 226.) But, according to our Chronicle, the pope took occasion from this synod to make some general regulations which concerned all Christendom. There is a note added to this account in the history of Rheims, which gives the dates of several parts of the church of St. Remi. "*Herimar—bâtit l'église qui subsiste; Pierre de Celles, autre abbé, y ajoûta, cent ans après, le portail, et peut-être les bas côtés—tam in fronte quam in ventre.*" Ibid. p. 227.

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[a]to þi" þ hi [b]rceolden þam cyngc cýðan hpæt þæn to Xpendome gecopen pæne". [c]And on þýrum ylcan geape com Spezen eorl into Englalande":

sent thither bishop Dudoc, and abbot Wulfric, of St. Augustine's, and Elfwin, abbot of Ramsey, with the intent that they should report to the king what was determined there concerning Christendom. This same year came earl Sweyne into England.

An. ML. [d]Dep on þýrum gepe comon þa birceopar ham rnam Rome. ȝ man ge-inlazode Spezen eorl. [e]ȝ on þýr ylcan geape rorðrepde Eadpize apcebirceop on Cantpapanabýpiz on IIII. kl. Nouembpir'. ȝ eac on þýr ylcan geape Ælrnic apcebirceop on Eorepnic-ceptne. on XI. kl. Feb. [f]rpiþe apþunþe pep ȝ pir'. ȝ hir lic liþ on Buph. Đa hæfde Eadpeapd cing pitenagemot on Lunden to mid-lencten. ȝ rette Dnodbepd [f]þam Fneoncýrcan þe æn pær b on Lundene'. to apceb to Cantpapanabýpiz. [g]And þær rýlfan Lentener he for to Rome æftep hir pallium. ȝ re cyng geaf þet bnice on Lundene Spapharoc abbot of Abbandune. ȝ hit pær eft of him genumen æn he gehadod pæne. ȝ re cyng geaf þ abbodpice of Abbendune Roðulfe b hir mæge. ȝ þær ylcan geaner he rette eall þa litrmen of male". [h]And eft re papa hæfde rinoð on Uencel[i]. ȝ Ulf b com þæn to. ȝ ronneah man

A.D. 1050. This year returned the bishops[1] home from Rome; and earl Sweyne had his sentence of outlawry reversed. The same year died Edsy, archbishop of Canterbury, on the fourth day before the calends of November; and also in the same year Elfric, archbishop of York, on the eleventh before the calends of February, a very venerable man and wise, and his body lies at Peterborough. Then had king Edward a meeting of the great council in London, in mid-lent, at which he appointed Robert the Frank, who was before bishop of London, archbishop of Canterbury; and he, during the same Lent, went to Rome after his pall. The king meanwhile gave the see of London to Sparhawk, abbot of Abingdon, but it was taken from him again before he was consecrated. The king also gave the abbacy of Abingdon to bishop Rodulph his cousin. The same year he put all the lightermen out of pay[2]. The pope held a council

[a] Abs. *Laud.* [b] rceolbon zehýnan hpæt þan to Xpen-dome zecopen pæne. ȝ him cýðan. *Cot.* [c] Gibs. from *Laud.* MXLVII. abs. *Cot.* [d] Chiefly from *C.T.* B i. [e] And on þirum zeape rorðrepde Eadpize ane-birrop IV. kal' Nouembpir. Gibs. MXLVII. from *Laud.* MXLIX. *Cot.* Dep rorðrepde Eadpize apce-birrop. ȝ Robbepr renz to apce-birrop-pice. Whel. MXLVIII. [f] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. [g] Gibs. MXLVIII. from *Laud.* ȝ he rona þan æftep repde &c., *Cot.* ML. zier, of Lundene, Spesphauoce, *id.* [h] So MXLVII. Gibs. from *Laud.* MXLIX. *Cot.* [i] Vencelr, *Cot.*

[1] Hereman and Aldred, who went on a mission to the pope from King Edward, as stated in the preceding year, p. 223.

[2] Nine ships were put out of commission the year before; but five being left on the pay-list for a twelvemonth, they were also now laid up.

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ꝛceolde tobꝛecan hiꝛ ꝛtæꝼ. [a]giꝼ he ne ꝛealde ꝥe maꝛe ȝeꝛꝛuman'. ꝛoꝛðan he ne cuðe ðon hiꝛ ȝeꝛihte[b] ꝛꝥa pel ꝛꝥa he ꝛceolde". [c]ꝛ on ꝥam ylcan ȝeaꝛe alede Eaðꝛeaꝛd cyniȝ ꝥ heꝛeȝyld ꝥe Æðelꝛede cyniȝ æꝛ aꝛtealde. ꝥ pæꝛ on ꝥam niȝon ꝛ ðꝛittiȝoꝥan ȝeaꝛe ðæꝛ ꝥe he hit onȝunnon hæꝼde. ꝥ ȝyld ȝeðꝛehte ealle Engla ðeode on ꝛꝥa lanȝum ꝼyꝛꝛte ꝛꝥa hit buꝼan heꝛ apꝛiten iꝛ. ꝥ pæꝛ æꝼꝼe ætꝼoꝛan oþꝛum ȝyldum ꝥe man myꝛlice ȝeald. ꝛ men mið menigꝼealdlice ðꝛehte":

An. MLI. [d]Deꝛ on þyꝛum ȝeaꝛe com Rodbeaꝛd aꝛcebiꝛceop hideꝛ oꝼeꝛ ꝛæ mið hiꝛ pallium" [e]ꝛꝥam Rome ane[f] ðæȝe æꝛ [g]ꝛ̄ꝛ Peꝛꝛuꝛ' mæꝛꝛe-æꝼene. ꝛ [h]he' ȝeꝛæt hiꝛ aꝛceb-ꝛtol æt Xp̄eꝛ cyꝛcean on [g]ꝛ̄ꝛ Peꝛꝛuꝛ' [i]mæꝛꝛe-ðæȝ'. [a]ꝛ ꝛona ꝥæꝛ to ꝥam cyniȝ ȝepænde'. [k]Ða com Spaꝛhaꝛoc abb̄ to him' mið ꝥæꝛ cyniȝeꝛ ȝeꝛꝛite [a]ꝛ inꝛeȝle'. to ꝥan[l] ꝥet he hine hadian[m] ꝛceolde [n]to b̄ into Lundene'. [o]Ða piðcpeð ꝛe aꝛceb'. ꝛ cꝛæð ꝥet ꝛe papa hit him ꝛoꝛboden hæꝼde. [a]Ða ȝepende ꝛe abb̄ oniean ꝥone aꝛceb̄ eꝛt to ꝥam. ꝛ ꝥæꝛ ꝥeꝛ biꝛcop-haðeꝛ ȝeꝛnde. ꝛ ꝛe aꝛceb̄ him anꝛædlice ꝛoꝛꝥeꝛnde. ꝛ cꝛæð ꝥet ꝛe papa hit him ꝛoꝛboden hæꝼde. Ða ȝepende ꝛe abbot to Lundene. ꝛ ꝛæt on ꝥam biꝛcop-ꝛtice ꝥe ꝛe cyniȝ him æꝛ ȝeunnan hæꝼde. be hiꝛ ꝛulne leaꝛe. ealne ꝥone ꝛumoꝛ ꝛ ꝥone hæꝛꝼeꝛt'.

again, at Vercelli; and bishop Ulf came thither, where he nearly had his staff broken, had he not paid more money, because he could not perform his duties so well as he should do. The same year king Edward abolished the Danegeld which king Ethelred imposed. That was in the 39th year after it had begun. That tribute harassed all the people of England so long as is above written; and it was always paid before other imposts, which were levied indiscriminately, and vexed men variously.

A.D. 1051. This year came archbishop Robert hither over sea with his pall from Rome, one day before St. Peter's eve: and he took his archiepiscopal seat at Christ-church on St. Peter's day, and soon after this went to the king. Then came abbot Sparhawk to him with the king's writ and seal, to the intent that he should consecrate him bishop of London; but the archbishop refused, saying that the pope had forbidden him. Then went the abbot to the archbishop again for the same purpose, and there demanded episcopal consecration; but the archbishop obstinately refused, repeating that the pope had forbidden him. Then went the abbot to London, and sat at the bishopric which the king had before given him, with his full leave, all the summer and the autumn. Then during the same year came Eustace, who

[a] Abs. *Cot.* [b] ȝeꝛihta, *Cot.* [c] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. [d] From *C.T.* B i. Ða com ꝛe aꝛceb', Gibs. MXLVIII. from *Laud.* ML. *Cot.* [e] From Gibs. chiefly to the words—neh ꝥæꝛe æꝛꝛte ꝛca. Maꝛia mæꝛꝛan (p. 227). [f] ænne, *Cot.* [g] ꝛce. Peꝛeꝛ, *Cot.* [h] Abs. *Laud.* [i] ðæȝe, *Cot.* [k] ꝛ Speꝛhauoc com to him, *Cot.* [l] ꝥi, *Cot.* [m] bletꝛian, *Cot.* [n] to ꝥan biꝛcop-ꝛtice on Lundene, *Cot.* [o] ꝛ ꝛe aꝛcbiꝛcop him andꝛꝛaꝛode, aꝛneblice ꝛoꝛꝛyꝛnde. *Cot.*

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And [a]com þa up on þam ýlcan geare' Eustatius. [b]Se hæfde Eadwardes cyngef sweostor to wife' [c]fram geondan sæ sona æftes þam biscop. and gesende' to þam cyninge. and spræc wið hine [d]þ he þa wolde. and gesende þa hampeard. Đa he com to Cantarbyrig eart. þa gnædde he þæm and his menn. and to Dofran gesende'. [c]Đa he wæs fume mila oððe mare beheonan Dofran. þa ðyde he on his byrnan. and his gesetenan ealle. and foran to Dofran. Đa hi þidep comon. þa woldon hi innian hi þæp heom sylfan gelicode'. [e]þa com an his manna. and wolde sician æt anes bundan-huse his unðances. and gebundode þone husbundon. and se husbunda ofsloh þone oþepne. Đa peard Eustatius uppon his hors. and his gesetenan uppon heora. and sendon to þam husbundon. and ofslogon hine binnan his agenan heorðe. and pendon him þa up to þære burgepeard. and ofslogon ægðer ge widinnan ge widutan ma þanne xx. manna'. And þa burhmenn ofslogon had the sister of king Edward to wife, from beyond sea, soon after the bishop, and went to the king; and having spoken with him whatever he chose, he then went homeward. When he came to Canterbury eastward, there took he a repast, and his men; whence he proceeded to Dover. When he was about a mile or more on this side Dover, he put on his breast-plate; and so did all his companions: and they proceeded to Dover. When they came thither, they resolved to quarter themselves where-ever they liked. Then came one of his men, and would lodge at the house of a master of a family against his will; but having wounded the master of the house, he was slain by the other. Then was Eustace quickly upon his horse, and his companions upon theirs; and having gone to the master of the family, they slew him on his own hearth; then going up to the boroughward, they slew both within and without more than 20 men. The townsmen slew 19

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[a] on þyrum geare com, *Cot.* [b] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c.; where the whole transaction is thus stated: On þam ylcan geare Eustatius com up æt Dofepan. se hæfde Eadwardes cyngef sweostep to wife. Đa sendon his men ðyrlice æftep inne. and sumne man ofslogon of þam porte. and oþep man of þam porte heopa gesetenan. sva þ ðæp lagon VII. his gesetenana. and mycel hearme þæp gedon pæf on ægþep healf mid hopse and eac mid pæpnum. oð þ folc gegadepede. and hi þa æstluzon þ hi comon to þam cyng to Gleapceastre. and he heom gnið sealde. The story is omitted altogether in B i.; where the events of the year (MLI.) are thus briefly stated: Dep on þyrum geare com Robbeard ancebiscop hidep ofep sæ mid his pallium. and on þyf ylcan geare man slymde Godwine eorl and ealle his suna of Engla-lande. and he gepende to Brycge. and his wif. and his III. suna. Spezen and Toztig and Gyrð. and Harold and Leofwine pendon to Irlande. and þæp sundon þæne winter. and on þyf ylcan geare forðferde seo ealde hlæfdize Eadwerdes cinges modep and Hardacnutes. Imme hatte. II. id' Mart'. and hyre lic lið on ealdan-mynstre wið Cnut cing. [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] þa he hæfde gerpecen þ he wolde. þa cyrde he agen. þa his men coman to Dofepan. *Cot.* [e] þa wolde his an man herebeorgian at anes mannes his unðances. sva þ he sundode þone husbunda. and se husbunda ofsloh þone man. Đa pæs Eustatius swyðe swað. and peard upon his hors. and his men. and sendon to and ofslogon þone ylcan husbandan. and eac to eacan him ma þonne xx. men. *Cot.*

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xix. menn on oðre healfe. ⁊ gefundodan [a]ma'. [b]þ hi nýrtan hu fela'. And Eurtatiuf ætbærst mid feapum mannum. ⁊ gefende ongean[c] to þam cýnge. [d]⁊ cýðde be dæle hu hi gefaren hæfdon'. And[e] fealde fe cýng fpiðe gram[f] [b]við þa burhfare'. ⁊ ofrænde [b]re cýng' Godpine eorl. ⁊ bæd hine faran into Cent mid unfriðа to Dofran[g]. [b]foröan Eurtatiuf hæfde gecýðd þam cýnge þet hit fceolde beon mare gýlt þære burhfaru þonne hir. Ac hit næf na fpa'. ⁊[h] fe eorl nolde na gehfræran [b]þære infare'. foröan him fæf lað to amýnnene[i] hif [k]agenne folgað'. Đa fende fe cýng æfter eallon hif pitan. ⁊ [l]bead heom cuman' to Gleape-ceaftre[m] [b]neh þære æfte fča Maria mæffan". [n]Đa undernam Godpine fpýðe þ on hif eorldome fceold fpýlc gefeorhan. Ongan þa gaðrian folc ofer ealle hif eorldom. ⁊ Spegen eorl hif funu ofer hif. ⁊ Đanold hif öfer funu ofer hif eorldome. ⁊ hi gegaderodon ealle on Gleafcefter-fcire æt Langatreo mycele fýnde ⁊ unarimedlic. ealle gearre to pige ongean þone cýng. buton man agef Eurtatiuf ⁊ hif men heom to hand-fceofe. ⁊ eac þa Frencýfcan þe on þam caftelle pæron. Đif fæf gedon vii. nihton ær

men on the other side, and wounded more, but they knew not how many. Eustace escaped with a few men, and went again to the king, telling him partially how they had fared. The king was very wroth with the townsmen, and sent off earl Godwin, bidding him go into Kent with hostility to Dover. For Eustace had told the king that the guilt of the townsmen was greater than his. But it was not so: and the earl would not consent to the expedition, because he was loth to destroy his own people. Then sent the king after all his council, and bade them come to Gloucester nigh the after-mass of St. Mary[1]. Meanwhile Godwin took it much to heart, that in his earldom such a thing should happen. Whereupon he began to gather forces over all his earldom, and earl Sweyne, his son, over his; and Harold, his other son, over his earldom: and they assembled all in Gloucestershire, at Langtree[2], a large and innumerable army, all ready for battle against the king; unless Eustace and his men were delivered to them handcuffed, and also the Frenchmen that were in the castle. This was done seven nights before the latter mass of St. Mary[1], when king Edward was

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[a] Abs. *Laud.* [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] agean, *Cot.* [d] ⁊ fæde þa þing fýrre þonne hit pere, *Cot.* [e] þa, *Cot.* [f] fraö, *Cot.* [g] Dofran, *Cot.* [h] ac, *Cot.* [i] amýnnenne, *Cot.* [k] agene, *Cot.* [l] ⁊ het he cuman, *Cot.* [m] Glope-cieftre, *Cot.* [n] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c., to—þeden com.

[1] Gibson seems to have totally misunderstood the latter part of this sentence; translating it thus—"*paulo post festum sanctæ Mariæ*:" as if there were only *one* festival of the Virgin in the year; whereas *two* are still retained by our church,—the Purification and the Annunciation: and the *after-mass*, which is here mentioned, is the Nativity of the Virgin (Sept. 8); so called because it comes *after* the other two festivals.

[2] Langetrea, Flor.

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þæn latenan rċa Marian mærran. Da pær Eadpeard cyng on Gleapcestre rittende. Sende þa æftep Leofrice eorle. ⁊ norð æftep Siwarde eorle. ⁊ bæd heora gencgep. ⁊ hi him þa tocomon æpest mid medemum fultume. ac syððan hy pirton hu hit ðæn be suþan pær. ða sendon hi norð ofep ealle heora eorldom. ⁊ lætoñ bædan mycele fyrde heora hlafordе to helpe. ⁊ Raulf eac ofep hir eorldom. ⁊ comon þa ealle to Gleapcestre þam cynge to helpe. þeah hit læt pæn. Punden þa ealle rpa anræde mid þam cynge. þ hi poldon Godpinef fyrde gepecan gif pe cyng þ polde. Da leton hy rume þ. þ mycel unræd pæne þ hy togedene comon. for þam þæn pær mærte þ notorte þ pær on Engla-lande on þam tpam gefylcum. ⁊ leton þ hi unum feondum rymdon to lande. ⁊ betpux us fylfum to mycclum forpyrde. Genæddon ða þ man realð girlaf betpeonan. ⁊ retton rtefna ut to Lundene. ⁊ man bæd þa folce þidep ut ofep ealne þirne norð ende on Siwarder eorldom. ⁊ on Leofricef. ⁊ eac ellef gehpæn. ⁊ rceold Godpine eorl ⁊ hir runa þæn cuman to piðenmale. Da comon hy to Suðgepeorce. ⁊ micel mænegeo mid heom of Pert-Sæxum. ac hir pæned panode æfne þe leng þe rpiþor. ⁊ man borhfært þam kyninge ealle þa þægnaf þe pæron Danoldef eorlef hir runa. ⁊ man utlagode þa Spegen eorl hir oþenne runu. þa ne onhagode him to cumenne to piþenmale ongean þone cyng ⁊ agean þone hene þe him mid pæf. fór þa on niht apæg.

sitting at Gloucester. Whereupon he sent after earl Leofric, and north after earl Siward, and summoned their retinues. At first they came to him with moderate aid; but when they found how it was in the south, then sent they north over all their earldom, and ordered a large force to the help of their lord. So did Ralph also over his earldom. Then came they all to Gloucester to the aid of the king, though it was late. So unanimous were they all in defence of the king, that they would seek Godwin's army if the king desired it. But some prevented that; because it was very unwise that they should come together; for in the two armies was there almost all that was noblest in England. They therefore prevented this, that they might not leave the land at the mercy of our foes, whilst engaged in a destructive conflict betwixt ourselves. Then it was advised that they should exchange hostages between them. And they issued proclamations throughout to London, whither all the people were summoned over all this north end in Siward's earldom, and in Leofric's, and also elsewhere; and earl Godwin was to come thither with his sons to a conference. They came as far as Southwark, and very many with them from Wessex: but his army continually diminished more and more; for they bound over to the king all the thanes that belonged to earl Harold his son, and outlawed earl Sweyne his other son. When therefore it could not serve his purpose to come to a conference against the king

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ȝ ꝛe cýnȝ hæꝼde þæꝛ on moꝛȝen pi-
tena-ȝemoꝺ. ȝ cpæþ hine utlaȝe. ȝ ealle
heꝛe. hine [a]ȝ hiꝛ piꝼe' ȝ [ealle] hiꝛ
[a]iii.' ꝛuna. [a]Speȝen ȝ Toꝛtiȝ ȝ Gꝛýð'.
ȝ he penꝺe ꝛuð to Ðoꝛneȝe. ȝ hiꝛ piꝼ.
ȝ Speȝen hiꝛ ꝛuna. ȝ Toꝛtiȝ ȝ hiꝛ piꝼ.
Balꝺpineꝛ maȝe æt Bꝛýcȝe. ȝ Geꝛð
hiꝛ ꝛuna. ȝ Ðaꝛolꝺ eoꝛl ȝ Leoꝼꝼine
ꝼoꝛan to Bꝛýcȝꝛtope on ꝥ ꝛciꝛ þe
Speȝen eoꝛl hæꝼde him ꝛilꝼum æꝛ-
ȝeaꝛcoꝺ ȝ ȝemetꝛoꝺ. ȝ ꝛe cining ꝛenꝺe
Ealꝺꝛeꝺ b oꝼ Lunꝺene miꝺ ȝenȝe. ȝ
ꝛceolꝺon hine oꝼꝛiꝺan æꝛ he to ꝛcipe
come. Ac hi ne mihton oþþe hi nolꝺon.
ȝ he penꝺe þa ut oꝼ Aꝼene muðan.
ȝ ꝼenȝ ꝛꝼa ꝛtiðꝺ peꝺeꝛ ꝥ he uneaþe
apæiȝ com. ȝ him þæꝛ micel ꝼoꝛ-
ꝼeꝛꝺe. penꝺe þa ꝼoꝛð to Iꝛlanꝺe. þa
him peꝺeꝛ com". [b]Ða hæꝼꝺon þa
Ꝼelicꝛce menn ȝeꝛꝛoht ænne caꝛtel on
Ðeneꝼoꝛꝺ-ꝛcipe oꝛ Speȝeneꝛ eoꝛleꝛ
ꝼolȝoðe. ȝ ꝛꝛohten ælc þæꝛa haꝛme
ȝ biꝛmeꝛe þæꝛ cýnȝeꝛ mannan þæꝛ
abutan þe hi mihton. Ða com Goꝺ-
pine eoꝛl. ȝ Speȝen [c]eoꝛl'. ȝ Ðaꝛolꝺ
[c]eoꝛl' toȝæꝺeꝛe æt Býꝼeꝛeꝛ-ꝛtane[d].
[c]ȝ maniȝ mann miꝺ heom'. [c]to þon
ꝥ' [c]hi' polꝺon ꝼaꝛan [f]to heoꝛa cýne-
hlaꝼoꝛꝺe'. [c]ȝ to þam pitan eallon þe
miꝺ ȝeȝaꝺeꝛoꝺe pæꝛon. ꝥ hi þæꝛ
cýnȝeꝛ ꝛæꝺ hæꝼꝺon. ȝ hiꝛ ꝼultum.
anꝺ ealꝛa pitena. hu hi mihton þæꝛ
cýnȝeꝛ biꝛmeꝛ apꝛecan. ȝ ealleꝛ þeoꝺ-
ꝛciꝼeꝛ'. [g]Ða pæꝛon þa Ꝼælicꝛce men

and against the army that was with him, he went in the night away. In the morning the king held a council, and proclaimed him an outlaw, with his whole army; himself and his wife, and all his three sons—Sweyne and Tosty and Grith. And he went south to Thorney[1], with his wife, and Sweyne his son, and Tosty and his wife, a cousin of Baldwin of Bruges, and his son Grith. Earl Harold with Leofwine went to Bristol in the ship that earl Sweyne had before prepared and provisioned for himself; and the king sent bishop Aldred from London with his retinue, with orders to overtake him ere he came to ship. But they either could not or would not: and he then went out from the mouth of the Avon; but he encountered such adverse weather, that he got off with difficulty, and suffered great loss. He then went forth to Ireland, as soon as the weather permitted. In the mean time the Welshmen had wrought a castle in Herefordshire, in the territory of earl Sweyne, and brought as much injury and disgrace on the king's men thereabout as they could. Then came earl Godwin, and earl Sweyne, and earl Harold, together at Beverstone, and many men with them; to the intent that they might go to their natural lord, and to all the peers that were assembled with him; to have the king's counsel and assistance, and

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[a] From Josc. interl. *C.T.* B iv. [b] From Gibs. [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] Býꝼeꝛeꝛtane, *Cot.* [e] ȝ, *Cot.* [f] to þam cýnȝe, *Cot.* [g] Ða pæꝛan þa * * * * * æꝛoꝛ miꝺ þam cýnȝe, *Cot.*

[1] The ancient name of Westminster; which came into disuse because there was another Thorney in Cambridgeshire. See afterwards, in this same year, p. 231.

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ætforan mid þam cyngе'. ⁊ forþfegdon[a] þa eorlas. þet hi ne morton cuman [b]on hir eagon gerihðe'. [c]forðan hi fædon þ hi foldon cuman þiden for þer cynges fricdome. Þær þæn cuman Siwarð eorl. ⁊ Leofric eorl. ⁊ mycel folc mid heom norðan to þam cyngе. ⁊ þær þam eorle Godwine ⁊ hir sunan gecyðd. þ se cyng and þa menn þe mid him pæron foldon fædon on hi. ⁊ hi trymedon hi fæstlice ongean. þæh him lað pære þ hi ongean heora cyne-hlaford sundan sceoldan'. Ða gesæddon[d] þa witan [e]on ægðer halfe'. þ man [c]þa' ælces ýfeles gesfac. [e]⁊ geaf se cyng Godes grið ⁊ his fulne friondscipe on ægðre healfe'. Ða gesæddе[f] se cyning [c]⁊ his witan'. þ man sceolde [g]oðre sýðan' habban ealra gewitena gemot on Lundene [c]to hæfterteres em-nihte'. ⁊ [c]het se cyning' bannan ut here. ægðer [c]ge' be sudan Temese[h] ge be norðan. eall þ [c]æfre' betst wæs. Ða cwæð man Segen eorl utlah. ⁊ stefnode[i] [c]man' Godwine eorle and Ðanfolde [c]eorle' [c]to þon gemote swa raðe swa hi hit gefaran mihton. Ða hi þiden utcomon. þa stefnede heom man to gemote. þa gýrnde hie griðes ⁊ gisla þ he morte unfricen into gemote cuman. ⁊ ut of gemote. Ða gýrnde se cyng ealra þæra þegna þe

that of all the peers, how they might avenge the insult offered to the king, and to all the nation. But the Welshmen were before with the king, and bewrayed the earls, so that they were not permitted to come within the sight of his eyes; for they declared that they intended to come thither to betray the king. There was now assembled before the king[1] earl Siward, and earl Leofric, and much people with them from the north: and it was told earl Godwin and his sons, that the king and the men who were with him would take counsel against them; but they prepared themselves firmly to resist, though they were loth to proceed against their natural lord. Then advised the peers on either side, that they should abstain from all hostility: and the king gave God's peace and his full friendship to each party. Then advised the king and his council, that there should be a second[2] time a general assembly of all the nobles in London, at the autumnal equinox; and the king ordered out an army both south and north of the Thames, the best that ever was. Then was earl Sweyne proclaimed an outlaw; and earl Godwin and earl Harold were summoned to the council as early as they could come. When they came thither and were cited to the council, then required they security and hostages, that they might come

[a] fpegden, *Cot.* [b] neh þam cynge, *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] gesædde, *Cot.* [e] ⁊ se cing gif þam eorlan his fullan friondscipe, *Cot.* [f] gehet, *Cot.* [g] est, *Cot.* [h] Temesan, *Cot.* [i] bead, *Cot.*

[1] *i. e.* at Gloucester, according to the printed Chronicle; which omits all that took place in the mean time at London and Southwark.

[2] The account of the *first* assembly or council is omitted altogether in Gibson; though there is here a manifest allusion to such an assembly.

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þa eorlas æn hæfdon. ⁊ hi letan hi ealle him to handa. Đa sende se cyng eft to heom. ⁊ bead heom' þ hi [a]comen' mid xii. mannum [b]into þæs cynges hæde'. Đa geornde se eorl [c]eft' grið ⁊ gisla. þ he moste hine betellan æt [c]ælc' þæra þinga þe him man onlede. [d]Đa sýnnde him man þera gisla. ⁊ sceapede him mann v. nihta grið ut of lande to farenne'. [c]And gefende þa Godwine eorl ⁊ Spezen eorl to Bosenham. ⁊ scufon ut heora scipu'. [e]⁊ gefendon heom begeondan sæ. ⁊ gefohton Baldewines grið'. [c]⁊ punodon þæs ealne þone winter. and Harold eorl gefende west to Yrlande. ⁊ wæs đær ealne đone winter on đes cyninges grið". [f]⁊ Godwine ⁊ þa þe mid him wæron wendan of Đorneze to Brýcze to Baldwines lande on anum scipe. mid swa miclum gestruman swa hi mihton wæron mæst gelogian to ælcum mannum. Đæt wolde đýncan wundorlic ælcum men þe on Engla-lande wæs. gif ænig man æs þam sæde þ hit swa gewurþan sceolde. forþam he wæs æs to þam swiđe uphafen swýlce he weolde þæs cyninges ⁊ ealles Engla-landes. ⁊ his sunan wæron eorlas. ⁊ þæs cyninges đýrlingas. ⁊ his dohtor þæm cynge bewedded ⁊ beæpnad". [g]And sona đæs đe þis wæs. þa[h] forlet se cyng þa hlæfdian. [c]seo

into the council and go out without treachery. The king then demanded all the thanes that the earls had; and they put them all into his hands. Then sent the king again to them, and commanded them to come with 12 men to the king's council. Then desired the earl again security and hostages, that he might answer singly to each of the things that were laid to his charge. But the hostages were refused; and a truce of five nights was allowed him to depart from the land. Then went earl Godwin and earl Sweyne to Bosham, and drew out their ships, and went beyond sea, seeking the protection of Baldwin; and there they abode all the winter. Earl Harold went westward to Ireland, and was there all the winter on the king's security. It was from Thorney[1] that Godwin and those that were with him went to Bruges, to Baldwin's land, in one ship, with as much treasure as they could lodge therein for each man. Wonderful would it have been thought by every man that was then in England, if any person had said before this that it would end thus! For he was before raised to such a height, that he ruled the king and all England; his sons were earls, and the king's darlings; and his daughter wedded and united to the king. Soon after this took place, the king dismissed the lady who

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[a] scolban cuman, *Cot.* [b] to þam cinge, *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] þa sýnnde men him. ⁊ bead him ut binnan v. nihtan. *Cot.* [e] ⁊ he sende ofer sæ to Baldwines lande, *Cot.* [f] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. [g] From Gibs. to Þeþpillon. And sona --- wæs, abs. *Cot.* [h] ⁊, *Cot.*

[1] Now Westminster: see note p. 229. I have inserted this passage into the text from *C.T.* B iv., Lye, &c.; which connects this part of the history more closely with what had been said before p. 229.

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pær zehalzod him to cpene'. [a]ȝ let niman of hire' eall þ heo ahte on lande. ȝ on zolde. ȝ [b]on' feolfre. [b]ȝ on eallon þinzon'. [c]and betæhte [b]hý' hir fpýrtep to Dpeppillon[d]". [e]Đa fone com Pillelm eorl fram zeondan fæ mid mýcclum pepode Frencirca manna. ȝ fe cýninz hine underfenz. ȝ fpa feola hir zefepan fpa him to onhazode. ȝ let hine eft onzean". [f]And Sparhafoc[g] abb peapð [b]þa' adrifen[h] [b]ut' of þam birecop-rice on Lundene. ȝ per Pilim þær cýnzer preoft zehadod[i] þæn to. [b]And man fette þa Oddan to eorle ofep Defena-fcire. ȝ ofep Sumep-tæton. and ofep Dop-feton. ȝ ofep Pealaf. ȝ mann fette Ælfzap Leofricef funu eorlef þane eorldom on handa þe Harold æn ahte":

[k]An. MLII.[l] Dep [m]on þirtum zeare' forðferde. [n]on II. non' Maȝ'. [o]feo ealde hlæfdize' [p]Ælfzifu[q] Ymma. [r]Eadpardef cýnzef modop'. [b]ȝ Hardacnutef cýnzef'. [e]Æðelredes laf cýnzef. ȝ Cnutef cýnzef'. [o]ȝ hýre lic lið on ealdan mýnrtre pið Cnut cinz". [e]Dep herzode Griffin fe Pýlirca cýnz on Defefordf-fcire. þ he com fpýðe neah to Leomýnrtre. ȝ men zadorodon onzean æzþer ze landef men ze

had been consecrated his queen, and ordered to be taken from her all that she had in land, and in gold, and in silver, and in all things; and committed her to the care of his sister at Wherwell. Soon after came earl William from beyond sea with a large retinue of Frenchmen; and the king entertained him and as many of his companions as were convenient to him, and let him depart again. Then was abbot Sparhawk driven from his bishopric at London; and William the king's priest was invested therewith. Then was Oddy appointed earl over Devonshire, and over Somerset, and over Dorset, and over Wales; and Algar, the son of earl Leofric, was promoted to the earldom which Harold before possessed.

A.D. 1052. This year, on the second day before the nones of March[1], died the aged lady Elfgiva Emma, the mother of king Edward and of king Harthacnute, the relict of king Ethelred and of king Knute; and her body lies in the old minster with king Knute. At this time Griffin, the Welsh king, plundered in Herefordshire till he came very nigh to Leominster; and they gathered against him both the landsmen and the

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[a] ȝ benam hire,, *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] þa man zebrohte to Dpæprellan. ȝ hi þær abediran betæhton, *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. [d] Dpepepýlle, *Cot.* [e] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. abs. Gibs. [f] Gibs. from *Laud. Cot.* [g] Speafhauoc, *Cot.* [h] zedriuen, *Cot.* [i] zebletfod, *Cot.* The passage runs thus in *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c.: Dær ilcan zeper man fealde Pýllelme pheorte þ b'rice on Lundene. þe pær æn Spærhafoce zefeald. [k] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. [l] MLI. *Cot. C.T.* B i. [m] Abs. *Cot.* on þýr ylcan zeare, *C.T.* B i. [n] II. id' Mart', *C.T.* B i. [o] From *C.T.* B i. 1051. [p] Eadpeper cinzer moder ȝ Dardacnutes. Imme hatte. *C.T.* B i. [q] Ælfzifa, *Cot.* [r] þar cinzer modor Eadpardes. *Cot.*

[1] "*Secundo nonas Martii*,"—Flor.; quoted inaccurately by Gibson, "2° *nonarum Maii*"!

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Frenciſce men of ðam caſtele. ⁊ man ðære ofſloh ſƿyðe feola Engliſcra godra manna. ⁊ eac of þam Frenciſcum. ꝥ ƿæs þæs ylcan dæges on ðreottene geara þe man ær Eadƿine ofſloh mid his geferum". ᵃAnd on þam ſylfan geare gerædde ſe cyng. ⁊ his ƿitan. ꝥ mann ſceolde forþian ut to Sand-ƿic ſcipu. and ſetton Raulf eorl ⁊ Oddan eorl to heafod-mannum þær to". Ða geƿende Godƿine eorl ut fram Brycge mid his ſcipum to Yſenan. and læt ut ane dæge ær midſumeres mæſſe æfene ꝥ he com to Næſſe. þe is be ſuðan Rumen-ea. Ða com hit to ƿitenne þam eorlum ut to Sandƿic. ⁊ hi þa geƿendon ut æfter þam oðrum ſcipum. ⁊ bead man land-fyrde ut ongean þa ſcipu. Ða amang þiſon þa ƿearð Godƿine eorl geƿarnod. ⁊ geƿende him þa into Pefenes-ea. ⁊ ƿearð ꝥ ƿæder ſƿyðe ſtrang. ꝥ þa eorlas ne mihton geƿitan hƿet Godƿine eorl gefaren hæfde. And geƿende þa Godƿine eorl

Frenchmen from the castle; and there were slain very many good men of the English, and also of the French. This was on the same day thirteen years after that Edwin was slain with his companions. In the same year advised the king and his council, that ships should be sent out to Sandwich, and that earl Ralph and earl Odda should be appointed headmen thereto. Then went earl Godwin out from Bruges with his ships to Ysendyck; and sailed forth one day before midsummer-eve, till he came to the Ness that is to the south of Romney. When it came to the knowledge of the earls out at Sandwich, they went out after the other ships; and a land-force was also ordered out against the ships. Meanwhile earl Godwin had warning, and betook himself into Pevensey: and the weather was so boisterous, that the earls could not learn what had become of earl Godwin. But earl Godwin then went out again until he

ᵃ Abs. *Cot.*; in which MS. the remainder of the year is thus stated:—And Godƿine eorl ferde ut of Brige mid his ſcipan to Yſeran. ⁊ ſƿa to Engla-lande. ⁊ com up at Næſſe be ſuðan Rumen-ea. ⁊ ferde ſƿa to Ƿiht. ⁊ nam þær ealle þa ſcipan þa to ahte mihtan ⁊ giſlas. ⁊ cyrde him ſƿa eaſtƿard. And Harold ƿas cumen mid ix. ſcipon up at Port-locan. ⁊ ofſloh þar mycel folc. ⁊ nam orf. ⁊ menn. ⁊ æhta. ⁊ geƿende him eaſtƿard to his fæder. ⁊ hi begen ferdan to Rumen-ea. to Hiðe. to Folc-ſtane. to Doferan. to Sand-ƿic. ⁊ æfre naman ealle þa ſcipan þe hi fundan ꝥ to ahte mihte. ⁊ giſlas. eal ſƿa ferdan ⁊ geƿendon þa to Lundene. Ða hi to Lundene comon. þa læg ſe cing ⁊ ealle his eorlas þar ongean mid L. ſcipon. Ða ſendan þa eorlas to þam cinge. ⁊ geornndan ꝥ hi moſton beon heora þinga ⁊ are ƿurðe þe heom mid unrihte benumen ƿas. Ða ƿiðleg ſe cing ſume hƿile. ac Stigant. þe ƿas þes cinges ræd-gifa ⁊ his hand-preoſt. ⁊ þa oðre ƿiſe men geræddan. ꝥ man getrymde giſlas on ægðræ healfe. ⁊ ſƿa ſcolde ſe freondſcipe beon gefæſtnod. Ða Rodbert arcbiſcop ꝥ geaxode. þa nam he his hors. ⁊ ferde him to Eadulfes-næſſe. ⁊ ƿearð him on anum unƿræcum ſcipe. ⁊ ferde him on an ofer ſæ. ⁊ forlet his pallium. Ða cƿæð man mycel gemot ƿiðuton Lundene. ⁊ on þam gemote ƿæran þa betſtan men þe ƿæran on þyſen lande. Ðar ƿær Godƿine up his mal. ⁊ betealde hine ƿið Eadƿard cing be eallum þam þingan þe him ƿas on geled. ⁊ his bearnum. And man cƿæð Rodbert arcbiſcop utlaga. ⁊ ealla þa Frenciſce men. forðan hi ƿæran intinga þære ƿræðe þe ƿas betƿyx him ⁊ þan cinge. And Stigan b' feng to þan arcbiſcop-rice ón Cantuare-beri.

ut agean ꝥ he com eft to Brygge. ⁊ ða oðra scipu gependen heom eft ongean to Sandpic. And gesæddе man ða ꝥ ða scipu gependan eft ongean to Lundene. ⁊ sceolde man settton oðre eorlas ⁊ oðre hasæton to þam scipum. Ða lengde hit man swa lange ꝥ seo scipfyrd eall belaf. ⁊ gependon ealle heom ham. Ða geaxode Godpine eorl þet. ⁊ teah þa up his segl ⁊ his hið. ⁊ gependon heom þa west on an to Wiht. ⁊ eodon þæs up. ⁊ hergodon swa lange þæs ꝥ ꝥ folc gealð heom swa mycel swa hi heom onlegden. And gependon heom þa westpeard oð þet hi comon to Port-lande. ⁊ eodon þæs up ⁊ dydon to hearme swa hwet swa hi don mihton. Ða wes Harold gepend ut of Yrlande mid nigon scipon. ⁊ com þa up æt Port-lacan [a]mid his scipum to Sæfenn-muðan. neh Sumer-sæton gemæne ⁊ Dafenascire. ⁊ þæs mycel gehergode. ⁊ ꝥ lande-folc him ongean gaderode. ægþæs ge of Sumor-sæton ge of Dafenascire. ⁊ he hyg aflymde. ⁊ ðæs offloh ma þonne xxx. godra ðegna buton oðre folce. ⁊ swa æfter þan for abuton Penwiðsteort". [b]⁊ wes þæs mycel folc gegaderod ongean. ac he ne pandode na him metes to tylienne. eode up ⁊ offloh þæs mycelne ende wes folces. ⁊ nam him on orfe ⁊ on mannum ⁊ on æhtum swa him gewearð. And gependе him þa eastsæton to his feder. ⁊ gependon heom þa begen eastsæton ꝥ hi

came back to Bruges; and the other ships returned back again to Sandwich. Then it was advised that the ships should go back again to London, and that other earls and other pilots should be appointed over them. But it was delayed so long that the marine army all deserted; and they all betook themselves home. When earl Godwin understood that, he drew up his sail and his ship: and they[1] went west at once to the isle of Wight; and landing there, they plundered so long that the people gave them as much as they required of them. Then proceeded they westward until they came to Portland, where they landed and did as much harm as they could possibly do. Meanwhile Harold had gone out from Ireland with nine ships, and came up at Porlock with his ships to the mouth of the Severn, near the boundaries of Somerset and Devonshire, and there plundered much. The land-folk collected against him, both from Somerset and from Devonshire: but he put them to flight, and slew there more than thirty good thanes, besides others; and went soon after about Penwithstert, where was much people gathered against him; but he spared not to provide himself with meat, and went up and slew on the spot a great number of the people,—seizing in cattle, in men, and in money, whatever he could. Then went he eastward to his father;

[a] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. Lye, &c. [b] So Gibs. abs. *C.T.* B i. and iv. Lye, &c.

[1] *i. e.* earl Godwin and his crew.

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comon to Pihte. ȝ namon þæn þ him æn pīðæftan pæf. And ȝependon heom þa þanon to Pefenef-ea. ȝ bezeat fonð mid him fpa fela fcipu fpa þæn fena pænon. ȝ fpa fonð þ he com to Nærfe. ȝ bezeat ealle þa fcipu þe pænon on Rumen-ea. ȝ on Hýðe. ȝ on Folcef-ftane". [a]And þa læt Eadpaid cýnȝ fcýpian xl. fnacca. [b]þa lazon on Sandpic. þa fceoldon [c]cepan' Godpinef eof-lef ðe on Bnýcȝe pæf þone pintef. ȝ he ðeah com hidef to lande æneft. [d]fpa hý hit nýftan'. ȝ on þam [e]fýnfte' þe he hef on lande pæf he ȝefpeon [e]him to' ealle Centinȝaf. ȝ ealle þa butse-kaplaf of Hæftinȝum[f]. ȝ þæn æȝhpan [g]abuton' be þæne fæ-finan. ȝ [h]ealne Eaft-Sexan'. [e]ȝ Suð-Sexan'. ȝ Suðe-ȝeȝe[i]. ȝ mycel elleſ to eacan þam. þa cpædon ealle þ hi [k]poldon mid him libban ȝ licȝean". [l]Ða ȝeaxedon þ lið þ on Sandpic læȝ embe Godpinef fane. fetton þa æftef. ȝ he heom ætbænft. ȝ him-fylfan ȝebeanh þæn þæn he þa mihte. ȝ þ lið pende azen to Sandpic. ȝ fpa hampenð to Lunden-býnȝ. Ða þa Godpine ȝeaxode þ þ lið þe on Sandpic læȝ pæf ham ȝepend. þa fon he eft ongean to Pihte. ȝ þæn abutan be þam fæ-finan fpa lange læȝ þ hiȝ comon togædene. Da- and they went both together eastward[l] until they came to the isle of Wight, where they seized whatever had been left them before. Thence they went to Pevensey, and got out with them as many ships as had gone in there, and so proceeded forth till they came to the Ness[g]; getting all the ships that were at Romney, and at Hithe, and at Folkstone. Then ordered king Edward to fit out forty smacks that lay at Sandwich many weeks, to watch earl Godwin, who was at Bruges during the winter; but he nevertheless came hither first to land, so as to escape their notice. And whilst he abode in this land, he enticed to him all the Kentish men, and all the boatmen from Hastings, and everywhere thereabout by the sea-coast, and all the men of Essex and Sussex and Surrey, and many others besides. Then said they all that they would with him live or die. When the fleet that lay at Sandwich had intelligence about Godwin's expedition, they set sail after him; but he escaped them, and betook himself wherever he might: and the fleet returned to Sandwich, and so homeward to London. When Godwin understood that the fleet that lay at Sandwich was gone home, then went he back again to the isle of

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[a] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. Lye, &c. But the fragment of Lye abruptly terminates with fnacca, and the next year begins thus: Pæf ȝe mycla find, &c. [b] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] fæt man, *C.T.* B i. [d] fpa hiȝ nýften, *C.T.* B i. [e] From Josc. *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. [f] Hæftingan, *C.T.* B i. [g] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. B i. [h] ealne þæne Eafte ende, *C.T.* B i. [i] Suðfiȝan, *C.T.* B i. [k] mid him poldon licȝan ȝ lýbban, *C.T.* B i. [l] From *C.T.* B i. to the words ȝeotenban hepe.

[1] *i. e.* from the isle of Portland; where Godwin had landed after the plunder of the isle of Wight. See the preceding page.

[2] *i. e.* Dungeness; where they collected all the ships stationed in the great bay formed by the ports of Romney, Hithe, and Folkstone.

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ꝓoꝺ eoꝛl hiꝛ ꝛunu ⁊ he. ⁊ hi na mẏ-celne heaꝛm ne ꝺẏꝺon ꝛẏꝺꝺan hiȝ toȝæꝺeꝛe comon. buton ꝥ heo meꝛ-ꝛunȝe namon. ac ꝛꝓeonnon heom eall ꝥ lanꝺ-ꝓolc to be ꝓam ꝛæ-ꝛiman. ⁊ eac up on lanꝺe. ⁊ hiȝ ꝓoꝛon toꝓeꝛꝺ Sanꝺꝓic ⁊ læꝛon æꝓꝛe ꝓoꝛꝺ miꝺ heom ealle ꝓa buteꝛe-caꝛlaꝛ ꝓe heo ȝemeꝛ-ton. ⁊ comon ꝓa to Sanꝺꝓic miꝺ ȝeo-tenꝺan heꝛe". [a]Anꝺ ȝeꝓenꝺon ꝓa eaꝛt to Doꝓꝛan. ⁊ eoꝺon ꝓæꝛ up. ⁊ namon him ꝓæꝛ ꝛciꝓu ⁊ ȝiꝛlaꝛ. ꝛꝓa ꝓela ꝛꝓa hi ꝓoldon. ⁊ ꝓeꝛꝺon ꝛꝓa to Sanꝺꝓic. ⁊ ꝺẏꝺon hanꝺ ꝥ ꝛẏlꝓa. ⁊ heom man ȝeaꝓ æȝhꝓeꝛ ȝiꝛlaꝛ ⁊ meꝛꝛunȝa ꝓæꝛ ꝓæꝛ hi ȝẏnnꝺon. Anꝺ ȝeꝓenꝺon heom ꝓa to Noꝛꝺ-muꝺan ⁊ ꝛꝓa to Lunꝺene-ꝓeaꝛꝺ. ⁊ ꝛume ꝓa ꝛciꝓu ȝeꝓenꝺon binnon Scep-iȝe. ⁊ ꝺẏꝺon ꝓæꝛ mẏcelne heaꝛm. ⁊ ȝeꝓenꝺon heom to Miꝺꝺel-tune ꝓæꝛ cẏnȝeꝛ. ⁊ ꝓoꝛbeaꝛnꝺon ꝥ eall. ⁊ ꝓæꝛon heom to Lunꝺene-ꝓeaꝛꝺ æꝓteꝛ ꝓam eoꝛlan. Ða hi to Lun-ꝺene comon. ꝓa læȝ ꝛe cẏnȝ ⁊ ꝓa eoꝛ-laꝛ ealle ꝓæꝛ onȝean miꝺ L. ꝛciꝓum. Ða ꝛenꝺon ꝓa eoꝛlaꝛ to ꝓam cẏnȝe. ⁊ ȝeꝛnꝺon to him ꝥ hi moꝛton beon ꝓuꝛꝺe ælc ꝓæꝛa ꝓinȝa ꝓe heom miꝺ unꝛihte oꝓ ȝenumen ꝓæꝛ. Ða ꝓiꝺlæȝ ꝛe cẏnȝ ꝛume hꝓile ꝓeah. ꝛꝓa lanȝe oꝺ ꝓæt ꝓolc ꝓe miꝺ ꝓam eoꝛle ꝓeꝛ ꝓeaꝛꝺ ꝛꝓẏꝺe aꝛtẏꝛneꝺ onȝean ꝓone cẏnȝ ⁊

Wight, and lay thereabout by the sea-coast so long that they came together—he and his son earl Harold. But they did no great harm after they came together; save that they took meat, and enticed to them all the land-folk by the sea-coast and also upward in the land. And they proceeded toward Sandwich, ever alluring forth with them all the boatmen that they met; and to Sandwich they came with an increasing army. They then steered eastward round[1] to Dover, and landing there, took as many ships and hostages as they chose, and so returned to Sandwich, where they did the same; and men everywhere gave them hostages and provisions, wherever they required them. Then proceeded they to the Nore, and so toward London; but some of the ships landed on the isle of Shepey, and did much harm there; whence they steered to Milton Regis[2], and burned it all, and then proceeded toward London after the earls. When they came to London, there lay the king and all his earls to meet them, with fifty ships. The earls[3] then sent to the king, praying that they might be each possessed of those things which had been unjustly taken from them. But the king resisted some while; so long that the people who were with the earl

[a] Gibs. from *Laud.* to ȝeꝛtẏlꝺe ꝥ ꝓolc.

[1] Some latitude is taken in the translation, to connect the new matter from *C.T.* B i. with the text of Gibson; in which Godwin and his son are represented as going from Romney, Hithe, and Folkstone, to Dover; which, though not directly east, is more so than from Sandwich. See the preceding page.

[2] ꝓæꝛ cẏnȝeꝛ, Sax.; because it was one of the royal vills from the time of king Alfred. *Vid.* Lambard's *Peramb.*, p. 238.

[3] *i. e.* Godwin and his son Harold.

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ongean hiſ folc. ſpa ſ ſe eorl ſylf eaſ-
foðlice geſtylde ſ folc". [a]Ða Godpeard
cyng ſ geaxode. ða ſende he up æfter
maran fultume. ac hi comon ſpyðe
late. ⁊ Godpine ſah him æfre topeard
Lundenef mid hiſ liðe ſ he com to
Suðgepeorke. ⁊ þær on bad fume hpile
oð ſ flod up eode. On þam fynfte
he eac gefadode pið þa burhpare ſ hi
foldon mæſt ealle ſ ſ he polde. Þa
he hæfde ealle hiſ fare gepecenod.
þa com ſe flod. ⁊ hig bnudon up ða
fona heora ancran. ⁊ heoldon þurh
þa bryccge be ðam fyð lande. ⁊ ſeo
land-fyrd com ufenon. ⁊ trymedon
hig be þam Strande. ⁊ hi hpemdon þa
mid þam fcypon pið þær norð-landef.
fpilce hig foldon þær cyngef fcipa
abutan betrymman. Se cyng hæfde
eac mycele land-fyrde on hiſ healfe
to eacan hiſ fcypmannum. ac hit þær
heom mæſt eallon lað ſ hig fceoldon
fohtan pið heora agenef cynnef man-
num. fon þan þaſ þær lyt elleſ þe aht
mycel myhton buton Englifce men on
ægþer healfe. ⁊ eac hig noldon ſ ut-
lendiſcum þeodum pæne þef earð þurh
ſ þe fpiðor genymed. þe hi heom fylfe
ælc oðerne fonfone. Genæddon þa ſ
man fende pire men betpeonan. ⁊ fet-
ton gnið on ægðre healfe. ⁊ Godpine
fon upp. ⁊ Harold hiſ funu. ⁊ heora lið.
fpa mycel fpa heom þa geþuhte". [b]Ða
fende Stigand biſcop to mid Godef ful-
tume. ⁊ þa pire menn. ægðær ge binnan

were very much stirred against the king and against his people, so that the earl himself with difficulty appeased them. When king Edward understood that, then sent he upward after more aid; but they came very late. And Godwin stationed himself continually before London with his fleet, till he came to Southwark; where he abode some time, until the flood[1] came up. On this occasion he also contrived with the burgesses that they should do almost all that he would. When he had arranged his whole expedition, then came the flood[1]; and they soon weighed anchor, and steered through the bridge by the south side. The land-force meanwhile came above, and arranged themselves by the Strand; and they formed an angle with the ships against the north side, as if they wished to surround the king's ships. The king had also a great land-force on his side, to add to his shipmen: but they were most of them loth to fight with their own kinsmen,—for there was little else of any great importance but Englishmen on either side; and they were also unwilling that this land should be the more exposed to outlandish people, because they destroyed each other. Then it was determined that wise men should be sent between them, who should settle peace on either side. Godwin went up, and Harold his son, and their navy, as many as they then thought proper. Then

[a] From *C.T.* B i. to ſpa heom þa geþuhte. [b] Gibs. from *Laud.* to Cantpaparbyrig.

[1] *i. e.* the tide of the river.

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burh ge buton. and geræddon ꝥ man tremede gislas on ægðer healfe. and man swa dýde. Ða geaxode Rotberd arceb and þa Frencisce menn ꝥ. genamon heora hors. and gewendon sume west to Pentecostes castele. sume norð to Rodbertes castele. And Rodbert arceb and Ulf biscop gewendon ut æt est-geate. and heora geferan. and ofslogon ⁊ elles amýrdon manige iunge men. and gewendon heom on an to Ealdulfes-næse. ⁊ wearð him þær on anon unwræste scipe. and ferde him on an ofer sæ. and forlet his pallium and Xp̄endom ealne her on lande. swa swa hit God wolde. þa he ær begeat þone wurðscipe swa swa hit God nolde. Ða cwæð mann mýcel gemot wiðutan Lundene. ⁊ ealle þa eorlas. ⁊ þa betstan menn þe wæron on þison lande. wæron on þam gemote. Ðær bær Godwine eorl up his mal. ⁊ betealde hine þær wið Eadward cýng his hlaford. ⁊ wið ealle land-leodan. þet he wæs unscýldig þæs þe him geled wæs. ⁊ on Harold his sunu ⁊ ealle his bearn. And se cýng forgeaf þam eorle ⁊ his bearnum his fulne freondscipe. ⁊ fulne eorldom. ⁊ eall þet he ær ahte. ⁊ eallon þam mannon þe him mide wæron. And se cýng geaf þære hlæfdian eall ꝥ heo ær ahte. And cweð man utlaga Rotberd arceb fullice. ⁊ ealle þa Frencisce menn. forðan þe hi macodon mæst þet unseht betweonan Godwine eorle and þam

advanced bishop Stigand with God's assistance, and the wise men both within the town and without; who determined that hostages should be given on either side. And so they did. When archbishop Robert and the Frenchmen knew that, they took horse; and went some west to Pentecost castle, some north to Robert's castle. Archbishop Robert and bishop Ulf, with their companions, went out at East-gate, slaying or else maiming many young men, and betook themselves at once to Eadulf's-ness; where he[1] put himself on board a crazy ship, and went at once over sea, leaving his pall and all Christendom here on land, as God ordained, because he had obtained an honour which God disclaimed. Then was proclaimed a general council without London; and all the earls and the best men in the land were at the council. There took up earl Godwin his burthen, and cleared himself there before his lord king Edward, and before all the nation; proving that he was innocent of the crime laid to his charge, and to his son Harold and all his children. And the king gave the earl and his children, and all the men that were with him, his full friendship, and the full earldom, and all that he possessed before; and he gave the lady all that she had before. Archbishop Robert was fully proclaimed an outlaw, with all the Frenchmen; because they chiefly made the discord between earl Godwin and

[1] *i.e.* the archbishop. This change of number is very frequent, from the plural to the singular, and *vice versa*. See more examples in pp. 234 and 235.

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cýnge. and Stigand b̃ feng to þam ar-
ceb̃-rice on Cantarabýrig". [a]Ꝛ þær
þa ritena-gemot. Ꝛ man fealde God-
wine clæne hir eorldom fwa full Ꝛ fwa
forð fwa he fýrmeft ahte. Ꝛ hir fu-
num eall fwa eall þ hi æn ahten. Ꝛ hir
wif Ꝛ hir dehter fwa full Ꝛ fwa forð
fwa hi æn ahton. Ꝛ hi gefæftnodon
heom þa fulne freondfcipe betweonan. Ꝛ eallum folce gode lage behetton. And geutlageden þa ealle Frencifce men. þe æn unlage ræddon. Ꝛ undom demdon. Ꝛ unræd ræddon. into þif-
fum eardе. buton fwa feala fwa hig genæddon þ þam cýnge gelicode mid him to hæbbenne. þe him getreowe wæron Ꝛ eallum hir folce. Ꝛ Rodbeard birceop Ꝛ Willelm b̃. Ꝛ Ulf b̃. unead̃e ætburfton mid þam Frencifcum mannum þe heom mid wæron. Ꝛ fwa ofer fæ becomon. Ꝛ Godwine eorl Ꝛ Harold Ꝛ feo cwen fæton on heora ane. Sweyn for æror to Hierusalem of Brucge. Ꝛ weard̃ hampeard̃ dead æt Conftantinopolim to Michaheles mæffe. Đæt wæs on þone Monandæg æftes fc̃a Marian mæffe. þ Godwine mid hir fcipum to Sud̃geweorce becom. Ꝛ þær on morgen. on þone Tiwesdæg. hi gefunden fehte. fwa hit her beforan ftent. Godwine þa geficlode hraðe þæt he up com. Ꝛ eft gewýrfte. Ac he dýde eallef to lýtle dæddote of þære Godef ane þe he hæfde of manegum halgum ftowum". [b]And on þir ylcan týme forlet Arnwi abbot of Burh abbot-rice be hir halne life.

the king: and bishop Stigand succeeded to the archbishopric at Canterbury. At the council therefore they gave Godwin fairly his earldom, so full and so free as he at first possessed it; and his sons also all that they formerly had; and his wife and his daughter so full and so free as they formerly had. And they fastened full friendship between them, and ordained good laws to all people. Then they outlawed all Frenchmen,—who before instituted bad laws, and judged unrighteous judgement, and brought bad counsels into this land,—except so many as they concluded it was agreeable to the king to have with him, who were true to him and to all his people. It was with difficulty that bishop Robert, and bishop William, and bishop Ulf, escaped with the Frenchmen that were with them, and so went over sea. Earl Godwin, and Harold, and the queen, sat in their stations. Sweyne had before gone to Jerusalem from Bruges, and died on his way home at Constantinople, at Michaelmas. It was on the Monday after the festival of St. Mary, that Godwin came with his ships to Southwark; and on the morning afterwards, on the Tuesday, they were reconciled,—as it stands here before recorded. Godwin then sickened soon after he came up, and returned back. But he made altogether too little restitution of God's property, which he acquired from many places. At the same time Arnwy, abbot of Peterborough, resigned his abbacy in full

[a] From *C.T.* B i. to manegum halgum ftowum. [b] Gibs. from *Laud.* to the end of the year.

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and ȝeaꝛ hit Leoꝛꝛic munec be ꝑeꝛ cýnȝeꝛ leaꝛe and be ꝑæꝛe munece. and ꝛe abbot Aꝛnꝛi liꝛode ꝛýððon VIII. ꝑintꝛe. And ꝛe abbot Leoꝛꝛic ȝildede ꝑ mýnꝛtꝛe. ꝛꝛa ꝑ man hit cleopede ꝑa Gildene-buꝛh. ꝑa pæx hit ꝛꝑiðe on ꝑand. and on ȝold. and on ꝛeolꝛeꝛ".

An. MLIII.[a] [b]Ðeꝛ pæꝛ ꝛe micla ꝑind on Ðomeꝛ mæꝛꝛe-niht'. [c]ꝝ ȝehpæꝛ mýcelne heaꝛm dýde'. [d]ꝝ eac eall ꝑa mide-ꝑinteꝛ pæꝛ mýcel ꝑind. ꝝ man ꝛædde ꝑ man ꝛloh Ðꝛiꝛ ꝑæꝛ Ꝑýliꝛcean cýnȝeꝛ bꝛoðeꝛ". [e]ꝛoꝛ ðý ꝑe he heaꝛmaꝛ dýde. ꝝ man ꝑohte hiꝛ heaꝛod to Gleꝛceꝛtꝛe[f] on tꝛelꝛtan æꝛen. [g]ꝝ ꝑæꝛ ýlcan ȝeꝛeꝛ. ꝛóꝛan to alꝛa halȝena mæꝛꝛan. ꝛoꝛðꝛeꝛde Ꝑulꝛ-ýȝ b æt Licetꝛelda. ꝝ Godꝛin abb on Ꝑincelcumbe. ꝝ Æȝelꝛaꝛd abb on Gleꝛ-tinȝabýꝛiȝ. ealle binnan anum monꝑe. ꝝ Leoꝛꝛine [e]abb on Coꝛantꝛeo' ꝛenȝ to ꝑam bꝛice æt Licetꝛelde. ꝝ Alðꝛet b ꝛenȝ to ꝑam abbꝛice on Ꝑincel-cumbe. ꝝ Æȝelnað ꝛenȝ to ꝑam abb-ꝛice on Gleꝛtincȝabýꝛiȝ'. ꝝ ꝑæꝛ ýlcan ȝeꝛeꝛ ꝛoꝛðꝛeꝛde Ælꝛꝛic. Oðdan bꝛo-

health; and gave it to the monk Leofric, with the king's leave and that of the monks: and the abbot Arnwy lived afterwards eight winters. The abbot Leofric gilded the minster, so that it was called Gildenborough; and it then waxed very much in land, and in gold, and in silver.

A.D. 1053. About this time[1] was the great wind, on the mass-night of St. Thomas; which did much harm everywhere. And all the midwinter also was much wind. It was this year resolved to slay Rees, the Welsh king's brother, because he did harm; and they brought his head to Gloucester on the eve of Twelfth-day[2]. In this same year, before Allhallowmas[3], died Wulfsy, bishop of Lichfield; and Godwin, abbot of Winchcomb; and Aylward, abbot of Glastonbury; all within one month[3]. And Leofwine, abbot of Coventry, took to the bishopric at Lichfield; bishop Aldred to the abbacy at Winchcomb[4]; and Aylnoth took to the abbacy at Glastonbury. The same year died Elfric, brother of Odda, at Deerhurst; and his

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[a] Chiefly from *C.T.* B i. and iv.; imperfectly printed in Lye. [b] Abs. Gibs. On ꝑam ýlcan ȝeaꝛe com ꝛe ꝛtꝛanȝa --- *C.T.* B i. MLII. [c] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. Lye, &c. [d] eac man ꝛloh Ðꝛiꝛ ꝑæꝛ Ꝑelꝛcan cýnȝeꝛ bꝛoðeꝛ, *C.T.* B i.; which terminates in that MS. the year MLII. [e] From *C.T.* B iv. as far as Peꝛꝛcoꝛe; incorrect and mutilated in Lye. [f] In Lye's Appendix thus after Gleꝛceꝛtꝛe, there printed Glæꝛceaꝛteꝛ: On tꝛelꝛtan æꝛen ꝛoꝛðꝛeꝛde Ælꝛꝛic --- &c.; ending the year with Peꝛꝛcoꝛe. [g] Briefly thus B i.: Ðæꝛ ýlcan ȝeaꝛeꝛ ȝeꝛoꝛ Ꝑulꝛꝛie b' on Licedꝛelda. ꝝ Leoꝛꝛine abb' on Coꝛantꝛeo ꝛenȝ to ðam biꝛceoꝛꝛice. ꝝ Æȝelꝛaꝛd abbud on Glæꝛtinȝabýꝛiȝ ȝeꝛoꝛ. ꝝ Godꝛine abb' on Ꝑincelcumbe.

[1] *An.* 1052, Flor. But the death of the Welsh king's brother is placed to the following year.

[2] "*Griffini regis* Australium *Walensium frater, Rhesus nomine, propter frequentes prædas quas agebat, in loco qui Bulendun dicitur jussu regis Eadw' occiditur, et Glawornam caput ejus ad regem in vigilia Epiphaniæ Domini est allatum.*"—Flor.

[3] "*Mense Octobri.*"—Flor.

[4] "- - - *abbatiam Wincelcumbensem tam diu in manu tenuit, donec Godricum, regis capellani Godmanni filium, abbatem constitueret.*"—Flor.

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ðer. on Deorhyrste. ⁊ his lichama resteð on Perscore[a]. [a]On þysum geare wæs se cyning on Ƿinceastre on Eastran. ⁊ Godƿine eorl mid him. ⁊ Harold eorl his sunu. ⁊ Tostig. ða on oðran Eastren dæge sæt he mid þam cyninge æt gereorde. þa færinga sah he niðer wið þær fot-setles. spræce benumen ⁊ ealre his mihte. ⁊ hine man þa bræd into þes kinges bure. ⁊ ðohtan ꝥ hit ofergan sceolde. ac hit næs na swa. ac þurh-wunode swa unsprecende ⁊ mihteleas forð oð þone Þunresdæg. ⁊ ða his lif alet[a]. [b]on XVII. kl Mai. ⁊ he is bebyrged on Ƿinceastre on ealda-mynstre[b]. [c]⁊ Harold [d]eorl[d] his sunu feng to þam eorldome þe his fæder ær hæfde. [d]⁊ to eallum þam þe his fæder ahte[d]. ⁊ Ælfgar eorl feng to þam eorldome þe Harold ær hæfde[c]. [e]Eac Ƿylsce menn geslogan mycelne dæl Engliscer folces ðæra weardmanna wið Ƿæstbyrig. On ðisson geare næs nan arcebisceop on

body resteth at Pershore[1]. In this year was the king at Winchester, at Easter; and earl Godwin with him, and earl Harold his son, and Tosty. On the day after Easter[2] sat he with the king at table; when he suddenly sunk beneath against the foot-rail, deprived of speech and of all his strength. He was brought into the king's chamber[3]; and they supposed that it would pass over[4]: but it was not so. He continued thus speechless and helpless till the Thursday; when he resigned his life, on the 17th before the calends of May; and he is buried at Winchester in the old minster. Earl Harold, his son, took to the earldom that his father had before, and to all that his father possessed; whilst earl Elgar took to the earldom that Harold had before. The Welshmen this year slew a great many of the warders of the English people, at Westbury. This year there was no archbishop in this land; but bishop

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[a] From *C.T.* B i. to—ða his lif alet. Briefly thus B iv.: ⁊ þæs ylcan geres forðferde Godƿine eorl [eoln, *MS.*] ⁊ him geyfelode þær he mid þam cynge sæt on Ƿincestre. More briefly still *Cot.* MLII.: Her was Godƿine eorl dead. Gibs. from *Laud.* thus: An. MLIII. Her on þisum geare forðferde Godƿine eorl on XVII. kl' Mai. ⁊ he is bebyrged on Ƿin-ceastre on ealda-mynstre. Abs. Lye.
[b] Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *Cot.* *C.T.* B iv. &c. --- ⁊ he lið þær binnan ealdan-mynstre. B i.
[c] Chiefly from *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye. ⁊ his sunu Harald feng to his eorldome. ⁊ let of ðan þe he ær hæfde. ⁊ Ælfgar fengc ðærto. B i. ⁊ feng Harold eorl his sunu to þam eorldome. ⁊ to eallum þam þe his fæder ahte. ⁊ feng Ælfgar eorl to þam eorldome þe Harold ær ahte. Gibs. from *Laud.* ⁊ feng Harold to þam eorldom. ⁊ feng Ælfgar to þam eorldome þe Harold ahte. *Cot.*
[d] Gibs. from *Laud.*
[e] From *C.T.* B i. to the end of the year.

[1] "*Alfricus, germanus Oddæ comitis, apud Deorhirste undecimo cal' Januarii obiit, sed in monasterio Persorensi est tumulatus.*"—Flor.

[2] *i. e.* Easter-Monday, or Monday in Easter-week: on oðran Eastren dæge, Sax.; as in the Latin idiom, *in altero Paschatis die.* But Florence of Worcester is pompously circuitous: "*--- dum secunda Paschalis festivitatis celebretur feria Wintoniæ,*" &c.

[3] So Flor., "*--- in regis cameram.*" bure, Sax.; literally, *bower.*

[4] Thus explained by Florence of Worcester: "*--- sperantes eum post modicum de infirmitate convalescere.*"

ðirran lande. butan Stigand ƀ heold ƿ birceoppice on Cantpapabyrig on Cnirtef cyncean. ⁊ Kynrige on Eoforpic. ⁊ Leofpine ⁊ Pulfpi forpan ofef fæ. ⁊ leton hig hadian þæn to birceopum. fe Pulfpi feng to þam birceoppice þe Ulf hæfde be him libbendum ⁊ ofadpæfdum″:·

Stigand[1] held the see of Canterbury at Christ church, and Kinsey that of York. Leofwine and Wulfwy went over sea, and had themselves consecrated bishops there. Wulfwy took to the bishopric which Ulf had whilst he was living and in exile.

An. MLIV. [a]Hef [b]on þirum geare' forðferde Leo fe [b]halga' papa on Rome. ⁊ Victor pæf to papan gecoren″ [c]on hif ftede″. [d]And on þirum geare pæf fpa mycel ofercpealm fpa man ne gemunde fela pintrum æf″. [e]Hef fefde[f] Sipard eorl mid miclum[g] here [h]on Scotland'. [i]æghef ge mid forðhere ge mid land-fyrde. ⁊ feaht pið Scottaf'. [k]⁊ aflymde þone kyng Macbeoðen. ⁊ ofploh eall ƿ þæf betrt pæf on þam lande. ⁊ lædde þonan micele here-huðe. fpilce nan man æf ne begeat'. [l]Eac feoll mycel on hif healfe. æghef ge Denfce ge Englifce. ⁊ eac' hif [m]agen' funu Orbarn. ⁊ hif fpeortor funu Sihpard. [m]⁊ of hif huf-carlum' ⁊ eac þæf cyngef purdon [n]þæf ofslægene'. on þone dæg Septem dormientium. [o]Ðæf ilcan geref' for Aldred ƀ

A.D. 1054. This year died Leo the holy pope, at Rome; and Victor was chosen pope in his stead. And in this year was so great loss of cattle as was not remembered for many winters before. This year went earl Siward with a large army against Scotland, consisting both of marines and land-forces; and engaging with the Scots, he put to flight the king Macbeth; slew all the best in the land; and led thence much spoil, such as no man before obtained. Many fell also on his side, both Danish and English; even his own son Osborn, and his sister's son Sihward: and many of his house-carls, and also of the king's, were there slain that day, which was that of the Seven Sleepers. This same year went bishop Aldred south over sea into Saxony, to Cologne, on the king's

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[a] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. (MLIII. *Cot.*) with little variation: but the death of Leo and the succession of Victor are disjoined in Gibson; and in B iv. both are placed at the end of the year thus: ⁊ hef forðferde fef. Leo papa. ⁊ Victor pæf to papan gecoren on hif ftede. [b] Abs. *Cot. C.T.* B iv. [c] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Gibs. [d] Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *Cot. C.T.* B iv. The year then concludes in Gibs. with a Latin extract from *Laud.*: *Bellum apud mare mortuum.* [e] From *C.T.* B i. and iv.; imperfectly printed in Lye. abs. Gibs. to the end. [f] forf, *C.T.* B i. [g] mycclum, *C.T.* B i. [h] into Scotlande, *C.T.* B i. [i] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. abs. B i. [k] ⁊ mycel pæl of Scottdm gefloh. ⁊ hig aflymde. ⁊ fe cing ætbærft. *C.T.* B i. [l] From *C.T.* B i. ac hif funu Orbarn, Lye. [m] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. Lye, &c. [n] þære ofslegene, Lye. [o] Abs. Lyc. -- gefefef, *C.T.* B iv. On þam ylcan geare fefde Ealdred birfop --- &c. B i.

[1] *Vid. an.* 1058, towards the end.

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[a]into Sexlande' to Colne [a]ꝛuð' oꝼeꝛ ꝛæ. Þæꝛ kýnzeꝛ æꝛnende. ⁊ peaꝛþ ðæꝛ [b]undeꝛꝼanzen miþ mýcclan peoꝛðꝛcipe' ꝼꝛam Þam Caꝛeꝛe. ⁊ Þæꝛ he punode pel-neh an zeꝛ. ⁊ him zeaꝛ æzðeꝛ Þeneꝛte ze ꝛe b on Colone ⁊ ꝛe Caꝛeꝛe. ⁊ he loꝼode Leoꝼꝛine be to halzianne Þ mýnꝛteꝛ æt Eoꝼeꝛhamme. [a]Ðæꝛ ýlcan zeaꝛeꝛ man halzode Þ mýnꝛteꝛ æt Eoꝼeꝛhamme' on VI. ið' Octobꝛiꝛ. [a]Ðý ýlcan zeaꝛe' ꝛpalt Oꝛzoð [a]Clapa' ꝼæꝛinza[c] on hiꝛ bedde. [a]ꝛpa ꝛpa he on hiꝛ neꝛte læz".

An. MLV.[d] Ðeꝛ [e]on Þiꝛum zeaꝛe" ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde Sipaꝛd[f] eoꝛl [g]on Eoꝼeꝛpic. [h]⁊ hiꝛ lic lið binnan Þam mýnꝛtꝛe æt Galmanho. Þe' he ꝛýlꝼ æꝛ [i]let timbꝛian ⁊ halzian. on Godeꝛ ⁊ Olaꝼeꝛ namon'. Gode to loꝼe. ⁊ eallum hiꝛ halzum". [k]⁊ Kýnꝛie anceb ꝼette hiꝛ pallium æt Victoꝛe papan". Ða [g]ðæꝛ æꝼteꝛ binnan lýttlan ꝼýꝛꝛte" [l]bead man ealna pitenazemot". [m]VII. nihton æꝛ miþ-lenctene". [g]on Lundene". [n]⁊ man zeutlazode Þa Ælꝼzaꝛ eoꝛl". [g]Leoꝼꝛiceꝛ ꝛunu eoꝛleꝛ". [o]ꝼoꝛ-neh butan ælcan zýlte". ꝼoꝛðon him man errand; where he was entertained with great respect by the emperor, abode there well-nigh a year, and received presents not only from the court, but from the bishop of Cologne and the emperor. He commissioned bishop Leofwine to consecrate the minster at Evesham; and it was consecrated in the same year, on the sixth before the ides of October. This year also died Osgod Clapa suddenly in his bed, as he lay at rest.

A.D. 1055. This year died earl Siward at York; and his body lies within the minster at Galmanho[1], which he had himself ordered to be built and consecrated, in the name of God and St. Olave, to the honour of God and to all his saints. Archbishop Kinsey fetched his pall from pope Victor. Then, within a little time after, a general council was summoned in London, seven nights before mid-Lent; at which earl Elgar, son of earl Leofric, was outlawed almost without any guilt; because it was said against him,

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[a] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. Lye, &c. [b] miþ mýcelne appuꝛðneꝛꝛe undeꝛꝼanzen, *C.T.* B i. [c] Lye mistook this word for a proper name. [d] MLIV. *Cot.* [e] Abs. *Cot.* [f] So *C.T.* B i. Gibs. &c. Sýhpaꝛð, B iv. [g] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. abs. Gibs. [h] ⁊ he liꝛeð æt Galmãho on Þam mýnꝛtꝛe Þe --- &c. *C.T.* B iv. [i] From *C.T.* B iv. zetimbpab --- *C.T.* B i. [k] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. B i. Gibs. &c. [l] Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *Cot.* Þæꝛ pitenazemot on Lundene, *C.T.* B iv. [m] Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *Cot.* [n] So *C.T.* B i. ⁊ utlazode mann --- Gibs. from *Laud.* ⁊ Algaꝛ eoꝛl Þaꝛ zeutla, *Cot.* [o] From *C.T.* B i. and iv.: but B i. omits ꝼoꝛneh, and B iv. omits ælcan.

[1] "*In monasterio Galmanho, quod ipse construxerat, sepultus est.*"—Flor., copied as usual by Hoveden. The church, dedicated to St. Olave, was given by Alan earl of Richmond, about 33 years afterwards, to the first abbot of St. Mary's in York, to assist him in the construction of the new abbey. It appears from a MS. quoted by Leland, that Bootham-bar was formerly called *Galman-hithe*, i. e. Galmanna-hýðe: not Galmanlith, as printed by Tanner and others; who seem to be very much in the dark on the subject of Galmanho.

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peapp on[a]. ꝥ he [b]pæꝛ" [c]þæꝛ cýnzeꝛ ꝛpica ⁊ ealna landˇ-leoda". [d]Andˇ he þæꝛ zeanpýꝛde pæꝛ [e]ætꝛopan eallum þam mannum þe þæꝛ zezadepode pæꝛon". þeah himˇ ꝥ popd opꝛcute [e]hiꝛ unn-ˇancef". ⁊ ꝛe cýnz zeaf[f] þone eoꝛldom Toꝛtize. [e]Godpineꝛ ꝛunu eoꝛleꝛ". þe Sipaꝛd [e]eoꝛl" æꝛ ahte. [e]Andˇ Ælf-zaꝛ eoꝛl zeꝛohte Gꝛiffineꝛ zehealdˇ on Noꝛdˇ-pealan". [g]⁊ he zepende ðaˇ to Iꝛlande. ⁊ bezeat him þæꝛ liðˇ. ꝥ pæꝛ xviii. ꝛcipa butan hiꝛ azenan. ⁊ pendan ðaˇ to Bꝛýtlande to Gꝛiffine cinze mid þam peꝛede. ⁊ he hine undeꝛfenz on hiꝛ zꝛiðˇe. ⁊ hiz zezadepadan ðaˇ mýcle fýꝛde mid ðam Yꝛiꝛcan mannan ⁊ mid Palkýnne. ⁊ Rapulf eoꝛl za-ˇdepade mýcele fýꝛde azean to Depe-ꝛopdˇ-poꝛt. ⁊ hi ꝛohtan hi ðæꝛ. ac æꝛ þæꝛ pæꝛe æniz ꝛpeꝛe zeꝛcoten æꝛ ꝛleah ðæt Enzliꝛce ꝛolc. ꝛoꝛ ðan þe hiz pæꝛan on hoꝛꝛan. ⁊ man ꝛloh ðæꝛ mýcel pæl. abutan ꝛeopeꝛ hundˇ manna

that he was the betrayer of the king and of all the people of the land. And he was arraigned thereof before all that were there assembled, though the crime laid to his charge was unintentional. The king, however, gave the earldom, which earl Siward formerly had, to Tosty, son of earl Godwin. Whereupon earl Elgar sought Griffin's territory in North-Wales; whence he went to Ireland, and there gat him a fleet of 18 ships, besides his own; and then returned to Wales to king Griffin with the armament, who received him on terms of amity. And they gathered a great force with the Irishmen and the Welsh: and earl Ralph collected a great army against them at the town of Hereford[1]; where they met; but ere there was a spear thrown the English people fled, because they were on horses[2]. The enemy then made a great slaughter there—about 400 or 500 men; they on the

[a] uppan, *Cot.* [b] ꝛcolde beon, *Cot.* [c] þeꝛ cinzeꝛ — ealna ðeode, *Cot.* [d] he paꝛ þaꝛ zepýꝛde, *Cot.* [e] Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *Cot.* [f] zieꝛ, *Cot.* In *C.T.* B iv. the whole stands thus after the death of Siward: ⁊ Toꝛti ꝛenz to þan eoꝛldome þe he hæꝛde. Then follows, as printed in the text above, ⁊ Kýnꝛe apceb' ꝛette hiꝛ pallium, &c. [g] From *C.T.* B i. chiefly to the end of the year. Briefly thus Gibs. from *Laud.*: ⁊ on þiꝛum zeaꝛe Gꝛiffin and Ælfzaꝛ ꝛoꝛbæꝛndon ꝛce. Æðelbýhteꝛ mýnꝛteꝛ. ⁊ ealle þa buꝛh Deꝛeꝛoꝛd. The year MLV. then concludes; and the subsequent year has only the following Latin extract from *Laud.* annexed to it: *Hic Henricus Romanorum imperator obiit, cui successit filius ejus Henricus.* In *C.T.* B iv. some particulars are omitted, and others added. The sack and plunder of Hereford are stated thus: Ac he zepende to Diꝛlande ⁊ Bꝛýtlande. ⁊ bezeat him þæꝛ micel zenze, ⁊ ꝛeꝛde ꝛpa to Deꝛeꝛoꝛda. ac him com þæꝛ tozeneꝛ Raulf eoꝛl mid mýccan heꝛe. ⁊ mid lýtlan zepinne hi on ꝛleam zebꝛohte. ⁊ micel ꝛolc on þan ꝛleame opꝛloh. ⁊ zependon þa into Deꝛeꝛoꝛdˇ-poꝛte. ⁊ ꝛoꝛheꝛzode ꝥ. ⁊ ꝛoꝛbæꝛnde ꝥ mæꝛe mýnꝛteꝛ þe Æðelꝛtan b' zetimbꝛode. ⁊ opꝛloh þa pꝛeoꝛtaz innan þan mýnꝛtꝛe. ⁊ manez þæꝛto eacan. ⁊ namon þæꝛunne ealle þa maðmaz ⁊ mid heom apez læddon.

[1] Deꝛeꝛoꝛdˇ-poꝛt in the original; which occurs in other places, as in 1056. The fields to the north-west of the city are still called 'The Port Fields.'

[2] *Contrary to their usual custom*; according to Florence of Worcester, copied by S. Dunelm. and Hoveden:—"*Timidus dux Radulphus—Anglos* contra morem *in equis pugnare jussit.*" The main strength of an army is still considered to be in its infantry.

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oððe ſiſe. ⁊ hi nænne aȝean. ⁊ hiȝ ȝepenðan ða to þam poſte. ⁊ ðæt ſoſbænnðan. ⁊ þ mæſe mynſteſ. ðe Æþelſtan ſe aſpuſða biſcop æſ let ȝetimbſian. þ hiȝ beſyſtan ⁊ beſeaſoðan æt haliȝðome ⁊ æt hſeaue. ⁊ æt eallon ðinȝan. ⁊ þ ſolc ſloȝan ⁊ ſume onſeȝ læddan. Ða ȝaðeſaðe man ſýſðe ȝeonð eall Enȝla-land ſpiðe neah. ⁊ hiȝ coman to Gleapceaſtſe. ⁊ penðan ſpa unſeoſſ ut on Pealaſ. ⁊ þæſ laȝon ſume hpile. ⁊ Ðanalð eoſl let ðician ða ðic abutan þ poſt þa hpile. þa on þam þa ſpæc man to ſpiðe. ⁊ Ðanalð eoſl ⁊ ða ðe mið him pæſon coman to Býlȝeſleȝe. ⁊ þæſ ſpið ⁊ ſſeondſcipe heom betpeonan ȝeſæſtnoðan. [a]⁊ man ȝeinlaȝoðe þa Æſſȝaſ eoſl. ⁊ man aȝeaſ him eall þ him pæſ æſ oſȝenumen. ⁊ þ ſcipliðˇ ȝepende to Leȝe-ceaſtſe. ⁊ ðæſ abiðen heoſa maleſ þe Æſſȝaſ heom behet. Se mannſlýht pæſ on ix. kl' Novb'. On ðam ýlcan ȝeaſe ſoſðſepðe Tſemeſiȝ[b] ſe Pýliſca biſcop. ſona æſteſ ðæſe heſȝunȝe. ſe pæſ Æþelſtaneſ other side none. They went then to the town, and burned it utterly; and the large minster[1] also which the worthy bishop Athelstan had caused to be built, that they plundered and bereft of relic and of reef, and of all things whatever; and the people they slew, and led some away. Then an army from all parts of England was gathered very nigh[2]; and they came to Gloucester: whence they sallied not far out against the Welsh, and there lay some time. And earl Harold caused the dike to be dug about the town the while. Meantime men began to speak of peace; and earl Harold and those who were with him came to Bilsley[3], where amity and friendship were established between them. The sentence of outlawry against earl Elgar was reversed; and they gave him all that was taken from him before. The fleet returned to Chester, and there awaited their pay, which Elgar promised them. The slaughter was on the 9th before the calends of November. In the same year died Tremerig[4] the Welsh bishop[5], soon after

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[a] After apeȝ læddon, thus *C.T.* B iv.: And þa þa hi hæfdon mæſt to ýſele ȝedon. man ȝepædde þone fæde þ man Ælfȝaſ eoſl ȝeinnlaȝode. ⁊ aȝeaſ him hiſ eoſldome. ⁊ eall þ him oſȝenumen pæſ. Ðeoſ heſȝunȝ pæſ ȝepoſden on non' kl' Nouēb'. The remainder corresponds nearly with B i. [b] Tſýmeſin, altered afterwards to Tſemeſin, *C.T.* B iv. The true reading, perhaps, is Tſemeſinȝ. The other variations in B iv. are—ılcan and ſſððan, for ýlcan and ſýððan; with the abbreviation b', for biſcop and biſcopeſ.

[1] Called St. Ethelbert's minster; because the relics of the holy king Ethelbert were there deposited and preserved.

[2] The place where this army was assembled, though said to be very nigh to Hereford, was only so with reference to the great distance from which some part of the forces came; as they were gathered from all England. They met, I conjecture, on the memorable spot called *Harold's Cross*, near Cheltenham; and thence proceeded, as here stated, to Gloucester.

[3] "*In loco qui* Bililesleaga *dicitur*."—Flor. Byligesleage, S. Dunelm. Biligesleage, Hoved.

[4] Tremerinus, Flor., Hoveden. Tremerius, Somner, *Dict. Sax.* voc. unſeſe.

[5] *i. e.* the bishop of St. David's.

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bıſcopeſ ȝeſſpelia ſýððan he unſeſne pæſ″:

[a]An. MLVI. [b]Þeſ ſoſlet Æȝelſıc bıſceop hıſ bıſceoppıce æt Dunholm. ȝ ſenðe to Buſh to ſċe Petneſ mýnſtne. ȝ hıſ bſoðoſ Æȝelpine ſenȝ ðæſto. ȝ eac′ heſ ſoſðſenðe Æðelſtan [c]ſe aſſpúſða′ bıſcop on IIII. ıð′ Febſ. ȝ hıſ lıc lıð on Þeneſoſð-poſt[d]. ȝ man ſette Leoſȝaſ[e] to bıſcupe. ſe pæſ Þaſolðeſ eoſleſ mæſſe-pneoſt. [f]Se penede hıſ kenepaſ on hıſ pneoſthaðe′. oððæt he [g]pæſ bıſcop′. Se ſoſlet hıſ cnıſman. ȝ hıſ hſoðe[h]. hıſ ȝaſtlican pæpnu[i]. ȝ ſenȝ to hıſ ſpeſe ȝ to hıſ ſpeoſðe[k]. [l]æſteſ hıſ bıſcuphaðe′. ȝ ſſa ſoſ to ſýſðe[m] onȝean Gnıffın þone Pýlıſcan cınȝ[n]. ȝ [o]he peaſð þæſ oſſlaȝen′. ȝ hıſ pneoſteſ[p] mıð him. ȝ Ælfnoð ſcın-ȝeneſa. ȝ maneȝa [q]oðſe′ ȝoðe men[r] [c]mıð heom. ȝ þa oþſe æt-fluȝon′. þıſ pæſ ehtan nıhton[s] æſ mıð-

[a] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. now first printed. [b] From *C.T.* B iv. In B i. the year begins thus: Þeſ ȝeſoſ Æþelſtan, &c. [c] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. [d] Þeneſoſða, *C.T.* B iv. [e] Leſeȝaſ, *C.T.* B iv. [f] ȝ on hıſ pneoſthaðe he hæſðe hıſ kenepaſ, *C.T.* B iv. [g] þ′ pæſ, *C.T.* B iv. [h] noðe, *C.T.* B iv.; where ȝ is inserted after noðe. [i] pæpna, *C.T.* B i. [k] ſpuſðe, *C.T.* B i. [l] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. But it is manifest from the context that Leofgar was then a bishop; for his death is recorded almost immediately. [m] ſenðe, *C.T.* B iv. [n] cınınȝ, *C.T.* B iv. [o] hıne man ðaſ oſſloh, *C.T.* B i. [p] pneoſtaſ, *C.T.* B i. [q] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. B i. [r] menn, *C.T.* B i. [s] nıhte, *C.T.* B iv.

the plundering; who was bishop Athelstan's substitute, after he became infirm[1].

A.D. 1056. This year bishop Egelric resigned his bishopric at Durham, and retired to Peterborough minster; and his brother Egelwine succeeded him. The worthy bishop Athelstan died on the fourth before the ides of February; and his body lies at Hereford[2]. To him succeeded Leofgar, who was earl Harold's mass-priest. He wore his knapsack in his priesthood, until he was a bishop. He abandoned his chrism and his rood,—his ghostly weapons,—and took to his spear and to his sword, after his bishophood; and so marched to the field against Griffin the Welsh king[3]. But he was there slain, and his priests with him, and Elnoth the sheriff, and many other good men with them; and the rest fled. This was eight nights before midsummer[4]. Difficult is it to

[1] "*Erat enim per annos* 13 *oculorum lumine privatus.*"—Flor.

[2] See before, note [1], p. 244. He died at Bosanbirig (Bosbury) according to Flor., and was buried in his new church at Hereford, which he had built from the foundation.

[3] This was no uncommon thing among the Saxon clergy, bishops and all. The tone of elevated diction in which the writer describes the military enterprise of Leofgar and his companions, testifies his admiration. The Latin historians have omitted most of these interesting particulars; but Matthew of Westminster thus eulogizes the bishop:—"*Ecclesiarum amator, pauperum recreator, viduarum et orphanorum defensor, oppressorum subventor, virginitatis possessor!*" It is remarkable that the eulogy itself is applied almost verbatim by Florence of Worcester, in the same year, to a different person.

[4] "16 *cal' Julii - - - in loco qui* Claftbirig (Cleobury) *vocatur.*"—Flor. Glastbyrig, S. Dunelm. Glastingebirie, Hoveden.

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ðan ſumeſa[a]. [b]Eaſtoðlice ıſ to atellanne ſeo ȝeðeceðneſ ȝ ſeo ſaſe eall. ȝ ſeo ſýnðunȝ. ȝ þ ȝeſſinc. ȝ manna ſýll. ȝ eac hoſſa. þe eall Engla heſe ðſeah. oððæt Leoſſic eorl com pið. ȝ Haſalð eorl. ȝ Ealðſeð b. ȝ macedan ſeht þæſ betweonan. ſſa þ Gſiffin ſſoſ aðaſ. þ he ſolde beon Eadſaſde kinȝe hold undeſ-kinȝc ȝ unſſiciȝende'. ȝ Ealðſeð biſceoſ ſenȝ to ðam biſcuſſice þe Leoſȝaſ[c] hæſde [d]æſ' xi. ſucan ȝ iiii. daȝaſ. [e]On ðam ylcan ȝeaſe ȝeſoſ Cona ſe Caſeſe'. Ðæſ [f]ȝeſeſ ȝeſoſ' Odda eorl. ȝ [g]hiſ lic' lið on Peſſcoſan[h]. [i]ȝ he' pæſ to munece ȝehadod æſ hiſ[k] ende. [l]he ȝeſoſ' on ii. kł Septb. [m]ȝod man ȝ clæne ȝ ſſiðe æþele'':

[n]An. MLVII. [o]Þeſ on þiſum ȝeaſe' com Eadſaſd[p] æðelinȝ. [q]Eadmundeſ ſunu cýnȝeſ'. [r]hideſ to lande'. [s]ȝ ſona þæſ ȝeſoſ. ȝ hiſ lic ıſ bebýſtȝed innon ſcſ Paulus mýnſtſe on Lundene'. [t]Se þæſ Eadſeaſdeſ bſoðoſ ſunu kýnȝeſ. Eadmund [o]cinȝ' Inen-

relate all the vexation and the journeying, the marching and the fatigue, the fall of men, and of horses also, which the whole army of the English suffered, until earl Leofric, and earl Harold, and bishop Eldred, came together and made peace between them; so that Griffin swore oaths, that he would be a firm and faithful vice-roy to king Edward. Then bishop Eldred took to the bishopric which Leofgar had before eleven weeks and four days. The same year died Cona[1] the emperor; and earl Odda[2], whose body lies at Pershore, and who was admitted a monk before his end; which was on the second before the calends of September; a good man and virtuous and truly noble.

A.D. 1057. This year came Edward etheling, son of king Edmund, to this land, and soon after died. His body is buried within St. Paul's minster at London. He was brother's son to king Edward. King Edmund was called Ironside for his valour. This etheling

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[a] ſumeſe, *C.T.* B iv. [b] From *C.T.* B i.: transcribed by Joscelin in B iv. with his usual remark, "Sic in libro Mri Boyer." [c] Leoſegaſ, *C.T.* B iv. [d] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. [e] From *C.T.* B i. And Cona ſe Caſeſe ſoſðſeſde, *C.T.* B iv. at the end of the year. [f] ȝeaſeſ ſoſðſeſde, *C.T.* B iv. [g] he, *C.T.* B iv. [h] Peſſcoſa, *C.T.* B iv. [i] ſe, *C.T.* B iv. [k] ıſ, *C.T.* B i., omitting the aspirate. [l] And he ȝeſaſ, *C.T.* B iv. So Josc. *ap.* B i. [m] Abs. *C.T.* B i.; but transcribed by Josc. *ap.* B i. Then B i. becomes defective; leaving two-thirds of the page blank, and beginning the next with MLXV. [n] The greater part of this year is from *C.T.* B iv.; imperfectly printed by Lye. [o] Abs. Lye. [p] Æðſaſð, Gibs. [q] Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *C.T.* B iv. In the margin of *Cot.*, or, to speak correctly, in the original MS. inscribed *Domitian* A viii., among other things nearly obliterated are these words, distinctly legible: Eadȝaſeſ ſæðen ȝ Maſȝaſetan. The same anticipation of the history of Edgar and Margaret occurs in Henry of Huntingdon, p. 366. [r] to Engla-lande, *C.T.* B iv. [s] Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *C.T.* B iv. [t] From *C.T.* B iv. to ȝecoſen.

[1] Called also *Cona* and *Cuno*.

[2] "*Comes Agelwinus, id est Odda, ab Aldredo Wigorncnsi episcopo ante suum obitum monachizatus, secundo cal' Septembris apud Deorhyrste decessit, sed in monasterio Persorensi honorifice sepultus quiescit.*"—Flor.

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rıð pær zeclýpod for hır rnellrcipe. Ðırne æðelinz Cnut cýnz hæfde forfrend on Unzerlanð. him to berpicane. ac he þæn[a] zeþeh to zoðan men. rpa him Goð uðe. ȝ him pel zebýnede. rpa þ he bezeat þær Carerer maza to pife. ȝ bi þære fæzerne bearn-team zertrýnde. reo[b] pær Azaðer zehaten. Ne pirton pe for hpylcan intinzan þ zeðon pærið. þ he ne morte hır mæzer Eaðpariðer cýnzer zereon. Þa la! þ pær hneoplic rið ȝ heanmlic ealne þirrene þeode. þ he rpa naðe hır lif zeendade þær þe he to Enzla-lande com. for unzerælhðe þirrene eanman þeode. [c]On þam ilcan zere' [d]forðferde Leofric eorl on II. kł Octb. re pær rpiðe pir for Gode ȝ eac for porulde. þ fremode eallne þirne þeode. Þe lið æt Cofentneo. ȝ hır runu Ælfzar renz to hır rice'. [c]And on þam zeare' forðferde Raulf eorl on XII. kł Iañ. ȝ lið on Burh. eac zefor Þeca[e] b on Suð-Sexum. ȝ Æzelric pær on hır retl ahafen. [c]ȝ hen Victor papa forð-ferde. ȝ Stefanuf[f] pær to papan zecoren". [g]re pær abbot on Monte Carrino":

king Knute had sent into Hungary, to betray him: but he there grew in favour with good men, as God granted him, and it well became him; so that he obtained the emperor's cousin in marriage, and by her had a fair offspring. Her name was Agatha. We know not for what reason it was done, that he should not see his relation king Edward. Alas! that was a rueful time, and injurious to all this nation—that he ended his life so soon after he came to England, to the misfortune of this miserable people. The same year died earl Leofric, on the second before the calends of October; who was very wise before God, and also before the world; and who benefited all this nation[1]. He lies at Coventry[2]: and his son Elgar took to his territory. This year died earl Ralph, on the twelfth before the calends of January; and lies at Peterborough. Also died bishop Heca, in Sussex; and Egelric was elevated to his see. This year also died pope Victor; and Stephen was chosen pope, who was abbot of Mount Cassino.

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[a] þære, Lye. [b] re, Lye; mistaking the gender. [c] Abs. Lye. [d] More briefly thus Gibs. from *Laud.*: And Leofric eorl forðferde. ȝ renz Ælfzar hir runu to þam eorldome þe re fæder an (*q.* ar or æn?) hæfde. The year then concludes. [e] Deta, Lye, erroneously. And on þirum zeare forðferde Deaca b' on Suð-reaxan. Gibs. from *Laud.* an. MLVIII. Deca, *Cot.* as here. [f] Stephanuf, Gibs. *Laud. Cot.* [g] Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *C.T.* a iv. Lye, &c. The whole runs thus in *Cot.*: Ann. MLV—MLVI. Der forðferde Victor papa. ȝ Stephanuf par zecoren. re pær abbed de Monte Carrino. With this last sentence Gibson asserts that the Cotton MS. just quoted concludes: "*Hic desinit Cod.* Cot. *qui inscribitur* Domitianus A 8." But this is a mistake: for it is legible as far as the end of the year MLVIII.; and it has been here collated accordingly.

[1] See more concerning him in Florence of Worcester. His lady, Godiva, is better known at Coventry. See her story at large in Bromton and Matthew of Westminster.

[2] He died at his villa at Bromleage (Bromley in Staffordshire).—Flor.

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An. MLVIII. [a]Her man ytte ut Ælfgar eorl. ac he com sona inn[b] ongean mid strece þurh Gryffines fultum. [c]& her com scyp-here of Norƿegan. Hit is langsum to atellanne ealle hu hit gefaren ƿæs. [c]On þam ilcan gere Ealdred b̄ halgode þ mynstre on Gleaƿceastre[d]. þe he sylf geforðode[e]. Gode[f] to lofe & s̄ce Petre. & sƿa ferde to Hierusalem mid sƿilcan ƿeorðscipe sƿa nan oþer ne dyde ætforan him. & hine sylfne þær Gode betæhte. & ƿurðlic lac eac geoffrode to ures Drihtenes byrgene. þ ƿæs an gylden calic on fif marcon sƿiþe ƿundorlices geƿorces". [g]On þam ilcan gere forðferde Stefanus papa. & Benedictus ƿæs to papan geset. se send pallium Stigande biscope" [h]hider to lande. & Stigand arcebiscop hadode Ægelric munuc æt Xp̄es cyrcean to b̄ to Suð-Seaxum. & Siƿard abb̄ to biscop to Hrofe-ceastre[i]" :-

[k]An. MLIX. Her on þisan gere ƿæs

A.D. 1058. This year was earl Elgar banished; but he soon came in again by force, through Griffin's assistance: and a naval armament came from Norway. It is tedious to tell how it all fell out. In this same year bishop Aldred consecrated the minster church at Gloucester, which he himself had raised[1] to the honour of God and St. Peter; and then went to Jerusalem[2] with such dignity as no other man did before him, and betook himself there to God. A worthy gift he also offered to our Lord's sepulchre; which was a golden chalice of the value of five marks, of very wonderful workmanship. In the same year died pope Stephen; and Benedict was appointed pope. He sent hither the pall to bishop Stigand; who as archbishop consecrated Egelric, a monk at Christ church, bishop of Sussex; and abbot Siward bishop of Rochester.

A.D. 1059. This year was Nicholas

[a] From *C.T.* B iv. to the word geƿorces: imperfectly printed by Lye. [b] in, Lye. Gryffines, *id.* [c] Abs. Lye. [d] Gleaƿceastre, Lye. [e] geforðrode, Lye. [f] God, Lye. There are other minute variations, too numerous to be specified; which are probably either errors of the printer or of the transcriber. [g] So *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye. Her on þisum geare forðferde Stephanus papa. & ƿæs Benedictus gehalgod to papan. se ylca sende Stigande arceb' pallium — &c., Gibs. from *Laud.* Her forðferde Stephanus p̄p. & Benedictus ƿas gebletsod þarto. se ylca sende Stigande arb' pallium hider to lande. *Cot.*; not collated by Gibson. [h] From Gibs. to the end of the year: abs. Lye. And Ægelric ƿæs to biscope gehadod to Suð-Seaxum. & Sihƿard abb' to biscope to Hrofeceastre. *C.T.* B iv. After hider to lande, *Cot.* ends thus: & Heca b' forðferde. & Stigand arb' hadode Ægelric munec of Xp̄es cyrican to b' to Suð-Sexum. & Siƿard abb' to b' to Rofe * * * [i] Here ends MS. *Cot.* Domitian A viii. [k] From *C.T.* B iv. In Lye the events of mlx. are placed to this year, and those of this year are omitted altogether. Her on þisum geare ƿæs Nicolaus to papan gecoren. se ƿas biscop æt Florentie þære burh. & ƿæs Benedictus ut-adrifen. se ƿæs ær papa. Gibs. from *Laud.*

[1] He built a new church from the foundation, on a larger plan. The monastery existed from the earliest times. The words geforðode and geforðrode are confounded in general; though they are very different, in sense as well as in sound.

[2] Florence of Worcester says, that he went through Hungary to Jerusalem; "*quod nullus archiepiscoporum vel episcoporum Angliæ eatenus dinoscitur fecisse.*" "*Per* Pannoniam, *quæ nunc* Ungaria *dicitur.*"—S. Dunelm.

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Nicolauſ ȝecoſen to papan. ſe pæſ biſcop æn æt Floſentia ·þæne buſh. ⁊ Benedictuſ pæſ utadȳſen. ſe þæn pæſ æn papa. [a]And on þiſan ȝeſe pæſ ſe ſtȳpel ȝehalȝad æt Buſh on · xvi. kł Novb″:·

An. MLX.[b] [c]On þiſan ȝeſe′ pæſ micel eoſð-dȳne on tþanſlatione ſc̃i Maſtini. ⁊ Heinſic[d] ſe cȳnȝ ſoſð-ſeſde on Fſanc-ſice. ⁊ Kȳnſie aſceb · on Eoſeſpic ȝepat on xi. kł Iañ. ⁊ he liȝeð[e] on Buſh. ⁊ Ealdſed b̃ ſenȝ to þam ſice. ⁊ Paltese ſenȝ to þam b̃ſice on Hesefoſdſcise. ⁊ Duduc[f] b̃ eac ſoſðſeſde. ſe pæſ b̃ on Sumeſſætan. · ⁊ man ſette Giſa pſeoſt on hiſ ſtede″:·

[g]An. MLXI. [h]Hes′ foſ Ealdſed b̃ to Rome æſtes hiſ pallium. ⁊ he hine undeſſenȝ æt þam papan Nicolae. [h]⁊′ · ſe eoſl Toſtiȝ ⁊ hiſ piſ [h]eac′ ſoſon[i] to Rome. ⁊ ſe biſceop ⁊ ſe eoſl ȝebidan mȳcele eaſſoðnȳſſe[k] þa hi hampaſð ſoſan″. [h]⁊ hes″ [l]on þam ilcan ȝeaſe″ ſoſðſeſde Godpine b̃ æt ſc̃e · Maſtine [l]on vii. iduſ Mſ̃″. ⁊ [l]on þam

chosen pope, who had been bishop of Florence; and Benedict was expelled, who was pope before. This year also was consecrated the steeple[1] at Peterborough, on the 16th before the calends of November.

A.D. 1060. This year was a great earthquake on the Translation of St. Martin, and king Henry died in France. Kinsey, archbishop of York, died on the 11th before the calends of January; and he lies at Peterborough. Bishop Aldred succeeded to the see, and Walter to that of Herefordshire. Dudoc also died, who was bishop of Somersetshire; and Gisa the priest was appointed in his stead.

A.D. 1061. This year went bishop Aldred to Rome after his pall; which he received at the hands of pope Nicholas. Earl Tosty and his wife also went to Rome; and the bishop and the earl met with great difficulty as they returned home. In the same year died bishop Godwin at St. Martin's[2], on the 7th before the ides of March; and in

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[a] Abs. Lye, Gibs. &c. [b] MLIX. Pæſ micel eoſð-dȳne --- &c., Lye. In Gibs. the events of this year are thus briefly stated from *Laud.*: An. MLX. On þȳſſum ȝeaſe ſoſðſeſde Kȳnſiȝe aſceb' on Eoſoſpic on xi. kl' Iañ'. ⁊ ſenȝ Ealdſed b' þæſ to. ⁊ Paltes ſenȝ to þam biſcop-ſice on Hesefoſda. Then follows a Latin extract from *Laud.*: *Hic Henricus rex Francorum obiit, cui successit Philippus filius ejus.* The death of Dudoc, &c. is placed to the year MLXI. [c] Abs. Lye. [d] Henſic, Lye. [e] liȝȝeð, Lye. [f] Buduc, Lye. Sumeſſætun, *id.* An. MLXI. Hes on þiſum ȝeaſe ſoſðſeſde Duduc b' on Sumeſſætun. and ſenȝ Giſa to. Gibs. [g] Chiefly from *C.T.* B iv., imperfectly printed by Lye, MLX. Foſ Ealdſed --- &c., abs. Gibs. to hampaſð ſoſan: but the year begins with the death of Duduc, &c.; then follows the death of Godwin. [h] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye, &c. [i] ſoſen, Lye. [k] eaſſoſðnȳſſe, Lye. [l] Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c.

[1] This must not be confounded with a *spire*-steeple. The expression was used to denote a *tower*, long before spires were invented.

[2] Lye interprets it erroneously the *festival* of St. Martin,—"*ad S. Martini* festum:" whereas the expression relates to the *place*, not to the *time* of his death, which is mentioned immediately afterwards.

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sylfan geare forðferde" Wulfric abb̄ æt sċe Augustine[a] [b]innon þære Easter-wucan". [c]on xiv. kł Mai". [b]⁊ Nicolaus papa forðferde. ⁊ Alexander wæs to papan gecoren. se wæs b̄ æt Lucan". [d]Ða com þam cynge word. þ̄ se abbot Wulfric forð-gefaren wæs. þa geceas he Æðelsige munuc þær to of ealdon mynstre. folgode þa Stigande arceb̄. and wearð gehalgod to abb̄ æt Windlesoran on sċs Augustinus mæsse-dæg":·

the self-same year died Wulfric, abbot of St. Augustine's, in the Easter-week, on the 14th before the calends of May. Pope Nicholas also died; and Alexander was chosen pope, who was bishop of Lucca. When word came to the king that the abbot Wulfric was dead, then chose he Ethelsy, a monk of the old minster, to succeed; who followed archbishop Stigand, and was consecrated abbot at Windsor on St. Augustine's mass-day.

MLXII.[e]

[f]An. MLXIII. [g]On þissum geare' for Harold eorl æfter middan wintre of Gleawecestre to Rudelan. þe Griffines wæs. ⁊ þonne ham forbærnde. ⁊ his scipa. ⁊ alle þa gewæda þe þær to gebyrede. ⁊ hine on fleame gebrohte. ⁊ þa to þam gong-dagan for Harold mid scipum of Brycgstowe[h] abutan Brytland. ⁊ þ̄ folc griðede. ⁊ gisledon. ⁊ Tostig for mid land-ferde[i] ongean. ⁊ þ̄ land geeodon. [g]Ac her on ðissan ilcan geare' on hærfeste[k] wearð [l]Griffin kync ofslangen'. on nonas Augusti[m]. fram his agenum mannum. þurh þ̄ gewin þe he won wið Harold eorl. Se wæs kyning[n] ofer [g]eall' Weal-

A.D. 1063. This year went earl Harold, after mid-winter, from Gloucester to Rhyddlan; which belonged to Griffin: and that habitation he burned, with his ships and all the rigging belonging thereto; and put him to flight. Then in the gang-days went Harold with his ships from Bristol about Wales; where he made a truce with the people, and they gave him hostages. Tosty meanwhile advanced with a land-force against them, and plundered the land. But in the harvest of the same year was king Griffin slain, on the nones of August, by his own men, through the war that he waged with earl Harold. He was

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[a] So *C.T.* B iv. and Lye. Augustine, Gibs. from *Laud.* [b] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye, &c. [c] So Gibs. from *Laud.* on IIII.X. kl' April', *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [d] Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. [e] *Hoc anno subjugata est Cynomannia comiti Normanniæ Willelmo.* Gibs. from *Laud.* *Vid. an.* 1073. [f] From *C.T.* B iv., inaccurately printed by Lye. More briefly thus Gibs. from *Laud.*: An. MLXIII. Her for Harold eorl ⁊ his broðor Tostig eorl. ægðer ge mid land-fyrde ge mid scip-here. into Bryt-lande. and þet land geeodon. and þ̄ folc heom gisledon and tobugon. and foron syððan to and ofslogon heora cyng Griffin. ⁊ brohton Harolde his heafod. ⁊ he sette oðerne cyng þær to. [g] Abs. Lye. [h] So *C.T.* B iv. Brygstowe, Lye. [i] So *C.T.* B iv. -fyrd, Lye. [k] hærfest, Lye. [l] So *C.T.* B iv. Griffine cyng ofslagen, Lye. [m] So *C.T.* B iv. Augu., Lye. [n] So *C.T.* B iv. cyng, Lye.

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cynn. and man bpohte hiſ heaſod[a] to Danolde eorle. ȝ Danold hit þam kynge bpohte. ȝ hiſ ſciperſ heaſod. ȝ þa bone þerſ mid. ȝ ſe kyng Eadpard betæhte þ land hiſ tpam ȝebpoðpan Bleðȝente ȝ Rizpatlan. ȝ hiz aðaſ ſpopon. ȝ ȝiſlaſ ſaldan þæm cynge ȝ þæm eorle. þ heo him on allum ðingum unſpicende beon poldon. ȝ ecghpaſ[b] him ȝeaſpe. on pæteſe ȝ on lande. ȝ ſpylc oſ þam lande ȝelæſtan ſpylc man ðyde toſoſan æſ oðrum kynge″:·

MLXIV.

An. MLXV. [c]Der on þiſſum ȝeaſe. ſoſan to hlaſmæſſan. het Danold eorl bytlian on Bnytlande æt Portaſcihð. Ða þa he hit[d] ȝezan hæfde. ȝ þæſ[e] mycel ȝod [f]to' ȝezadepode. ȝ þohte þonne[g] cyng[h] Eadpard þæſ[e] to [i]habane ſoſ huntoðeſ' þinȝon. ac þa hit [k]eall pæſ ȝeaſo'. [l]þa ſoſ Cnadoc to. Gſyffineſ ſunu. mid eallon þam ȝenge þe he bezeotan mihte. ȝ þ ſolc eall mæſt oſſloh þe þæſ timbpode. ȝ þ ȝod þe þæſ ȝezeaſcod pæſ namon'. [f]Ne piſten pe hpa þone unſæd æneſt ȝeſædde'. [m]Diſ pæſ ȝedon on ſce Baſtholomeuſ mæſſe-dæȝ. And ſona æfteſ þiſan″ king over all[1] the Welsh nation. And his head was brought to earl Harold; who sent it to the king, with his ship's head, and the rigging therewith. King Edward committed the land to his two brothers Blethgent and Rigwatle[2]; who swore oaths, and gave hostages to the king and to the earl, that they would be faithful to him in all things, ready to aid him everywhere by water and land, and would pay him such tribute from the land as was paid long before to other kings.

A.D. 1065. This year, before Lammas, ordered earl Harold his men to build at Portskeweth in Wales. But when he had begun, and collected many materials, and thought to have king Edward there for the purpose of hunting, even when it was all ready, came Caradoc, son of Griffin, with all the gang that he could get, and slew almost all that were building there; and they seized the materials that were there got ready. Wist we not who first advised the wicked deed. This was done on the mass-day of St. Bartholomew. Soon after this all the thanes in York-

[a] So Lye and Gibs. eaſod, *C.T.* B iv. omitting the aspirate; a frequent occurrence also in B i. [b] So *C.T.* B iv.: a reading not to be despised; sounding more like *each-where* than the more usual readings, æghpæſ, ahpæſ, &c. [c] From *C.T.* B i. and iv., abs. Lye, to ȝezadepedon. [d] hyt, *C.T.* B iv. [e] þaſ, *C.T.* B i. [f] Abs. *C.T.* B i. [g] þone, *C.T.* B i. [h] kinȝc, *C.T.* B i. [i] habbenne ſo (*l.* ſoſ) huntnoðeſ, *C.T.* B i. [k] eall mæſt ȝezadepod pæſ, *C.T.* B i. [l] þa ſoſ Cnadoc Gſyffineſ ſunu to mid eallum þam þe he bezytan mihte. ȝ þ ſolc mæſt eall oſſloh þe þaſ timbpode. ȝ þ ȝod ȝenam þe þaſ ȝezadepod pæſ. *C.T.* B i. [m] ȝ ſe mannſliht pæſ on ſcē Baſtholomeuſ mæſſe-dæiz. ȝ þa æfteſ Michaheleſ mæſſan --- &c., *C.T.* B i.

[1] So MS. *C.T.* B iv.: but the word eall is omitted by Lye, though of considerable importance, as illustrative of the history of Wales; which on the death of Griffin, who was independent monarch of the whole, was divided into North and South Wales, and governed by his two brothers, as tributary to the English kings.

[2] "*Blethgento et Rithwalano.*"—Flor.

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[a]ꝛezadepedon þa ðezenaꝛ hi ealle on Eo-
ꝛopꝛic-ꝛcipe ⁊ on Noꝛðhýmbꝛa-lande
tozædepe [b]to Eoꝛepꝛic'. ⁊ zeutlazedan
heopa eopl Toꝛti. ⁊ oꝛꝛlozon hiꝛ hipeð-
menn ealle þe hiz [c]mihten to cumen'.
ælþæꝛ ze Enzliꝛce ze Deniꝛce. ⁊ naman
ealle hiꝛ pæpna on Eoꝛopꝛic. ⁊ zold[d]
⁊ ꝛeolꝛep. ⁊ eall hiꝛ ꝛceattaꝛ. þe hiz
mihton ahpæꝛ þæꝛ zeacꝛian[e]. ⁊ ꝛendon
æꝛtep Monkepe Ælꝛzaꝛeꝛ ꝛunu[f] eoꝛ-
leꝛ. ⁊ zecuꝛon hine heom to eople. ⁊ he
ꝛoꝛ ꝛuð mid [g]ealpe' þæpe ꝛcipe. ⁊ mid
Snotingham-ꝛcipe ⁊ Deoꝛbý-ꝛcipe ⁊
Lincolna-ꝛcipe. oð he com to Hamtune.
⁊ hiꝛ bꝛoþoꝛ Eadpine him com tozeaneꝛ
mid þam mannum þe on hiꝛ eoꝛldome
peꝛon[h]. ⁊ eac ꝛela Bꝛettaꝛ[i] comon mid
him. Ðæꝛ[k] com Haꝛold eoꝛl heom to-
zeaneꝛ. ⁊ hiz lædon æꝛende on hine
to þam cýninze Eadpaꝛde. ⁊ eac æꝛend-
ꝛacan mid him ꝛendon. ⁊ bædon ꝥ hi
moꝛton habban Monkepe heom to eople.
⁊ ꝛe cýninz þæꝛ zeuðe. ⁊ [l]ꝛende eꝛt'

shire and in Northumberland gathered themselves together at York, and outlawed their earl Tosty; slaying all the men of his clan that they could reach, both Danish and English; and took all his weapons in York, with gold and silver, and all his money that they could anywhere there find. They then sent after Morkar, son of earl Elgar, and chose him for their earl. He went south with all the shire, and with Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire and Lincolnshire, till he came to Northampton; where his brother Edwin came to meet him with the men that were in his earldom. Many Britons also came with him. Harold also there met them; on whom they imposed an errand to king Edward, sending also messengers with him, and requesting that they might have Morcar for their earl. This the king granted; and sent back Harold to them, to Northamp-

[a] Some place these events to the preceding year. So Gibs. from *Laud.* beginning thus: An. MLXIV. Ðeꝛ on þiꝛꝛum zeaꝛe ꝛoꝛon Noꝛð-hýmbꝛe tozædepe. ⁊ utlazodon --- &c. The extract printed by Lye begins the year abruptly here: in other respects it agrees nearly with *C.T.* B iv. In B i. the remainder of the narrative runs thus: --- ꝛoꝛan þa þezna calle on Eoꝛepꝛicꝛcipe to Eoꝛepꝛic. ⁊ Toꝛtizeꝛ eopleꝛ huꝛcaplaꝛ þaꝛ oꝛꝛlozon ealle þa þe hiz zeaxian mihton. ⁊ hýꝛ zæꝛꝛuman namon. ⁊ Toꝛtiz pæꝛ þa æt Bꝛýtꝛoꝛdan mid þam kinze. ⁊ þa pel paðe þaꝛ æꝛtep pæꝛ mýcel zemot æt Noꝛð-hamtune. ⁊ ꝛpa on Oxenaꝛoꝛda on þon dæiz Simoniꝛ ⁊ Iude. ⁊ pæꝛ Haꝛold eoꝛl þaꝛ. ⁊ polde heoꝛa ꝛeht pýꝛcan. zif he mihte. ac he na mihte. ac eall hýꝛ eoꝛldom hýne anpæðlice ꝛoꝛꝛoc ⁊ zeutlazode. ⁊ ealle þa mid him þe unlæze pæꝛdon.

Foꝛ þam þe he pýꝛte
zoð æpoꝛt. ⁊ ealle þa beꝛtpýꝛte.
Þe he opep mihte.
æt liꝛe ⁊ æt lande.

And hiz namon heom þa Monkepe to eople. ⁊ Toꝛtiz ꝛoꝛ þa opep ꝛæ ⁊ hýꝛ piꝛ mid him to Baldpineꝛ lande. ⁊ pintep-ꝛetl namon æt ꝛce. Audomape. And Eadpaꝛd kinzc com to Peꝛtmýnꝛtpe --- &c.

[b] From *C.T.* B i. [c] So *C.T.* B iv. [d] So *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. zol, Gibs. [e] So *C.T.* B iv. zeahꝛian, Lye. zeaxian, Gibs. [f] ꝛuna, Gibs. [g] So *C.T.* B iv. Gibs. [h] So *C.T.* B iv. pæpon, Lye, Gibs. [i] Sp *C.T.* B iv. Lye. Bꝛýttaꝛ, Gibs. [k] So Gibs. Ðeꝛ, *C.T.* B iv. [l] So Gibs. ꝛænde æꝛtep, Lye.

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Þaꝛolde heom [a]to' to Þamtune. on ꝛce Sýmoneꝛ ȝ Iuda mæꝛꝛe æꝛen. ȝ kýðde heom þ ilce. ȝ heom þ a-hanð ꝛealde. ȝ he nýꝛade þæꝛ Cnuteꝛ laȝe. ȝ þa Rýðꝛenan[b] ðýðan mýcelne heaꝛm abutan Þamtune þa hꝛile þe he ꝛoꝛ [c]on' heoꝛa æꝛende. æȝþæꝛ þ hi oꝛꝛloȝon menn. ȝ bæꝛnðon huꝛ ȝ coꝛn. ȝ namon eall þ oꝛꝛ þe hiȝ mihton to cuman. þ pæꝛ ꝛeola ðuꝛend. ȝ ꝛela hund manna hi naman. ȝ læddan noꝛð mið heom. ꝛꝛa þ ꝛeo ꝛciꝛ ȝ þa oþꝛa ꝛciꝛa þe þæꝛ neah ꝛindon puꝛðan ꝛela pintꝛa þe pýꝛꝛan. ȝ Toꝛtiȝ eoꝛl ȝ hiꝛ piꝛ. ȝ ealle þa þe poldon þ he polde. ꝛoꝛon[d] ꝛuð oꝛeꝛ ꝛæ mið him to [e]Baldpine eoꝛle'. ȝ he hi ealle undeꝛꝛenȝc. ȝ hiȝ pæꝛon ealne þone pinteꝛ þæꝛ". [f]And Eaðpaꝛð cýnȝ

ton, on the eve of St. Simon and St. Jude; and announced to them the same, and confirmed it by hand, and renewed there the laws of Knute. But the Northern men did much harm about Northampton, whilst he went on their errand: either that they slew men, and burned house and corn; or took all the cattle that they could come at; which amounted to many thousands. Many hundred men also they took, and led northward with them; so that not only that shire, but others near it were the worse for many winters. Then earl Tosty and his wife, and all they who acted with him, went south over sea with him to earl Baldwin; who received them all: and they were there

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[a] Abs. Gibs. [b] So *C.T.* B iv. Lye. Noꝛðeꝛne men, Gibs. [c] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye. [d] So Gibs. ꝛaꝛan, *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [e] So *C.T.* B iv. Lye. Baldpineꝛ landе, B i. Gibs. [f] The death of Edward and the succession of Harold are placed together thus by Gibson, partly from *Laud.* and partly from Wheloc, at the beginning of the following year:—An. MLXVI. On þiꝛꝛum ȝeaꝛe man halȝode þet mýnꝛteꝛ æt Weꝛt-mýnꝛtꝛe. on Cýlda-mæꝛꝛe dæȝe. And heꝛ ꝛoꝛðꝛeꝛde Eduuaꝛd kinȝ. on tpelꝛta mæꝛꝛe-æꝛen. ȝ hine mann bebýꝛȝede on tpelꝛtan mæꝛꝛe-dæȝ. innan þæꝛe niꝛa-halȝodꝛe cꝛiꝛcean on Weꝛt-mýnꝛtꝛe. And Þaꝛold eoꝛl ꝛenȝ to þam ꝛice. ꝛꝛa ꝛꝛa ꝛe cýnȝ hit him ȝeuðe. and eac men hine þæꝛ to ȝecuꝛon. ȝ pæꝛ ȝebletꝛod to cýnȝe on tpelꝛtan mæꝛꝛe-dæȝ. ȝ heold hit XL. ꝛucena ȝ ænne dæȝ. Then, within the compass of thirty short lines, are dispatched the most important and critical events, perhaps, in the annals of England; terminating in the overthrow of Saxon freedom, and the transfer of the crown to a Norman usurper:—And þý ýlcan ȝeaꝛe þe he cýnȝ pæꝛ. he ꝛoꝛ ut mið ꝛcip-heꝛe toȝeaneꝛ Will'me. ȝ þa hꝛile com Toꝛtiȝ eoꝛl into Dumbꝛan mið LX. ꝛcipum. Eaðpine eoꝛl com land-ꝛýnde. ȝ ðnaꝛ hine ut. ȝ þa butꝛe-caꝛlaꝛ hine ꝛoꝛꝛocan. And he ꝛoꝛ to Scotlande mið XII. ꝛnaccum. and hine ȝemette Þaꝛold ꝛe Noꝛꝛena cýnȝ mið CCC. ꝛcipum. ȝ Toꝛtiȝ him to beah. ȝ hi bezen ꝛoꝛan into Dumbꝛan. oð þet hi coman to Eoꝛeꝛꝛic. ȝ heom pið ꝛeaht Moꝛkeꝛe eoꝛl and Eaðpine eoꝛl. and ꝛe Noꝛꝛena cýnȝ ahte ꝛiȝeꝛ ȝepealð. And man cýðde Þaꝛolde cýnȝ hu hit pæꝛ þæꝛ ȝeðon ȝ ȝeꝛoꝛðen. ȝ he com mið mýcclum heꝛe Enȝliꝛcꝛa manna. ȝ ȝemette hine æt Stænȝꝛoꝛdeꝛbꝛýcȝe. ȝ hine oꝛꝛloh. ȝ þone eoꝛl Toꝛtiȝ. and eallne þone heꝛe ahtlice oꝛeꝛcom. And þa hꝛile com Will'm eoꝛl up æt Deꝛtinȝan on ꝛcē Michaeleꝛ mæꝛꝛe-dæȝ. ȝ Þaꝛold com noꝛðan ȝ him pið ȝeꝛeaht eaꝛ þan þe hiꝛ heꝛe come eall. ȝ þæꝛ he ꝛeoll and hiꝛ tꝛæȝen ȝebꝛoðꝛa. Gýꝛð ȝ Leoꝛꝛine. and Willelm þiꝛ land ȝeeode. and com to Weꝛt-mýnꝛtꝛe. and Ealdꝛed aꝛcebiꝛcop hine to cýnȝe ȝehalȝode. and menn ȝuldon him ȝýld. ȝ ȝiꝛlaꝛ ꝛealdon. ȝ ꝛýððan heoꝛa land bohtan.' Wheloc, in the first edition of the Saxon Annals, is still more brief in his account of the Norman Conquest:—Deꝛ com Willelm. ȝ ȝepann Engla land. *Veni, vidi, vici,* is the boast of another invador.

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com to Þeɼtmýnɼtne to þam middan pintne. ⁊ þæt mýnɼtne þæn let halgian. þe he ɼýlf getimbɼode [a]Gode to loɼe. ⁊ ɼċe Petne. ⁊ eallum Godeɼ halgum. ⁊ ɼeo cýɲic-halgung þæɼ on Cilda-mæɼɼe-dæig'. ⁊ he ɼoɲðfeɲde on tpelfta-mæɼɼe-æfen. [a]⁊ hine man bebýɲigde on tpelftan dæig on þam ýlcan mýnɼtne. ɼɲa [b]hýt heɲ æftep ɼeigð".

Deɼ Eadpaɲd cing[c].
Engla[d] hlafoɲd.
ɼende ɼoðfæɼte[e]
ɼaple[f] to Kɲiɼte[g].
On Godeɼ peɲa[h]
gaɼt haligne.
De on peoɲolda[i] heɲ
[k]punode þɲage".
on kýne-þɲýmme[l]
cɲæftig[m] ɲæda.
[n]Feopeɲ ⁊ tpentig"
ɼneolic pealdend[o]
pintɲa genimeɼ[p]
peolan[q] bɲitnode.
[r]And he hælo-tid"
hæleða pealdend
peold pel geðungen[s].
Palum ⁊ Scottum
⁊ Bɲýttum eac.
býne Æðelɲedeɼ.

all the winter. About midwinter king Edward came to Westminster, and had the minster there consecrated, which he had himself built to the honour of God, and St. Peter, and all God's saints. This church-hallowing was on Childermas-day. He died on the eve of twelfth-day; and he was buried on twelfth-day in the same minster; as it is hereafter said.

[1]Here Edward king,
of Angles lord,
sent his stedfast
soul to Christ.
In the kingdom of God
a holy spirit[2]!
He in the world here
abode awhile,
in the kingly throng
of council sage.
Four and twenty
winters wielding
the sceptre freely,
wealth he dispensed.
In the tide of health,
the youthful monarch,
offspring of Ethelred!
ruled well his subjects;
the Welsh and the Scots,
and the Britons also,

---

[a] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] hit --- ɼegð, *C.T.* B iv. [c] kinge, *C.T.* B i. [d] So *C.T.* B i. Englene, B iv.; for Englena, gen. pl. [e] ɼoðfeɼte, *C.T.* B iv. [f] ɼaule, *C.T.* B iv. [g] Cɲiɼte, *C.T.* B i. [h] þæɲa, *C.T.* B i. [i] poɲulda, *C.T.* B i. [k] punodæ þɲagæ, *C.T.* B iv. [l] kine-, *C.T.* B iv. [m] cneftig, *C.T.* B iv. [n] xxiiii. *MSS.* [o] -and, *C.T.* B iv. [p] ɲimeɼ, *C.T.* B iv. [q] peolm, *C.T.* B i. bɲýtnode, *ibid.* altered improperly to bɲýtnodon. [r] ⁊ hælɼe-tíð, *C.T.* B i.: *q.* for hælþe-? [s] -gan, *C.T.* B iv. but corrected.

[1] This threnodia on the death of Edward the Confessor, now first printed, will be found to correspond exactly, both in metre and expression, with the poetical paraphrase of Genesis ascribed erroneously to Cædmon. The two poems, therefore, illustrate each other.

[2] William of Malmsbury appears to have had this passage before him: "*Simplicem spiritum cœlesti regno exhibuit.*"—*De Gest. Reg. Angl.* lib. ii.

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Enzlum ȝ Sexum[a].	Angles and Saxons,—
oret-mæzcum[b].	relations of old.
Spa ymb-clyppaþ	So apprehend
cealda[c] brymmaſ.	the first in rank,
þ eall Eadpaꝛde[d]	that to Edward all
æþelum kinze	the noble king
hyꝛdon[e] holdlice	were firmly held
hazerꝛealde[f] menn.	high-seated men.
Pæſ á blíðe-mod	Blithe-minded aye
[g]bealu-leaſ kyng″.	was the harmless king;
[h]þeah he lang″ æꝛ	though he long ere,
lande-beꝛeaſod[i]	of land bereft,
[k]punode ꝑꝛæclaſtum″	abode in exile
pide zeond eoꝛðan.	wide on the earth;
ſyðþan[l] Knut oꝼeꝛcom	when Knute o'ercame
cynn[m] Æðelꝛedeſ.	the kin of Ethelred,
ȝ Dena[n] peoldon	and the Danes wielded
deoꝛe ꝛice	the dear kingdom
Enzla-landeſ.	of Engle-land.
[o]Eaht ȝ tpentiz″	Eight and twenty
pintꝛa zeꝛimeſ	winters' rounds
[p]peolan bryttnodon″.	they wealth dispensed[l].
Syðþan[q] ſoꝛð becom	Then came forth
ſꝛeolic[r] inzeatum.	free in his chambers,
[s]kyninzc-kyſtum″.	in royal array,
zod clæne ȝ milde.	good, pure, and mild,
Eadpaꝛd ſe æðela[t].	Edward the noble;
eðel bepeꝛode[u].	by his country defended—
land ȝ leode[x].	by land and people.
Oðþæt lunzeꝛ becom	Until suddenly came
Deaþ ſe bytteꝛa[y].	the bitter Death,
ȝ ſꝛa deoꝛe zenam	and this king so dear

[a] Sæxum, *C.T.* B iv. [b] oꝛec- or oꝛex-, *C.T.* B iv. [c] -cealð-, *C.T.* B i. [d] Eadpaꝛdæ, *C.T.* B iv. [e] hyꝛdan, *C.T.* B iv. [f] -ꝛcalde, *C.T.* B iv. [g] beale-leaſ kinz, *C.T.* B iv. [h] þah he langa, *C.T.* B iv. [i] landeſ- *C.T.* B iv. [k] punodæ ꝑꝛeclaſtum, *C.T.* B iv. [l] ꝛeoðþan, *C.T.* B iv. [m] kynn, *C.T.* B i. [n] Deona, *C.T.* B iv. [o] xxviii. *MSS.* See note [a], preceding page. The words are necessarily printed on account of the metre. [p] pelan bryndan, *C.T.* B i. [q] ꝛiðþan, *C.T.* B iv. [r] -lice, *C.T.* B i. [s] kinzc-cyſtum, *C.T.* B iv. [t] æþele, *C.T.* B iv. [u] paꝛede, *C.T.* B iv. [x] leodan, *C.T.* B iv. [y] biteꝛa, *C.T.* B i.

[l] *i. e.* from A.D. 1014 to A.D. 1042.

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æðelne of eorðan.
Englas feredon
forðfærte[a] fale
innan[b] fregles leoht.
And se froda fa ðeah
befærte þ rice
heah-ðungenum[c] menn.
Harolde fylfum.
æðelum eorle.
Se in [d]ealne tid"
hýrde[e] holdelice.
[f]herran fýnum".
fordum ȝ dædum.
Fihte ne aȝælde.
þær þe ðearf[g] fær.
ðær þeod-kýninȝes[h].

snatched from the earth.
Angels carried
his soul sincere
into the light of heaven.
But the prudent king
had settled the realm
on high-born men—
on Harold himself,
the noble earl;
who in every season
faithfully heard
and obeyed his lord,
in word and deed;
nor gave to any
what might be wanted
by the nation's king[1].

And her feaðð Harold [i]eorl" eac to cýnȝe[k] ȝehalȝod. ȝ he lýtle ftilnefre[l] þær[m] on ȝebad þa hfile þe he ricef feold:

This year also was earl Harold hallowed to king; but he enjoyed little tranquillity therein the while that he wielded the kingdom.

[n]An. MLXVI. On þifum ȝeare com Harold kýnȝ of Eoforwic to Fertmýnftre to þam Eaftran þe færon æftef þam middan fintran þe re kýnȝ forðferde. ȝ [i]færon'. þa Eaftran on done dæȝ[o]. xvi. kl Mai. þa feaðð ȝeond eall Engla-land fýlc tacen on heofenum ȝefefen fhilce nan mann æf ne ȝefeh[p]. Sume menn cfædon þ hýt cometa re fteorna fæne. done fume menn hata ð done fexedan[q] fteornan. ȝ he æteopde æfeft on done æfen Letania maior[r].

A.D. 1066. This year came king Harold from York to Westminster, on the Easter succeeding the midwinter when the king (Edward) died. Easter was then on the 16th day before the calends of May. Then was over all England such a token seen as no man ever saw before. Some men said that it was the comet-star, which others denominate the long-hair'd star. It[2] appeared first on the eve called *Litania major*, that is, on the 8th before the

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[a] -ferte, *C.T.* B iv. [b] inne, *C.T.* B iv. [c] -na, *C.T.* B iv. [d] ealle tíd, *C.T.* B i. [e] herdæ, *C.T.* B iv. [f] hærran finum, *C.T.* B i. [g] ðearfe, *C.T.* B iv. [h] kýnȝcef, *C.T.* B iv. [i] Abs. *C.T.* B i. [k] kýnge, *C.T.* B i. [l] ftillnefre, *C.T.* B i. [m] þar, *C.T.* B i. onȝebad, B iv. [n] Chiefly new matter, from *C.T.* B i. and iv. [o] dæȝ, *C.T.* B iv. [p] ȝefeah, *C.T.* B iv. [q] fexedon, *C.T.* B iv. [r] Gibson, following Wheloc, introduces the comet, with a trifling difference in the date of its appearance, briefly thus at the end of the year: ȝ her atiefede cometa xiv. kl' Mai.

[1] "*Vivente Edwardo, quæcunque contra eum bella incensa sunt, virtute sua compressit.*"—W. Malmsb. *De Gest. Reg. Angl.* lib. ii. *sub fin.*

[2] Literally, "And *he* appeared," &c.

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[a]þ ýr'. VIII. kl Mai. ⁊ rpa rcean[b] ealle þa reoron niht. ⁊ rona þar ærter com Torti eorl [c]in' rnam begeondan ræ into Piht mid rpa mýclum liðe rpa he begýtan mihte. ⁊ him man zealð þar æizðer ze feoh ze metrunze. [a]⁊ for þa þanon. ⁊ heaprnar dýde ægpar be þam ræ-rniman. þar he to mihte. oð þ he becom to Sandpic. Đa cýðde man Đarolde kýnze. þe on Lundene pær. þ Torti hir bropðor pær cumen to Sandpic. [d]þa zegadorade he rpa mýcele rcip-fýrde. ⁊ eac land-fýrde. rpa nan cinzc ær her on lande ne zegaderade. for ðam þe him [e]pær to roðan zeræd. þ Pillelm eorll rnam Norrmandize. Eadpardes cinzcer mæz. polde hider cuman. ⁊ hir land zezan'. eall rpa hit rýððan a-eode. [f]Đa Torti þ zeaxode. þ Đarold cinz pær toparð Sandpic. þa for he of Sandpic. ⁊ nam of þam butrekarlon rume mid him. rume þancer. rume unþancer. ⁊ zepende norð into' [g]Đumbrnan mid rixtizum rcipum'. [h]⁊ þær herzode on Lindesese. ⁊ þær manega

calends of May; and so shone all the week. Soon after this came in earl Tosty from beyond sea into the isle of Wight, with as large a fleet as he could get; and he was there supplied with money and provisions. Thence he proceeded, and committed outrages everywhere by the sea-coast where he could land, until he came to Sandwich. When it was told king Harold, who was in London, that his brother Tosty was come to Sandwich, he gathered so large a force, naval and military, as no king before collected in this land; for it was credibly reported that earl William from Normandy, king Edward's cousin[1], would come hither and gain this land; just as it afterwards happened. When Tosty understood that king Harold was on the way to Sandwich, he departed thence, and took some of the boatmen with him, willing and unwilling, and went north into the Humber with 60 ships[2]; whence he plundered in Lindsey, and there slew many good men. When the earls Edwin[3]

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[a] Abs. *C.T.* B iv. [b] rcan, *C.T.* B iv. [c] Abs. *C.T.* B i. [d] After metrunze, *C.T.* B iv. thus: And Đarold cýnz hir bropor zegædrade rpa micelne rcip-here ⁊ eac land-here rpa nan cýnz her on lande ær ne dýde. for ðam þe him — *&c.* [e] More briefly thus *C.T.* B iv.: — pær zecýðd. þ Pillelm bastard polde hider. ⁊ hir land zeginnen. [f] Briefly thus *C.T.* B iv.: ⁊ þa pile com Torti eorl into — *&c.* [g] From *C.T.* B iv. So Gibs. from *Laud.* In B i. there is a blank space left after into; Dumbrnan being supplied by Joscelin from B iv. [h] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv.

[1] This relationship is omitted in *C.T.* B iv., where that appellation of William is retained which bespeaks an undeniable argument against his legal title to the crown of England. Thus he is called in *Antiq. Celto-Scand.* "Pilhialmr Bastarðr, Rudo-Jarl:" William the Bastard, earl of Rouen.—p. 216. See also pp. 218, 219.

[2] XL. Bromt., transposing the numerals.

[3] Waltheof is uniformly substituted for Edwin, as the brother and associate of Morcar, in *Antiq. Celto-Scandicæ.* So in the following passage: "Đa poro Jarlar upp í Iorpík. Maupo-kápi Jarl, oc Palþíopr Jarl af Dunda-túnom, bródir hanr, oc höfdo ópízan her:" Then were the earls up at York; earl Morkar, and earl Waltheof of Huntingdon, his brother; and they had an unconquered army.— *Vid.* p. 201 *et seqq.* In *C.T.* B iv. Edwin only is mentioned in this place; but his brother Morkar joins him afterwards at York.

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ȝode men oꝼꝼloh'. [a]Ða Eadpine eorl ⁊ Morkere eorl ꝥ underȝeaton. þa coman hi þýder ⁊ hine oꝼ þæm lande adrifon. [b]⁊ þa butȝacarlas hine forȝocan'. ⁊ he for [c]ða' to Scotlande [b]mid xii. ſnaccum'. ⁊ Scotta cýnniȝ hine ȝriðede. ⁊ him to metȝunge ſýlfte. ⁊ þær ealne ſumor wunode. [b]⁊ hine ȝemette þær Harold cýniȝ oꝼ Norwegon mid þreom hund ſcýpum. ⁊ Toſtiȝ him to beah ⁊ his man wearð'. [c]Ða com Harold cyniȝc to Sandwic. ⁊ þær his liðer abad. for þam þe hit wæs laniȝ ær hit man ȝegaderian mihte. ⁊ þa his liðfolc ȝegaderad wæs. þa for he into Wiht. ⁊ þær læȝ ealne þone ſumor ⁊ þone hærfæſt. ⁊ man hæfde land-fyrde æȝhwar be ſæ. þeh hit æt þam ende naht ne forþtode. Ða hit wæs to natiuitas ſcæ Mariæ. þa wæs manna metȝung aȝan. ⁊ hiȝ nan man þar na leng ȝehealdan ne mihte. Ða lyfde man mannum ham. ⁊ se cýnȝc rad up. ⁊ man drar þa ſcýpu to Lunden. ⁊ maneȝa forwurdon ær hi þýder comon'. [d]Ða ða ſcipu ham coman. þa com Harold cýniȝ oꝼ Norwegan norð into Tinan on unwaran. mid ſwýðe miclum ſciphere. ⁊ na lytlan. ꝥ mihte beon [e]mid ðreo hund ſcýpum' oððe ma. ⁊ Toſtiȝ

and Morkar understood that, they came hither, and drove him from the land. And the boatmen forsook him. Then he went to Scotland with twelve smacks; and the king of the Scots entertained him, and aided him with provisions; and he abode there all the summer. There met him Harold king of Norway with 300 ships. And Tosty submitted to him, and became his man[1]. Then came king Harold[2] to Sandwich, where he awaited his fleet; for it was long ere it could be collected: but when it was assembled, he went into the isle of Wight, and there lay all the summer and the autumn. There was also a land-force everywhere by the sea, though it availed nought in the end. It was now the nativity of St. Mary, when the provisioning of the men began; and no man could keep them there any longer. They therefore had leave to go home: and the king rode up, and the ships were driven to London; but many perished ere they came thither. When the ships were come home, then came Harold king of Norway north into the Tine, unawares, with a very great sea-force—no small one; that might be, with 300 ships or more: and earl Tosty came to him

[a] ⁊ Eadwine eorl com mid landfyrde. ⁊ adraf hine ut, *C.T.* B iv. [b] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. B i. [c] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. [d] This account of the expedition of Harald king of Norway, now first printed chiefly from *C.T.* B i., varies considerably from that in B iv.; where, after the words ⁊ his man wearð, it follows—⁊ hi foran þa begen into Dunbran, &c. [e] From *C.T.* B iv.; but supplied by Joscelin in B i., where there was a blank space left, as before. *Vid.* note [s], preceding page.

[1] These facts, though stated in one MS. only, and now first printed, prove the early cooperation of Tosty with the king of Norway. It is remarkable that this statement is confirmed by Snorro, who says that Tosty was with Harald, the king of Norway, in all these expeditions. *Vid. Antiq. Celto-Scand.* p. 204.

[2] *i.e.* Harold king of England; or, ure cyniȝ, *our* king; as we find him afterwards called in B iv., to distinguish him from Harald king of Norway.

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eorl him com to mid eallum þam þe he begiten hæfde. eall fra hý ær gefrænecen hæfdon. [a]7 foran þa begen mid eallum ðam liðe andlang Uran up to Eoferwic pard. Da cýdde man Harold cýnge be fuðan. þa he of fcipe cumen pæf. þ Harold cýng on Norwegan 7 Tofti eorl pæron up cumene neh Eoferwic. þa for he norðweard dæges 7 nihtes fra hnaðe fra he hif fýlde gegaderian mihte. Da. ær þam þe fe cýnning Harold þýder cuman mihte. þa gegaderode Eadwine eorl 7 Morkere eorll of heora eorldome fra mycel pe-rod fra hi begitan mihton. 7 pið done here gefuhton. 7 mycel pæl geflogon. 7 þær pæf þæf Englircan folcef mycel offlagen. 7 adrenct. 7 on fleam bedrifen. 7 Norrmen ahton pæl-ftowe ge-pald'. [b]Man cýðde þa Harolde Engla cýnge. þ þif pæf þuf gefaren'. [c]7 þif gefeoht pæf on Vigilia Mathei apli'. [d]7 pæf Wodnesdæg. 7 þa æftef þam

with all those that he had got[1]; just as they had before said: and they both then went up with all the fleet along the Ouse toward York. When it was told king Harold in the south, after he had come from the ships, that Harold king of Norway and earl Tosty were come up near York, then went he northward by day and night, as soon as he could collect his army. But, ere king Harold could come thither, the earls Edwin and Morkar had gathered from their earldoms as great a force as they could get, and fought with the enemy[2]. They made a great slaughter too; but there was a good number of the English people slain, and drowned, and put to flight: and the Northmen had possession of the field of battle. It was then told Harold, king of the English, that this had thus happened. And this fight was on the eve of St. Matthew the apostle, which was Wednesday[3]. Then

[a] More briefly thus in *C.T.* B iv.: 7 hi foron þa begen into Dumbran oð þ hi comon to Eoforwic. 7 heom þær-biðf fuhton Eadwine eorl 7 Morkere eorl hif broðor. ac þa Norrmen ahton rize. [b] From *C.T.* B iv. [c] 7 þif gefeoht pæf on Vigilia fci Mathei. *C.T.* B iv. [d] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv.

[1] Not only the 12 smacks with which he went into Scotland during the summer, as before stated, but an accession of force from all quarters. The following passage in the *Antiquitates Celto-Scandicæ* forms an interesting illustration of our Chronicle: "Fór þá fra fem hann hafði fagt Dapalldi konungi, fýrr en þeir funduz, at fiöldi manna þneif til þeirra í Englandi; þat poro frændor oc pinir Tofta Japlf; oc pað konungi þat mikil ftýrkr lidf:" Then happened it the same as he (Tosty) had said to king Harald when first they met; that a drove of men followed them in England, who were friends and associates of earl Tosty; whereby the fleet of the king became much stronger.—p. 204. The words in the original Saxon, eall fra hý ær gefrænecen hæfdon, which are rather obscure, are here sufficiently explained:—"as they had foretold would be the case;" or, "as they had previously agreed upon:" when they met in Scotland, as stated in *C.T.* B iv.; or on the river Tine, as in B i. "*Ut prius condixerant.*"—Flor.

[2] On the north bank of the Ouse, according to Florence of Worcester; the enemy having landed at Richale (now *Riccal*). Simeon of Durham names the spot; "*Apud Fulford:*" *i.e.* Fulford-water, south of the city of York.

[3] "Oppofta pap miðpicodag inn næfta fýrir Matthiaf meffo:" The attack was on mid-week-day, next before the mass of St. Matthew (not Matthias, as Johnstone interprets).—*Antiq. Celto-Scand.* p. 203.

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ȝefeohte foꝛ Haꝛolð cýninȝc oꝼ Noꝛþeȝan ⁊ Toꝛtiȝ eoꝛl into Eoꝼeꝛpic miþ ꝛpa miclum folce ꝛpa heom þa ȝeþuhte. ⁊ him mon ȝiꝛlaþe oꝼ þæꝛe buꝛh. ⁊ eac to metꝛunȝe fýlꝛte. ⁊ ꝛpa þanon to ꝛcipe foꝛan. ⁊ to fullan fꝛiðe ȝeꝛpꝛæcon. þ hiȝ ealle miþ him ꝛuð faꝛan ꝓoldon. ⁊ þiꝛ land ȝeȝan'. [a]Ða amanȝ þiꝛꝛan com Haꝛolð Enȝla cýninȝc miþ ealꝛe hiꝛ fýꝛde on þone Sunnan-dæȝ to Taða. ⁊ þæꝛ hiꝛ liðe fýlcaþe. ⁊ foꝛ þa on Monan-dæȝ þuꝛh-ut Eoꝼeꝛpic. ⁊ Haꝛolð cýninȝc oꝼ Noꝛþeȝan ⁊ Toꝛtiȝ eoꝛl ⁊ heoꝛa ȝefýlce pæꝛon aꝼaꝛen oꝼ ꝛcipe beȝeondan Eoꝼeꝛpic to Stanfoꝛð-bꝛýȝe[b]. foꝛ þam þe him pæꝛon behaten to ȝeꝛiꝛꝛan. þ him man þæꝛ oꝼ ealꝛe þæꝛe ꝛcipe onȝean hý ȝiꝛlaꝼ bꝛinȝan ꝓolde. Ða com Haꝛolð Enȝla cýninȝ heom onȝean on unpaꝛan. beȝeondan þæꝛe bꝛýȝe. ⁊ hi þæꝛ toȝædeꝛe fenȝon. ⁊ ꝛpýðe heaꝛdlice lanȝe on dæȝ feohtende pæꝛon. ⁊ þæꝛ pæꝼ Haꝛolð [c]Haꝛfaȝeꝛa' cýninȝ oꝼ Noꝛþeȝan. ⁊ Toꝛtiȝ eoꝛl. oꝼꝛlaȝen. ⁊ unȝeꝛim folceꝼ miþ heom. æȝþeꝛ ȝe Noꝛmana ȝe Enȝliꝛca. ⁊ þa Noꝛmen [c]þe

after the fight went Harold king of Norway and earl Tosty into York with as many followers as they thought fit; and having procured hostages and provisions from the city, they proceeded to their ships, and proclaimed full friendship, on condition that all would go southward with them, and gain this land. In the midst of this came Harold, king of the English, with all his army, on the Sunday, to Tadcaster; where he collected his fleet. Thence he proceeded on Monday throughout York. But Harold, king of Norway, and earl Tosty, with their forces, were gone from their ships beyond York to Stanfordbridge[1]; for that it was given them to understand, that hostages would be brought to them there from all the shire. Thither came Harold, king of the English, unawares against them beyond the bridge; and they closed together there, and continued long in the day fighting very severely. There was slain Harold the Fair-hair'd[2], king of Norway, and earl Tosty, and a multitude of people with them, both of Normans and English[3]; and the Nor-

[a] Briefly thus *C.T.* B iv., incorrectly printed by Lye from the Lambard transcript: Ða com Haꝛolð upe cýnȝ on unpæꝛ on þa Noꝛmenn. ⁊ hýtte hi beȝeondan Eoꝼoꝛpic æt Steinꝼoꝛð-bꝛýȝȝe miþ mýcclan heꝛe Enȝliꝛceꝼ folceꝼ. ⁊ þæꝛ peaꝛð on dæȝ ꝛpiþe ꝛtꝛanȝlic ȝeꝼeohte on ba halꝼe. þaꝛ peaꝛð oꝼꝛlæȝen Haꝛolð Haꝛfaȝeꝛa. ⁊ Toꝛti eoꝛl. ⁊ þa Noꝛmen. þe þæꝛ to laꝼe pæꝛon. puꝛdon on ꝼleame.

[b] Steinꝼoꝛðbꝛýȝȝe, *C.T.* B iv. So H. Hunt., Steinfordesbrige; and Stainfordbrige in the margin. Steinꝼoꝛð-bꝛýcȝe, Lye. Stænȝꝼoꝛdeꝛbꝛýcȝe, Gibs.

[c] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye.

[1] Stanfordebrigge, Flor. Steinfordesbrige, H. Hunt. Steinfordbrige, *Chron. Man.* Þiꝺ Staꝛnꝼuꝛꝺo-bꝛýȝȝioꝛ (*q.* Stain-?), *Antiq. Celto-Scand.* Stamfordbrige, Bromt.

[2] Called also Haꝛð-haaꝺ (Severus), to distinguish him from Haꝛalð Haꝛfaȝeꝛa who was contemporary with Alfred the Great.

[3] It is scarcely necessary to observe that the term 'English' begins about this time to be substituted for 'Angles;' and that the Normans are not merely the Norwegians, but the Danes and other adventurers from the north, joined with the forces of France and Flanders; who, we shall presently see, overwhelmed by their numbers the expiring liberties of England. The Franks begin also to assume the name of Fꝛencýꝛcan or *Frenchmen*.

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þæp to lafe pæpon'. [a]flugon þa Engliſca'. [b]ȝ þa Engliſcan hi hindan hetlice flogon. oð ſ hiȝ fume to ſcype cuman. fume adpuncen. ȝ fume eac forbærnde. ȝ ſpa miſlice forfarene. ſ þæp pæf lyt to-lafe. ȝ Engle ahton pæl-ſtope gepealð'. [c]Ða pef þep an of Norpegan þe ſtodfstod þet Engliſce folc. þet hi ne mictе[d] þa bricge ofer-ſtigan. ne ſige gerechen. þa peite an Engliſce mid anre flane[e]. ac hit nactef ne ſtodfstod. ænd þa com an oþer under þere bricge. end hine þurh ſtang en under þere þunie. þa com Harold Engla cinge ofer þere bricge. ȝ hyr furðe forð mid hine. ȝ þere michel pel geflogon. ge Norpeiſ ge Flæming. ȝ þef cyninges ſun.[f] Hetmundur. let Harold faran ham to Norpeie mid alle þa ſcipe[g]". [h]Se cyng þa geaf gryð Olafe þæf Norrna cynges ſuna. [i]ȝ heora biſcope'. ȝ þan eorle of Orcaneȝe. ȝ eallon þan þe on þam ſcipum to-lafe pæpon. ȝ hi fopon þa upp to uran kyninge. ȝ ſpopon aðaf. ſ hi æfre poldon fryðe ȝ fneondſcype into þiſan lande haldan. ȝ fe cyng hi let ham faran mid xxiiii. ſcypum. Ðaf tpa folc-gefeoht pæpon gefnemmede

mans that were left fled from the English, who slew them hotly behind; until some came to their ships, some were drowned, some burned to death, and thus variously destroyed; so that there was little left: and the English gained possession of the field. But there was one of the Norwegians who withstood the English folk, so that they could not pass over the bridge, nor complete the victory. An Englishman aimed at him with a javelin, but it availed nothing. Then came another under the bridge, who pierced him terribly inwards under the coat of mail. And Harold, king of the English, then came over the bridge, followed by his army; and there they made a great slaughter, both of the Norwegians and of the Flemings. But Harold let the king's son, Edmund, go home to Norway with all the ships. He also gave quarter to Olave the Norwegian king's son, and to their bishop, and to the earl of the Orkneys[1], and to all those that were left in the ships; who then went up to our king, and took oaths that they would ever maintain faith and friendship unto this land. Whereupon the king let them go home with 24 ships[2]. These two general battles

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[a] puldon on fleame, *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [b] From *C.T.* B iv. [c] From *C.T.* B i. to alle þa ſcipe. [d] It appears to have been micten in the MS. originally; but the n has been erased by a more modern hand. [e] The two last letters are nearly obliterated. [f] ſui—, *MS.*; part of the word being obliterated. [g] Here ends the valuable MS. marked in our series *C.T.* B i. The concluding part, from flugon þa to alle þa ſcipe, is more modern than the rest, at least in its general character and orthography; occupying only eight lines of the last page or folio of the manuscript. [h] From *C.T.* B iv. to And þa pæf Leofſic, &c. p. 265; incorrectly printed by Lye. [i] ȝ B. ȝ þæp eorl — Lye.

[1] "*Paulum nomine.*"—Flor. Paull Thorfinson,—*Antiq. Celto-Scand.* [2] xx. Flor., Hoveden, &c.

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binnan ſix nihtan. [a]And ða hyle com Willelm' eorl [b]of Normandige into Pefenesea' on ſce Michaeles mæſſe-æfen. ⁊ ſona þæs hi ſefne pæſton porhton caſtele æt Hæſtinga-porte. Ðis feaſt þa Harolde cyninge gecyðde. ⁊ he gaderade þa mycelne here. ⁊ com him togenes æt þære hafan Apuldran. ⁊ Willelm him com ongean on unpæs æs his folc gefylced pære. Ac se kyng þeah him ſpiðe heardlice wiþ ſeahte mid þam mannum þe him gelæſtan woldon. ⁊ þæs ſeaſ micel pæl gefallen on ægðre healfe. Ðæs ſeaſ ofſlægen Harold cyng. ⁊ Leofwine eorl his broðor. ⁊ Gyrð eorl his broðor. ⁊ ſela godra manna. ⁊ þa Frencyscan ahton pæl-ſtowe gepeald. eall ſwa heom God uðe for folces ſinnon. Aldred arcb ⁊ seo burhwaru on Lundene woldon habban þa Eadgar cild to kynge. eall ſwa him wel gecynde wæs. ⁊ Eadwine ⁊ Morkere him beheton ꝑ hi mid him ſeohtan woldon. ac ſwa hit æfre forðlicor beon sceolde ſwa seað hit ſnam dæge to dæge lætre ⁊ syrſe[c].

were fought within five nights[1]. Meantime earl William came up from Normandy into Pevensey on the eve of St. Michael's mass; and soon after his landing was effected, they constructed a castle at the port of Hastings[2]. This was then told to king Harold; and he gathered a large force, and came to meet him at the estuary of Appledore. William, however, came against him unawares, ere his army was collected; but the king, nevertheless, very hardly encountered him with the men that would support him: and there was a great slaughter made on either side. There was slain king Harold, and Leofwin his brother, and earl Girth his brother, with many good men: and the Frenchmen gained the field of battle, as God granted them for the sins of the nation. Archbishop Aldred and the corporation of London were then desirous of having child Edgar to king, as he was quite natural to them; and Edwin and Morkar promised them that they would fight with them. But the more prompt the business should ever

[a] So Gibs. Ða com Willelm — *C.T.* B iv. [b] up æt Hestingan, Gibs. from *Laud.* [c] syrse, *C.T.* B iv.

[1] Lye observes that there is no mention of the *former* battle: "*Nulla tamen prioris mentio*," &c. The defect is now supplied from *C.T.* B i. The former battle, however, was not between the brothers of Harold and the Norwegians, as Lye imagined; but that described immediately before this: between the Norwegians and Flemings, headed by Harald Harfager and earl Tosty, on the one hand; and the English, commanded by Edwin and Morkar, on the other.

[2] This circumstance, combined with the reading in Gibson's edition, up æt Hestingan, has led historians to call the encounter between William and Harold "the Battle of Hastings;" though it took place nine miles from Hastings. The event is thus described in the *Antiquitates Celto-Scandicæ*, p. 218:—"Fundi þeirra, Hapalldr konungr oc Vilhialmr Jarl, varð fyrir á Englandi við Helsingia-port (*l.* Hestingia-port). Varð þar orrosta mikil: þar fell Hapalldr konungr, oc Gyrðr Jarl bróðir hans, oc mikill luti liðs hans:" Their place of meeting—that is, of king Harold and earl William—was in the south of England, near the town of Hastings. Terrible was the onset there. There fell king Harold, and earl Girth his brother, and eke a large lot of his army.

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eall ſpa hit æt þam ende eall ge-
ſende. Diſ geſeoht pæſ gedon on
þone dæg Caleſti[a] papæ. ȝ Pillelm
eorl ſor eft ongean [b]to' Dæſtingan.
ȝ geanbidode þæn hpæþen man him
to buȝan polde. Ac þa he ongeat þ
man hим to cuman nolde. he ſón upp
mid eallon hiſ hene þe him to laſe þæſ
ȝ him ſýþþan ſnam oſen ſæ com. ȝ
henȝade ealne þone ende þe he oſen-
ſende. oð þ he com to Beorh-ham-
ſtede. ȝ þæn him com ongean Ealdred
arceb. ȝ Eadȝar cild. ȝ Eadpine eorl.
ȝ Morkere eorl. ȝ ealle þa betſtan
men of Lundene. ȝ buȝon þa ſor
neede. þa mæſt pæſ to heanm gedon.
ȝ þ pæſ micel unnæd. þ man ænor ſpa
ne dýde. þa hit God betan nolde ſor
unum ſynnum. ȝ ȝýſledan ȝ ſpoſon
him aðaſ. ȝ he heom behet þ he polde
heom hold hlaford beon. ȝ þeah on-
manȝ þiſan hi henȝedon eall þ hi
oſen ſoſon. Ða on midpintneſ dæg
hine halȝode to kýnȝe Ealdred arceb
on Peſtmýnſtre. ȝ he ſealde him on
hand mid Cniſtes bec. ȝ [b]eac' ſpoſ.
æſ þan þe he polde þa coſona him
on heafode ſettan. þ he polde þiſne
ðeodſcýpe ſpa pel haldan ſpa æniȝ
kýnȝc ætfoſan him betſt dýde. ȝif
hi him holde beon poldon. Spa ðeah
leide ȝýld on mannum ſpiþe ſtrð.
[c]ȝ ſor þa on þam lenȝtene oſen ſæ
to Noſmandiȝe. ȝ nam mid him Sti-

be, so was it from day to day the later and worse; as in the end it all fared. This battle was fought on the day of pope Calixtus: and earl William returned to Hastings, and waited there to know whether the people would submit to him. But when he found that they would not come to him, he went up with all his force that was left and that came since to him from over sea, and ravaged all the country that he overran, until he came to Berkhampstead; where archbishop Aldred came to meet him, with child Edgar, and earls Edwin and Morkar, and all the best men from London; who submitted then for need, when the most harm was done. It was very ill-advised that they did not so before, seeing that God would not better things for our sins. And they gave him hostages, and took oaths: and he promised them that he would be a faithful lord to them; though in the midst of this they plundered wherever they went. Then on midwinter's day archbishop Aldred hallowed him to king at Westminster, and gave him possession with the books of Christ, and also swore him, ere that he would set the crown on his head, that he would so well govern this nation as any king before him best did, if they would be faithful to him. Nevertheless he laid very heavy tribute on men, and in Lent went over sea to Normandy,

[a] Lye prints Cæleſti, and translates "*Cœlestii papæ*;" misled by an incorrect copy of the text. "*Hic est*," says Joscelin in the margin of *C.T.* B iv. "12°. *die Octobris*." But it ought to be "14°."
[b] Abs. Lye. [c] More briefly thus Gibs. from *Laud.* at the beginning of the following year: An. MLXVII. Der ſor ſe cýnȝ oſen ſæ. ȝ hæfde mid him ȝiſlaſ. ȝ ſceataſ. ȝ com þæſ oðer ȝeaſ on ſcē Nicolaeſ mæſſe-dæȝ. ȝ he ȝeaf ælcer manner land þa he ongean com.

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ȝanð æꝼceb. ⁊ Æȝelnað abb̄ on Glæꝼtinȝabyꝼiȝ[a]. ⁊ Eaðȝaꝼ cild. ⁊ Eaðꝼine eoꝼl. ⁊ Moꝼkeꝼe eoꝼl. ⁊ Ꝼælðeoꝼ eoꝼl. ⁊ maniȝe oðꝼe ȝoðe men oꝼ Enȝla-lanðe. ⁊ Oða b̄ ⁊ Ꝼyllelm eoꝼl beliꝼen heꝼ æꝼteꝼ. ⁊ poꝼhton caꝼtelaꝼ piðe ȝeonð þaꝼ ðeoðe. ⁊ eaꝼme ꝼolc ꝼpencte. ⁊ á ꝼyððan hit yꝼlaðe ꝼpiðe. Ꝼuꝼðe ȝoð ꝼe ende þonne God pylle". And þa þæꝼ Leoꝼꝼic abb̄ oꝼ Buꝼh æt ꝼ ilca ꝼeoꝼð. ⁊ ꝼæclaðe þæꝼ. ⁊ com ham. ⁊ þæꝼ ðæð ꝼone þæꝼ æꝼteꝼ on ælꝼe-halȝan-mæꝼꝼe niht. God ane hiꝼ ꝼaule. On hiꝼ ðæȝ þæꝼ ealle bliꝼꝼe ⁊ ealle ȝoðe on Buꝼh. ⁊ he þæꝼ leaꝼ eall ꝼolc. ꝼꝼa ꝼ ꝼe cyng ȝeaꝼ ꝼ̄e Peteꝼ and him ꝼ abbot-ꝼice on Byꝼtune. ⁊ ꝼe oꝼ Couentꝼe. ꝼ ꝼe eoꝼl Leoꝼꝼic. ðe þæꝼ hiꝼ eam. æꝼ heaꝼðe macoð. ⁊ ꝼe oꝼ Cꝼulanðe. ⁊ ꝼe oꝼ Ðoꝼneie. And he ðyðe ꝼꝼa myċel to ȝoðe into ꝼ myꝼtꝼe oꝼ Buꝼh. on ȝolðe. ⁊ on ꝼeolꝼꝼe. ⁊ on ꝼcꝼuð. ⁊ on lanðe. ꝼꝼa neꝼꝼe nan oðꝼe ne ðyðe toꝼoꝼen him ne nan æꝼteꝼ him. Ða peaꝼð ȝildene buꝼh to ꝼꝼecce buꝼh. Ða cuꝼen þa munecaꝼ to abbot Bꝼanð ꝼꝼouoꝼt. ꝼoꝼðan ꝼ he þæꝼ ꝼꝼiðe ȝoð man. ⁊ ꝼꝼiðe piꝼ. ⁊ ꝼenden him þa to Æðȝaꝼ æðelinȝ. ꝼoꝼðan þet þe landꝼolc penðon ꝼ he ꝼceolðe cyng puꝼðen. ⁊ ꝼe æðelinȝ hit him ȝeatte þa bliðolice. Ða ꝼe cyng Ꝼillelm ȝehyꝼðe ꝼ ꝼeczen. þa peaꝼð he ꝼꝼiðe ꝼꝼað. ⁊ ꝼæðe ꝼ ꝼe abbot him heaꝼðe ꝼoꝼꝼeȝon. Ða eoðon ȝoðe men heom betꝼenen. ⁊

taking with him archbishop Stigand, and abbot Aylnoth of Glastonbury, and the child Edgar, and the earls Edwin, Morkar, and Waltheof, and many other good men of England. Bishop Odo and earl William lived here afterwards, and wrought castles widely through this country, and harassed the miserable people; and ever since has evil increased very much. May the end be good, when God will! In that same expedition[1] was Leofric, abbot of Peterborough; who sickened there, and came home, and died soon after, on the night of Allhallow-mass. God honour his soul! In his day was all bliss and all good at Peterborough. He was beloved by all; so that the king gave to St. Peter and him the abbey at Burton, and that of Coventry, which the earl Leofric, who was his uncle, had formerly made; with that of Croyland, and that of Thorney. He did so much good to the minster of Peterborough, in gold, and in silver, and in shroud, and in land, as no other ever did before him, nor any one after him. But now was Gilden-borough become a wretched borough. The monks then chose for abbot provost Brand, because he was a very good man, and very wise; and sent him to Edgar etheling, for that the land-folk supposed that he should be king: and the etheling received him gladly. When king William heard say that, he was very wroth, and said that the abbot had renounced him: but good men went be-

[a] So Lye. ȝl bꝼ̄, *C.T.* B iv.; but superscribed in an ancient hand, ȝlæꝼtinȝabiꝼi.

[1] *i. e.* in the expedition against the usurper William.

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ſahtloden heom. ſoꝛðan ꝥ ſe abbot pæꝛ goddeꝛa manne. Geaꝛ þa þone cyng xl. manc golder to ſahtnyſſe. ⁊ þa liꝛede he litle hꝛile þæn æꝛten. buton þꝛy gean. Syððon comen ealle ðꝛæuednyſſe ⁊ ealle ıꝛele to þone mynꝛtꝛe. God hit gemiltꝛe:

An. MLXVII. Den com ſe kyng eꝛt ongean to Engla-lande on ſce Nicolaeꝛ mæſſe-dæge. [a]⁊ þæꝛ dæged ſoꝛbaꝛn Cꝛiꝛtes cyꝛce on Cantꝛaꝛebyꝛi". [b]⁊ Wulfꝛi b ſoꝛðfeꝛde. ⁊ ıꝛ bebyꝛged æt hiꝛ ſtole on Doꝛka-ceꝛtꝛe. ⁊ Eadꝛic cild ⁊ þa Bꝛyttaꝛ puꝛdon unꝛehte. ⁊ punnon heom piðꝛ þa caꝛtelmenn on Deꝛeꝛoꝛda. ⁊ ſela heaꝛmaꝛ heom dyden. ⁊ hen ſe kyng[c] ſette micel gyld on eaꝛm ſolc. ⁊ þeah-hpæþꝛe let æſſe heꝛgian eall ꝥ hi oſeꝛſoꝛon. And þa he ſeꝛde to Deꝛenaꝛcıꝛe. ⁊ beꝛæt[d] þa buꝛh Exanceꝛtes xviii. dagaꝛ. ⁊ þæꝛ peaꝛð micel hiꝛ heꝛeꝛ ſoꝛſaꝛen. ac he heom pel behet. ⁊ yſele gelæꝛte. ⁊ hig him þa buꝛh ageaꝛon ſoꝛ þan þa ðegenaꝛ heom gefꝛicon hæfdon". [e]And þæꝛ ſumeꝛeꝛ Eadgaꝛ cild ſoꝛ ut mid hiꝛ modoꝛ Agatha[f]. ⁊ hiꝛ tꝛam ſpeoꝛtꝛan. Maꝛgaꝛeta ⁊ Xꝑina[g]. ⁊ Mæꝛla-Speꝛen. ⁊ ſela godꝛa manna mid heom. ⁊ comon to Scotlande on Malcholomeꝛ cyninged gꝛyð. ⁊ he hi ealle undeꝛſeng. Ða began [h]ſe cyng tween them, and reconciled them; because the abbot was a good man. He gave the king 40 marks of gold for his reconciliation; and he lived but a little while after,—only three years. Afterwards came all wretchedness and all evil to the minster. God have mercy on it!

A.D. 1067. This year came the king back again to England on St. Nicholas's day; and the same day was burned the church of Christ at Canterbury. Bishop Wulfwy also died, and is buried at his see in Dorchester. The child Edric and the Britons were unsettled this year, and fought with the castlemen at Hereford, and did them much harm. The king this year imposed a heavy guild on the wretched people; but, notwithstanding, let his men always plunder all the country that they went over; and then he marched to Devonshire, and beset the city of Exeter 18 days. There were many of his army slain; but he had promised them well, and performed ill; and the citizens surrendered the city, because the thanes had betrayed them. This summer the child Edgar departed, with his mother Agatha, and his two sisters Margaret and Christina, and Merle-Sweyne, and many good men with them; and came to Scotland under the protection of king Malcolm, who entertained

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[a] So nearly *Laud.* -- cıꝛce -- Cantꝛaꝛabyꝛig, Lye. And hen on þiꝛon geaꝛe baꝛn Xꝑeꝛ cyꝛcean, near the end of MLXVI., Gibs. from Whel. [b] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. abs. Gibs. to ⁊ þeꝛ ſumeꝛeꝛ, &c. [c] So *C.T.* B iv. cyng, Lye. [d] So *C.T.* B iv. beꝛette, Lye. [e] The remainder of this year is thus briefly stated by Gibson from *Laud.*: And þæꝛ ſumeꝛeꝛ ſoꝛ Eadgaꝛ cild ut. ⁊ Mæꝛle-Speꝛen. ⁊ ſela manna mid heom. ⁊ ſoꝛan to Scotlande. ⁊ ſe cyng Melcolm hi ealle undeꝛſeng. ⁊ genam þeꝛ cildeꝛ ſpuꝛteꝛ to piꝛe Maꝛgaꝛetan. [f] So *C.T.* B iv. Agaða, Lye. [g] So *C.T.* B iv. Xīna, Lye. [h] So *C.T.* B iv., superscribed in a smaller but ancient hand. he began -- Lye.

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Mi" ġyṅnan [a]þeṡ cilðeṡ" ṡpéoṛtoṇ him to piṡe Maṇgaṛetan. ac he ȝ hiṛ menn ealle lange piðcpæðon. ȝ eac heo ṡylf piðṛoc. ȝ cpæð þ heo hine ne nanne habban polde. ġyf hiṡe ṡeo uplice aṇṡæṛtnyṛ ġeunnan polde. þ heo on mæġðhade mihtigan ðṇihtne mid lichomanlicṇe[b] heoṛtan on þiṛan life ṡceoṛtan on clænṇe ṡoṇhæfeðnyṛṡe cpeman mihte. Se kyng[c] beṡealh ġeoṛne hiṡe bṛeðeṇ. oð þ he cpæþ ia piðe. ȝ eac [d]he" elleṡ ne ðoṛṡte. ṡoṇ þan þe hi on hiṛ anpalð becumene pæṛon. Ðit peaṛþ þa ṡṡa ġepoṛðen ṡṡa God ṡoṇṡceapode on æṇ. ȝ elleṡ hit beon ne mihte. eall ṡṡa he ṡylf on hiṛ ġoðṛpelle ṡæið. þ ṡuṇðone[e] an ṡpeaṇṡa on ġṇynd[f] ne mæġ beṡeallan ṡoṇutan hiṛ ṡoṇeṡceapunġe[g]. Se ṡoṇepitola ṡcyppend piṛte on æṇ hpæt he oṡ hyṇe ġeðon habban polde. ṡoṇ þan þe heo ṡceolde on þan lande Goðeṡ loṡ ġeeacniaṇ[h]. ȝ þone kyng[c] ġeṇihtan oṡ þam ðpeliaṇðan pæðe. ȝ ġebeġean hine to beteṇan peġe[i]. ȝ hiṛ leode ṡamoð. ȝ aleġcean[k] þa unþeapaṡ þe ṡeo ðeod æṇ beeode. eall ṡṡa heo ṡyððan ðyde. Se kyng[c] hi þa undeṇfeng. þeah hit hiṡe unðancef pæṇe. ȝ him ġelicade hiṡe ðeapaṡ. ȝ ðancode Gode þe him ṡṡylce ġemæccean mihtiglice ṡoṇġeaṡ. ȝ piṛlice hine beþohte. ṡṡa he ṡullpitteṇ þæṡ. ȝ apende hine ṡylfne to

them all. Then began king Malcolm to yearn after the child's sister, Margaret, to wife; but he and all his men long refused; and she also herself was averse, and said that she would neither have him nor any one else, if the Supreme Power would grant, that she in her maidenhood might please the mighty Lord with a carnal heart, in this short life, in pure continence. The king, however, earnestly urged her brother, until he answered Yea. And indeed he durst not otherwise; for they were come into his kingdom. So that then it was fulfilled, as God had long ere foreshowed; and else it could not be; as he himself saith in his gospel: that "not even a sparrow on the ground may fall, without his foreshowing." The prescient Creator wist long before what he of her would have done; for that she should increase the glory of God in this land, lead the king aright from the path of error, bend him and his people together to a better way, and suppress the bad customs which the nation formerly followed: all which she afterwards did. The king therefore received her, though it was against her will, and was pleased with her manners, and thanked God, who in his might had given him such a match. He wisely bethought himself, as he was a prudent man, and

[a] So Gibs. from *Laud.* hiṛ, *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. [b] So Lye; but licṇe is superscribed over lichoman in a smaller hand in *C.T.* B iv. *Q.* lichoman ȝ heoṛtan, *with body and soul?* [c] So *C.T.* B iv. cyng, Lye. [d] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye. [e] So *C.T.* B iv. puṇðon, Lye. [f] So Lye. ġṇyn, *C.T.* B iv. [g] So *C.T.* B iv. ṡoṇṡceapunge, Lye. [h] -ycean, superscribed in *C.T.* B iv. without an erasure; probably as a various reading. [i] So *C.T.* B iv. pæge, Lye. [k] So *C.T.* B iv. aleczean, Lye.

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Godé. ȝ ælce unꝛiuennýꝛꝛe[a] oꝼenhoȝode. Be þam ꝛe apoꝛtol Paulus ealna ðeoda laꝛeoꝛ cꝛæð. [b]Saluabitur" uiꝛ inꝼidelis ꝛen mulienem ꝼidelem: [b]ꝛic" et mulies inꝼidelis ꝛen uiꝛum ꝼidelem." &c. þ is on uꝛan ȝeþeode. Ful oꝛt ꝛe unȝeleaꝛꝼulla[c] ꝛen biþ ȝehalȝad ȝ ȝehæled þuꝛh þ leaꝛꝼulle piꝛ. [d]ȝ ꝛꝛa ȝelice þ. piꝛ þuꝛh ȝeleaꝛꝼulne ꝛen". Ðeoꝛ ꝛoꝛeꝛꝛꝛecene cꝛen ꝛeoðdan on þam landе maneȝe nýtꝛýꝛðe dæda ȝeꝼꝛemede Gode to loꝛe. ȝ eac on þa kýneꝛiꝛan pel ȝeþeh. eall ꝛꝛa hiꝛe ȝecýnde pæꝛ. Oꝼ ȝeleaꝼꝼulan ȝ æðelan cýnne heo pæꝛ aꝛꝛꝛunȝon. Diꝛe ꝼæðeꝛ pæꝛ Eadꝛaꝛd æðelinȝ. Eadmundeꝛ ꝛunu kýnȝeꝛ. Eadmund Æðelꝛeðinȝ. Æðelꝛeð Eadȝaꝛinȝ. Eadȝaꝛ Eadꝛeðinȝ. ȝ ꝛꝛa ꝛoꝛð on þ cýne-cýnn. ȝ hiꝛe modoꝛ-cýnn ȝæð to Deinꝛice Caꝛeꝛe. þe hæꝼde anꝛalð oꝼeꝛ Rome. And heꝛ ꝼende Gýða ut. Daꝛoldeꝛ modoꝛ. ȝ maneȝꝛa ȝodꝛa manna piꝼ mid hýꝛe into Bꝛadan-ꝛeolice. ȝ þæꝛ ꝛunode ꝛume hꝛile. ȝ ꝛꝛa ꝛoꝛ þanon oꝼeꝛ ꝛæ to ꝛ̌e Audomaꝛe. On [d]þiꝛan" Eaꝛtꝛon com ꝛe kýnȝ to Pinceꝛtꝛe. ȝ þa pæꝛon Eaꝛtꝛa on x. kl Apꝛl. ȝ ꝛona æꝼteꝛ þam com Mathild ꝛeo hlæꝼdie hideꝛ to landе. ȝ Ealdꝛed aꝛceb hiȝ ȝehalȝode to cꝛene on Peꝛtmýnꝛtꝛe on hꝛitan ꝛunnan dæȝ. Ða kýðde man þan kýninȝe þ þ ꝛolc be noꝛðan hæꝼdon heom ȝeȝadeꝛad toȝædeꝛe. ȝ ꝛoldon him onȝean ꝛtandan.

turned himself to God, and renounced all impurity; accordingly as the apostle Paul, the teacher of all the gentiles, saith: "*Salvabitur vir infidelis per mulierem fidelem; sic et mulier infidelis per virum fidelem,*" &c.: that is in our language, "Full oft the unbelieving husband is sanctified and healed through the believing wife, and so belike the wife through the believing husband." This queen aforesaid performed afterwards many useful deeds in this land to the glory of God, and also in her royal estate she well conducted herself, as her nature was. Of a faithful and noble kin was she sprung. Her father was Edward etheling, son of king Edmund. Edmund was the son of Ethelred; Ethelred the son of Edgar; ~~Edgar the son of Edred;~~ and so forth in that royal line: and her maternal kindred goeth to the emperor Henry, who had the sovereignty over Rome. This year went out Githa, Harold's mother, and the wives of many good men with her, to the Steep-Holms, and there abode some time; and so departed thence over sea to St. Omer's. This Easter came the king to Winchester; and Easter was then on the 10th before the calends of April. Soon after this came the lady Matilda hither to this land; and archbishop Eldred hallowed her to queen at Westminster on Whit sunday. Then it was told the king, that the people in the North had gathered

[a] So *C.T.* B iv. -ýꝛeꝛnýꝛꝛe, Lye. [b] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye. [c] So *C.T.* B iv. -leaꝛulla, Lye. [d] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye. There are many minute corrections here of the printed fragment of Lye from *C.T.* B iv., too numerous to be specified.

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ȝiſ he come. Þe ſoþ þa to Snotingaham. ȝ poſhte þæȝ caſtel. ȝ [a]ſoþ" ſpa to Eoſeaſpic. ȝ þæȝ poſhte tpeȝen caſtelaſ. ȝ on Lincolna. ȝ ȝehpaȝ on þan ende. ȝ Goſpatpic eoſl ȝ þa betſtan menn ſoſon into Scotlande. ȝ amanȝ þiſan com an Þaſoldeſ ſuna oſ Yſlande mid ſcýpheſe into Aſenan muþan unpæȝ. ȝ heſȝode ſona oſeȝ eall þone ende. ſoſon þa to Bſýȝcſtope. ȝ þa buſh abſecan poldon. ac ſeo buſhpaſu heom heaſdlice piðſeaht. ȝ þa hi ne mihton oſ þæſe buſh naht ȝepinnan. hi ſoſon þa to ſcýpan mid þan þe hi ȝeheſȝod hæfdon. ȝ ſpa hi ſoſon on Sumeſſæton. ȝ þæȝ upp eodon. ȝ Eadnoð ſtalleſe heom piðȝeſeaht. ȝ peaſð þæȝ oſſlæȝen. ȝ maneȝe ȝode menn on æȝþre healfe. ȝ þanon apeiȝ ſoſon þe þæȝ to laſe pæſon:

themselves together, and would stand against him if he came. Whereupon he went to Nottingham, and wrought there a castle; and so advanced to York, and there wrought two castles; and the same at Lincoln, and every where in that quarter. Then earl Gospatric and the best men went into Scotland. Amidst this came one of Harold's sons from Ireland with a naval force into the mouth of the Avon unawares, and plundered soon over all that quarter; whence they went to Bristol, and would have stormed the town; but the people bravely withstood them. When they could gain nothing from the town, they went to their ships with the booty which they had acquired by plunder; and then they advanced upon Somersetshire, and there went up; and Ednoth, master of the horse, fought with them; but he was there slain, and many good men on either side; and those that were left departed thence.

[b]An. MLXVIII. [a]Þeſ on þiſſum ȝeaſe" Pillelm cýnȝc ȝeaſ Roðbeaſde

A.D. 1068. This year king William gave earl Robert the earldom over North-

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[a] From *C.T.* B IV. abs. Lyc. [b] This and the following year are thus stated in Gibson's edition from *Laud.*: An. MLXVIII. Þeſ on þiſſum ȝeaſe Pillm cýnȝ ȝeaſ Roðbeſðe eoſle þone eoſldom on Noſð-hýmbpa land. Ða comon þa landeſ menn toȝeaneſ him. ȝ hine oſſlozon. ȝ IX. hund manna mid him. And Eadȝaſ æþeling com þa mid eallum Noſð-hýmbpum to Eoſeaſpic. ȝ þa poſtmen piðhine ȝpiðedon. ȝ ſe cýnȝ Pillm com ſuðan mid eallan hiſ ſýpde. ȝ þa buſh ſoſheſȝode. and ſela hund manna oſſloh. ȝ ſe æðeling ſoſ eſt to Scotlande:. An. MLXIX. Þeſ man pſæȝde þone biſcop Æȝelpic on Buſh. ȝ ſende hine to Peſt-mýnſtſe. ȝ utlaȝode hiſ bpoðeſ Æȝelpine b. Ða betpýx þam tpam ſcā Maſian mæſſan. comon eaſton oſ Dæn-maſcum mid ccc. ſcipum. ȝ þæſon Spæȝneſ ſunan cýnȝeſ. ȝ hiſ bpoðeſ Oſbeaſn eoſl. And þa ſeſde ſe eoſl Palðeaſ ut. ȝ com he ȝ Eadȝaſ æðeling. ȝ ſela hund manna mid heom. ȝ ȝemetton þæt hīð innan Dumbſan. ȝ ſeſdon to Eoſeaſpic. ȝ up-eodan. ȝ þa caſtelaſ ȝeſunnan. ȝ oſſlozon ſela hund manna. ȝ to ſcipe læddon ſceattaſ ſela. ȝ þa heaſod-men hæfdon on beandon. ȝ lazon betpýx Vſan ȝ Tpentan ealne þone pinteſ. And ſe cýnȝ Pillm ſoſ into þæſe ſcipe. ȝ hi eáll ſoſðe. And on þiſum ilcan ȝeaſe ſoſðfeſde Bpand abb. oſ Buſh. on v. kal. Decembſ.

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eorle þone ealdorðom ofer Norðhýmbra land. ac þa lander-menn hine beforon innan þære burh æt Dunholme. ⁊ hine offlogon. ⁊ ix. c. manna mid him. ⁊ fona þær [a] æfter Eadgar æðeling com mid eallum Norðhýmbrum to Eoforwic. ⁊ þa burh-menn wiþ hine gryðedon. ⁊ Wyllelm kyng com suðan on unwær on heom mid geotenban here. ⁊ hi aflýmde. ⁊ þa offloh þa þe æt-fleon ne mihton. ᵹ wæron fela hund manna. ⁊ þa burh forhergode. ⁊ Sce Petres mynster to byrmere macede. ⁊ ealle þa oðre eac forhergode. ⁊ forhýnde. ⁊ se æðeling for eft ongean to Scotlande. [b] Æfter þirum coman Denalder sunas of Yrlande to þam middan sumera mid lxiiii. scýpum into Tar muþan. ⁊ þær unwærlice [c] up eodon." ⁊ Breon [d] eorl com on unwær heom togeines mid unlýtlan weorode. ⁊ wið gefeaht. ⁊ offloh þær ealle þa betstan menn þe on þam lýðe wæron. ⁊ þa oðre lýtlan weorode to scýpum ætflugon. ⁊ Denalder sunas foron eft to Yrlande ongean :"

An. MLXIX [e]. [b] Her forðferde Aldred ærcebi. on Eoferwic. ⁊ is þær bebyrged æt his b̀ stole. ⁊ he gewat on þone dæg Protι ⁊ Iacinthi. ⁊ he heold þone ærce-stol mid mycclan weorðmynte x. gear butan xv. wucan wanan. Sona þær æfter coman of Denemarcon ðreo Swegenes suna kyninges

umberland; but the landsmen attacked him in the town of Durham, and slew him, and 900 men with him. Soon afterwards Edgar etheling came with all the Northumbrians to York; and the townsmen made a treaty with him: but king William came from the South unawares on them with a large army, and put them to flight, and slew on the spot those who could not escape; which were many hundred men; and plundered the town. St. Peter's minster he made a profanation, and all other places also he despoiled and trampled upon; and the etheling went back again to Scotland. After this came Harold's sons from Ireland, about Midsummer, with 64 ships into the mouth of the Taff; where they unwarily landed: and earl Breon came unawares against them with a large army, and fought with them, and slew there all the best men that were in the fleet; and the others, being small forces, escaped to the ships: and Harold's sons went back to Ireland again.

A.D. 1069. This year died Aldred archbishop of York; and he is there buried, at his see. He died on the day of Protus and Hyacinthus, having held the see with much dignity ten years wanting only 15 weeks. Soon after this came from Denmark three of the sons of king Sweyne with 240 ships, together

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[a] þæs, Lye. [b] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. abs. *Laud.* Gibs. [c] So *C.T.* B iv. upeodon, Lye; which he translates "*permiserunt.*" [d] So *C.T.* B iv. Beorn, Lye. There are other corrections in this page, too numerous to be specified. [e] So Flor. We have therefore inserted the designation of the year from him.

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mid cc. scypum 7 xl. 7 Erbeorn eorl 7 Durkyl eorl. into Dumbran. 7 heom com þæn togenes Eadgar cild. 7 Waldþeos eorl. 7 Mærle-Speyen. 7 Gospatric eorl. mid Norðhymbrum. 7 ealle þa landleoden. siðende 7 gangende mid unmætan here scipe fægengende. 7 sva ealle anræðlice to Eoforwic foron. 7 þone cartel tobræcon 7 topurpan. 7 unarimendlice gærsuman þærinne gepunnan.[a] 7 fela hund manna Frencisca þær ofslogon. 7 fela mid heom to scypan læddan. 7 ær þan þe þa scypmenn siðen comon. hæfdon þa Frencistan þa burh forbærned. 7 eac þ halie mynster Sčs Petrus eall forhergod 7 forbærned. Da se kyng þis geaxode. þa for he norðpard mid ealre his fyrde þe he gegaderian mihte. 7 þa scire mid ealle forhergode. 7 aperte. 7 þ lið læig ealne pinter innan Dumbre. þær se kyng heom to cuman ne mihte. And se[b] kyng pær þone midpinter dæig on Eoforwic. 7 sva ealne þone pinter on þam lande. 7 com to Wincestre on þa ilcan Eastron. 7 Ægelric b. pær forsprecen. þe pær on Burh. 7 hine man lædde to Westmynstre. 7 utlagode his brodor Ægelwine b."[c] And on þisum ilcan geare forðferde Brand abb of Burh on v. kal. Decembr".

[d]An. MLXX. Der Landfranc se þe pær abb on[e] Kadum. com to Englaf-lande. se æfter feawum dagum weard Arceb on Kantwarebeorig. De pær ge-

with earl Esborn and earl Thurkill, into the Humber; where they were met by the child Edgar, and earl Waltheof, and Merle-Sweyne, and earl Gospatric with the Northumbrians, and all the landsmen; riding and marching full merrily with an immense army: and so all unanimously advanced to York; where they stormed and demolished the castle, and won innumerable treasures therein; slew there many hundreds of Frenchmen, and led many with them to the ships: but, ere that the shipmen came thither, the Frenchmen had burned the city, and also the holy minster of St. Peter had they entirely plundered, and destroyed with fire. When the king heard this, then went he northward with all the force that he could collect, despoiling and laying waste the shire withal; whilst the fleet lay all the winter in the Humber, where the king could not come at them. The king was in York on Christmas day, and so all the winter on land, and came to Winchester at Easter. Bishop Egelric, who was at Peterborough, was this year betrayed, and led to Westminster; and his brother Egelwine was outlawed. This year also died Brand, abbot of Peterborough, on the 5th before the calends of December.

A. D. 1070. This year Landfranc, who was abbot of Caen, came to England; and after a few days he became archbishop of Canterbury. He was in-

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[a] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye. [b] So *C.T.* B iv. þe, Lye. N. S. [c] Gibs. from *Laud.* [d] Whel. and Gibs. from Ben. to ---bletsungan undersyng. Abs. *C.T.* B iv. *Laud. Petrob.* Lye, &c. [e] an, Whel. [f] Ænzla, Whel.

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haðeð IIII. kal. Septembpiſ. on hiſ aȝenum biſcopſetle. ſnam eahte biſcopum hiſ undeꝛþioddum. þa oðꝛe þe þæꝛ næꝛon. þuꝛh æꝛend-ꝛakean ⁊ þuꝛh ȝeꝛꝛite atiꝛdon hꝛi hi þæꝛ beon ne mihton. On þam ȝeaꝛe Thomaſ[a]. ꝛe pæꝛ ȝecoꝛan biſcop to Eſeꝛpic. com to Cantꝛaꝛebeꝛiȝ. þ man hine þæꝛ ȝehaðede. æſteꝛ þan ealdan ȝeꝛunan. Ða þa Landſꝛanc cꝛaſede ſæꝛtnunȝe hiꝛ ȝeheꝛꝛumneſſe mid aðꝛ-ꝛpeꝛunȝe. þa ſoꝛꝛoc he. ⁊ ꝛæde þ he hit nahte to donne. Ða ȝeꝛꝛaðede hine ꝛe aꝛceb. Landſꝛanc. ⁊ bebeaþ þam biſcopan þe þaꝛ cumene pæꝛan be þaſ aꝛceb. L. hæſe þa ꝛeꝛſiſe to donde. ⁊ eallan þan munecan. þ hi ꝛcolðan hi unꝛcꝛýðan. ⁊ hi be hiꝛ hæſe ſpa diðan. Spa Thomaſ[a] to þam timan aȝean ſeꝛde buton bletſunga. Ða ſona æſteꝛ þiꝛan belamp þ ꝛe aꝛceb Landſꝛanc ſeꝛde to Rome. ⁊ Thomaſ[a] ſoꝛð miþ. Ða þa hi þýdeꝛ comon. and umbe oðeꝛ þinȝ ȝeſꝛnecon hæꝛdon umbe þ hi ꝛꝛnecan ꝛolðan. þa anȝan Thomaſ[a] hiꝛ ꝛpæce. hu he com to Cantuuaꝛebýꝛi. ⁊ hu ꝛe aꝛceb axode hýꝛumneſſe mid aðꝛ-ꝛpeꝛunȝe at him. ⁊ he hit ſoꝛꝛoc. Ða aȝann ꝛe aꝛceb. L. atýꝛian mid openum ȝeꝛceade. þ he mid ꝛihte cꝛaſede þaſ þa he cꝛaſede. ⁊ mid ꝛtꝛanȝan cꝛýðan þ ýlce ȝeſæꝛtnode toſoꝛan þam papan Alex-

vested on the 4th before the calends of September in his own see by 8 bishops, his suffragans. The others, who were not there, by messengers and by letter declared why they could not be there. The same year Thomas, who was chosen bishop of York, came to Canterbury, to be invested there after the ancient custom. But when Landfranc craved confirmation of his obedience with an oath, he refused; and said, that he ought not to do it. Whereupon archbishop Landfranc was wroth, and bade the bishops, who were come thither by archbishop Landfranc's command to do the service, and all the monks to unrobe themselves [1]. And they by his order so did. Thomas therefore, for the time, departed without consecration. Soon after this, it happened that the archbishop Landfranc went to Rome, and Thomas with him. When they came thither, and had spoken about other things concerning which they wished to speak, then began Thomas his speech: how he came to Canterbury, and how the archbishop required obedience of him with an oath; but he declined it. Then began the archbishop Landfranc to show with clear distinction, that what he craved he craved by right; and with strong arguments he confirmed the same before

[a] So Whel. Ðomaſ, Gibs. The other variations are unimportant.

[1] Gibson, following Wheloc, translates the passage inaccurately; as if it were hine, instead of hi. Landfranc declined performing the ceremony of investiture and consecration without the oath of allegiance to him, and therefore ordered the bishops and monks, whom he had appointed to perform the service, to unrobe themselves and depart. Geꝛꝛaðede hine is also improperly translated both by Wheloc and Gibson. It is a reflective verb in both cases.

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anðne. ⁊ toforan eallan þam concilium þe þar gegaðred war. ⁊ fra ham foran. Æfter þyran com Thomas Cantwarebyri ⁊ eal þ se arceb æt him cnawede eadmedlice gefylde. ⁊ fyðdan þa bletsungan undenfeng*: [a]Der se eorl Waldeof griðede við þone cyng. And þær on Lengten se cyng let hergian ealle þa mynstra þe on Engla-lande wæron. Da on þam ilcan geare com Segn cyng of Den-marcan into Humbran. ⁊ þ land-folc comen him ongean. ⁊ griðedon við hine. wendon þ he sceolde þet land ofergan. Da comen into Ely Xpistien þa Denisce b. and Orbearn eorl. ⁊ þa Denisca hus-carles mid heom. and þet Englisce folc of eall þa feon-landes comen to heom. wendon þ hi sceoldon winnon eal þ land. Da herdon þa munecas of Burh sægen þ heora agene men wolden hergon þone mynstre. þ wær Herewarð ⁊ his geng. þ wær forðan þet hi herdon sæcgen þet se cyng heafde gyfen þ abbot-rice an Frencisce abbot. Turolde wær gehaten. ⁊ þ he wær swiðe stybne man. ⁊ wær cumen þa into Stanforde mid ealle hire Frencisce menn. Da wær wæn an cynece-weard. Ywane wær gehaten. nam þa be nihte eall þet he mihte. þet wænon Xper bec ⁊ mærra-hakeles. ⁊

the Pope Alexander, and before all the council that was collected there; and so they went home. After this came Thomas to Canterbury; and all that the archbishop required of him he humbly fulfilled, and afterwards received consecration. This year earl Waltheof agreed with the king; but in the Lent of the same year the king ordered all the monasteries in England to be plundered. In the same year came king Sweyne from Denmark into the Humber; and the landsmen came to meet him, and made a treaty with him; thinking that he would over-run the land. Then came into Ely Christien, the Danish bishop, and earl Osbern, and the Danish domestics with them; and the English people from all the fen-lands came to them; supposing that they should win all that land. Then the monks of Peterborough heard say, that their own men would plunder the minster; namely Hereward and his gang; because they understood that the king had given the abbacy to a French abbot, whose name was Thorold;—that he was a very stern man, and was then come into Stamford with all his Frenchmen. Now there was a churchwarden, whose name was Yware; who took away by night all that he could,

[a] These events are stated thus in *C.T.* B iv. *Petrob*, Lye, &c.:—An. MLXXI. Der se eorl Wælðeof gryðede við þone cyng. ⁊ wær on lengten se kyng let hergian ealle þa mynstra þe on Engla-lande wæron. ⁊ þær gewes wær micel hungor [abs. *Petrob.*]. ⁊ man hergade þ mynstes æt Burh. þ wæron [⁊ þær-on, Lye]. þa menn þe se b. Ægelric ær amansumade for þon þe hi namon þær call þ he ahte [ða wær mycel hungor ðær geares, *Petrob.*]. ⁊ wær ilcan sumeres com þ hið into Temese. ⁊ lagon þær twa niht. ⁊ heoldon syðdan to Denmarcon. ⁊ Baldwine eorl forðferde. ⁊ Arnulf hir sunu seng to þan rice. ⁊ Francena kyning ⁊ Willelm eorl sceoldon beon hir gehealð. ac wær com Rodbeart [-bryht overlined]. ⁊ ofsloh Arnulf hir mæg. ⁊ þone eorl Willelm. ⁊ þone kyngc arlymde. ⁊ ofsloh hir manna fela ðusenda. Wheloc ends with —bletsungan undenfeng.

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cantelcapaſ. ⁊ neaſeſ. ⁊ ſpilce litleſ hpat ſpa hpat ſpa he mihte. ⁊ ſendde ſona æn dæg to done abbot Tunolde. ⁊ ſægde him ꝥ he ſohte hiſ gnidde. ⁊ cydde him hu ða utlageſ ſceolden cumen to Bunh. ꝥ he dyde eall be ðæne munece nædde. Ða ſona on mongen comen ealle ða utlaga mid ſela ſcipe. ⁊ noldon into ðam mynſtre. ⁊ ða munecaſ pidſtoden. ꝥ hi na mihton incumen. Ða lægdon hi fyn on. ⁊ forbærndon ealle ða munece huſeſ. and eall ða tun. buton ane huſe. Ða comen hi hunh fyne in æt Bolhidde-geate. ⁊ ða munecaſ comen heom togeaneſ. beaden heom gnid. Ac hi na nohten na þing. geodon into ðe mynſtre. clumben upp to ðe halge node. namen ða ðe kynehelm of une Dnihtneſ heafod. eall of ſmeate golde. namen ða ðet fot-ſpune. ðe pæſ undernæden hiſ fote. ꝥ pæſ eall of neab golde. Clumben upp to ðe ſtepel. bnohton dune ꝥ hæcce ðe ðæn pæſ behid. hit pæſ eall of gold ⁊ of ſeolfne. hi namen ðæne tpa gildene ſcnineſ. ⁊ ix. ſeolfenne. ⁊ hi namen fiftene mycele noden. ge of golde. ge of ſeolfne. hi namen ðæne ſpa mycele gold ⁊ ſeolfne. ⁊ ſpa manega gendſumaſ on ſceat. ⁊ on ſcnud. ⁊ on bokeſ. ſpa nan man ne mæi oðen tællen. ſægdon ꝥ hi hit dyden fon ðeſ

testaments, mass-hackles, cantel-copes, and reefs, and such other small things, whatsoever he could; and went early, before day, to the abbot Thorold; telling him that he sought his protection, and informing him how the outlaws were coming to Peterborough, and that he did all by advice of the monks. Early in the morning came all the outlaws with many ships, resolving to enter the minster; but the monks withstood, so that they could not come in. Then they laid on fire, and burned all the houses of the monks, and all the town except one house. Then came they in through fire at the Bull-hithe gate[1]; where the monks met them, and besought peace of them. But they regarded nothing. They went into the minster, climbed up to the holy rood, took away the diadem from our Lord's head, all of pure gold, and seized the bracket that was underneath his feet, which was all of red gold. They climbed up to the steeple, brought down the table[2] that was hid there, which was all of gold and silver, seized two golden shrines, and nine of silver, and took away fifteen[3] large crucifixes, of gold and of silver; in short, they seized there so much gold and silver, and so many treasures, in money, in raiment, and in books, as no man could tell another; and

[1] "*Janua ab australi parte monasterii Petroburgensis, vulgo hodie* Bulldyke-gate *dicta.*" Gibs. *Vid.* Hug. Cand. *Cænob. Burg. Hist.* edited by Sparke, p 49. See also a curious Gallo-Norman poem printed at the end of the same volume, p. 252.

[2] *Pallium* and *ependytis*, Gibs. And so Lye, *Dict. in voc.* but we follow the sense of the context, supported by the joint authority of Hugo Candidus and of the poem above-mentioned.

[3] *Duodecim*, Hug. Cand. So also the poem above-mentioned:

"*E* xii. *croiz noblement e ben apareillez.*"

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mynſtpeſ holoꝛcipe. Syððon ȝeðen heom to ſcipe. ꝑeꝛðen heom to Elıȝ. betæhtan þæꝛ þa ealla þa ȝæꝛſume. Ða Deneſcæ menn pændon ꝑ hi ſceoldon opeꝛcumen þa Fꝛencıſca men. þa toðꝛeꝑoðon ealle þa muneker. beleaꝛ þæꝛ nan butan an munec. he pæꝛ ȝehaten Leoꝑpine Lanȝe. he læı ſeoc ın þa ſecꝛæ-man ın. Ða com Tuꝛolð abbot. ȝ æhte ſıðe tpenti Fꝛencıſce men mıð hım. ȝ ealle ꝑull-pepnoðe. Ða he þıðeꝛ com þa ꝑanð he ꝑoꝛbæꝛnð pıðınnan ȝ pıðutan eall butan þa cıpece ane. þa pæꝛon þa utlaȝaꝛ ealle on ꝑlote. pıꝛtan ꝑ he ſcolde þıðeꝛ cumen. Ðıꝛ pæꝛ ðon þæꝛ ðæȝeꝛ ıiii. Non. Junıí. Ða tpeȝen kýnȝaꝛ Pıllelm ȝ Spæȝn puꝛðon ſæhtloð. þa ꝑeꝛðon þa Dæneſca menn ut oꝑ Elıȝ mıð ealle þa ꝑoꝛenſpꝛæcena ȝæꝛſume. ȝ læðon mıð heom. Ða hı comen on mıddepaꝛðe þe ſæ. þa com an mycel ſtoꝛm. ȝ toðꝛæꝑðe ealle þa ſcipe þæꝛ þa ȝeꝛſumeſ pæꝛon ınne. ſume ꝑeꝛðon to Noꝛþpæȝe. ſume to Yꝛlanðe. ſume to Dæn-maꝛce. ȝ eall ꝑ þıðeꝛ com. ꝑ pæꝛ þone hæcce. anð ſume ſcꝛıne. ȝ ſume noðen. anð ꝑela oꝑ þa oðꝛe ȝæꝛſume. anð bꝛohten hıt to an cýnȝeſ tun ..... hatte. anð ðýðen hıt eall þa ın þone cýꝛce. Ða ſýððon þuꝛh heoꝛa ȝemeleꝛt. ȝ þuꝛh heoꝛa ðꝛuncenheð. on an nıht ꝑoꝛbæꝛnðe þa cýꝛce. ȝ eall þet þæꝛ ınne pæꝛ. Ðuꝛ pæꝛ ſe mynſtꝛe oꝑ Buꝛh ꝑoꝛbæꝛnð ȝ ꝑoꝛhæꝛȝoð. ælmıhtıȝ God hıt ȝemıltꝛe

said, that they did it from their attachment to the minster. Afterwards they went to their ships, proceeded to Ely, and deposited there all the treasure. The Danes, believing that they should overcome the Frenchmen, drove out all the monks; leaving there only one, whose name was Leofwine Lang, who lay sick in the infirmary. Then came abbot Thorold and eight times twenty[1] Frenchmen with him, all full-armed. When he came thither, he found all within and without consumed by fire, except the church alone; but the outlaws were all with the fleet, knowing that he would come thither. This was done on the 4th day before the Nones of June. The two kings, William and Sweyne, were now reconciled; and the Danes went out of Ely with all the aforesaid treasure, and carried it away with them. But when they came into the middle of the sea, there came a violent storm, and dispersed all the ships wherein the treasures were. Some went to Norway, some to Ireland, some to Denmark. All that reached the latter, consisted of the table[2], and some shrines, and some crucifixes, and many of the other treasures; which they brought to a king's town, called ——, and deposited it all there in the church. Afterwards through their own carelessness, and through their drunkenness, in one night the church and all that was therein was consumed by fire. Thus was the minster of Peterborough burned and

[1] *Centum et quadraginta*, Hug. Cand. "*Deus cenz Normauns*," Poem. G. Norm.

[2] *Ependytis*, Gibs. See note [2] in the preceding page.

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þuph hiſ mycele mildheortneſſe, And þur ſe abbot Turold com to Burh. ⁊ þa munecaſ comen þa ongean. ⁊ dydan Xpeſ þeudom in þæne cyrce. ⁊ æſ hæfde ſtanden fulle ſeofeniht forutan ælcef cynnef niht. Đa hefde Ægelric biſcop þet gefeccon. þa amansumede he ealle þa men þa ⁊ yfel dæde hæfden don. Đa pæſ mycel hungeſ þæſ geaſef. ⁊ þa þæſ ſumefef com þet hiđ noſđan of Humbran into Tæmeſe. ⁊ lagon þæſ tpa niht. ⁊ heoldan fyđđon to Dæn-meſcan. And Baldepine eorl forđfepde. ⁊ hiſ ſunu Arnulf feng to rice. and Pillelm eorl ſceolde ben hiſ gehealđ. ⁊ Franca cyng eac. ⁊ com þa Rodbriht eorl ⁊ ofſloh hiſ mæg Arnulf ⁊ þone eorl. ⁊ þone cyng aflymda. ⁊ hiſ menn ofſloh fela þurenda:·

plundered. Almighty God have mercy on it through his great goodness. Thus came the abbot Thorold to Peterborough; and the monks too returned, and performed the service of Christ in the church, which had before stood a full week without any kind of rite. When bishop Aylric heard it, he excommunicated all the men who that evil deed had done. There was a great famine this year; and in the summer came the fleet in the north from the Humber into the Thames, and lay there two nights, and made afterwards for Denmark. Earl Baldwin also died, and his son Arnulf succeeded to the earldom. Earl William, in conjunction with the king of the Franks, was to be his guardian; but earl Robert came and slew his kinsman Arnulf and the earl, put the king to flight, and slew many thousands of his men.

[a]An. MLXXI[b]. Đeſ Eadrine[c] eorl ⁊ Morkere eorl uthlupon[d]. ⁊ mirlice ferdon on rudu ⁊ on felda[e]. [f]Đa gepende Morkere eorl to Elig on ſcipe. ⁊ Eadrine eorl feaſđ ofſlagen anhlice fram hiſ agenum mannum. ⁊ com ſe biſcop Ægelrine. ⁊ Siſarđ Bearn." ⁊ fela hund manna mid heom [g]into Elig."

A. D. 1071. This year earl Edwin and earl Morkar fled out[1], and roamed at random in woods and in fields. Then went earl Morkar to Ely by ship; but earl Edwin was treacherously slain by his own men. Then came bishop Aylwine, and Siward Barn, and many hundred men with them, into Ely. When

[a] From this year to the end of the chronicle Gibson printed from the *Laud.* MS. only, not being aware of the existence of any other. But *C.T.* B iv. and *Petrob.* are here collated to the year 1080. [b] So Gibs. *Petrob.* MLXXII. *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [c] So *C.T.* B iv. and Lye. Ædrine, Gibs. but Eadrine below. Lye begins the year abruptly, as usual, without Đeſ. [d] hlupon ut, *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [e] So *Petrob.* ruda --- feldon, *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [f] ođ ⁊ Eadrine feaſđ ofſlægen fram hiſ agenum mannum. ⁊ Morkere mid ſcipe anhlice gepende to Déliġ. ⁊ þæſ com Ægelrine b. ⁊ Siġfarđ Barn. *C.T.* B iv. --- mid ſcyp-here rende, Lye. [g] Abs. *C.T.* B iv. Lye.

[1] *i. e.*—threw off their allegiance to the Norman usurper, and became voluntary outlaws. The habits of these outlaws, or, at least, of their imitators and descendants in the next century, are well described by a living writer in the romance of Ivanhoe.

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[a]And þa þe ꝛe cyng Pillelm þ geaxode." þa bead he ut ꝛcip-ꝓynde ⁊ land-ꝓynde. ⁊ þæt land [b]eall" [c]abutan ꝛæt. ⁊ bꝛycge geꝛꝓohte." [d]⁊ inn-ꝓoꝛ." ⁊ [e]ꝛeo" ꝛcip-ꝓynde on þa ꝛæ-healꝛe. [f]And þa utlagan þa ealle on hand eodan." þ[g] pæꝛ Ægelpine biꝛcop ⁊ Moꝛkeꝛe eoꝛl. ⁊ ealle þa þe mid heom pæꝛon. butan Deꝛepaꝛd ane ⁊ ealle þa þe [h]mid him poldon." ⁊ he hi ahtlice utlædde. And ꝛe cyng genam [b]heoꝛa" ꝛcipa. ⁊ pæpna. ⁊ ꝛceattaꝛ manega. ⁊ þa men [b]ealle" he [i]ateah ꝛpa ꝛpa he polde." and [k]þone biꝛcop Ægelpine" he ꝛende to Abban-dune. ⁊ he þæꝛ ꝓoꝛðꝓeꝛde [d]ꝛona þæꝛ pintꝛeꝛ":

king William heard that, then ordered he out a naval force and land force, and beset the land all about, and wrought a bridge, and went in; and the naval force at the same time on the sea side. And the outlaws then all surrendered; that was, bishop Aylwine, and earl Morkar, and all that were with them; except Hereward [1] alone, and all those that would join him, whom he led out triumphantly. And the king took their ships, and weapons, and many treasures[2]; and all the men he disposed of as he thought proper. Bishop Aylwine he sent to Abingdon, where he died in the beginning of the winter[3].

An. MLXXII[1]. Deꝛ Pillelm cyng lædde ꝛcip-ꝓynde ⁊ land-ꝓynde to Scot-lande. and þ land on þa ꝛæ-healꝛe mid ꝛcipum ymbe-læig. [m]⁊ hiꝛ land-ꝓynde æt þam Gepæde inn lædde." ⁊ he þæꝛ naht ne ꝓunde þæꝛ þe him þe bet[n] pæꝛe. And ꝛe cyng Melcolm com ⁊ gnidede pið þone cyng Pillelm. ⁊

A.D. 1072. This year king William led a naval force and a land force to Scotland, and beset that land on the sea-side with ships, whilst he led his land-force in at the Tweed[4]; but he found nothing there of any value. King Malcolm, however, came, and made peace with king William, and gave hostages,

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[a] ac þa ꝛe kyngc Pyllelm ðiꝛ geahꝛade, *C.T.* B iv. [b] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Gibs. [c] utan embꝛette. ⁊ bꝛycge poꝛhte, *C.T.* B iv. So nearly Lye. [d] From Gibs. *Petrob.* abs. *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. [e] Abs. *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [f] ⁊ hi calle þa eodon þan kyninge on hand. *C.T.* B iv. —— cyning —— Lye. [g] So *Laud. C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. ⁊, Gibs. incorrectly. [h] into him ætꝛleon mihton, *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [i] tóc. ⁊ dyde oꝛ heom þ he polde, *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [k] Ægelpine b. *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [l] So *Petrob.* MLXXIII. *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye. [m] So Gibs. ⁊ himꝛylꝛ mid hiꝛ land-ꝓynde ꝛeꝛde inn oꝛeꝛ þ pæð (qu. þa Tpæð?) *C.T.* B iv. [n] betepe, *C.T.* B iv. *melius*, *Ann. Waverl.* which is a literal translation.

[1] The author of the Gallo-Norman poem printed by Sparke elevates his diction to a higher tone, when describing the feats of this same Hereward, whom he calls "*le uthlage hardi.*"

[2] Or much *coin*; many *sceattæ*; such being the denomination of the silver money of the Saxons. See Ruding's *Coinage of Britain*, and the plates engraved for this work.

[3] Sona þæꝛ pintꝛeꝛ, Sax.—*soon of the winter*; *i. e.* in the early part of it; or, soon after it began; *αὐτικα τοῦ χειμῶνος*, Gr.

[4] Scodwade; *Ann. Waverl.* ap. Gale; qu. *Scotorum vadum?* Florence of Worcester and those who follow him say that William proceeded as far as Abernethy; where Malcolm met him, and surrendered to him.

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ȝirlaf fealde. ⁊ hiſ man pæf. ⁊ fe cyng ham ȝepende mid ealne hiſ fyrde. And fe biſcop Ecgelric forðfepde. he pæf to biſcop hadod to Eofepic. ac hit pæf mid unrihte him oftgenumen. ⁊ man geaf him þ biſcoprice on Dunholme. ⁊ he heafde hit þa hpile þe he polde. ⁊ forlet hit riðdan. and fepde to Burch to ðe Petref minſtre. ⁊ þæf dpohtnode xii. geaf. Ða æftef þam þe Pillelm cyng gefan Engla-lande þa nam he hine of Burch. ⁊ fende hine to Peftmynſtre. ⁊ he [a]þæf" forðfepde on Id. Octob. [b]⁊ he iſ bebyrȝed þæf innan þam mynſtre. innon ðef Nicholauf porrice":

An. MLXXIII[c]. On þiſum geare Pillelm cyng lædde Englifce here ⁊ Frencifce ofef fæ. ⁊ gefan þ land Manf. ⁊ hit Englifce men fpiðe amyrþon. pingeardar hi forbyrnon. ⁊ burȝa forbærnon. ⁊ fpiðe þæt land amyrdon. ⁊ hit eall abegdon [d]þan kyninge Pillelme to handa. ⁊ hi riðdon ham gependon [e]to Engla-lande":

An. MLXXIV.[f] [g]On þiſan gere" Pyllelm cyngc forofef fæ to Normandige. ⁊ Eadgaf cild com of Flemenga-lande into Scotlande on Sce Grimbaldef mæſſe-dæg. ⁊ fe kyngc Malcholom ⁊ hiſ

and became his man; whereupon the king returned home with all his force. This year died bishop Aylric[1]. He had been invested bishop of York; but that see was unjustly taken from him, and he then had the bishopric of Durham given him; which he held as long as he chose, but resigned it afterwards, and retired to Peterborough minster; where he abode twelve years. After that king William won England, then took he him from Peterborough, and sent him to Westminster; where he died on the ides of October, and he is there buried, within the minster, in the porch of St. Nicholas.

A.D. 1073. This year led king William an army, English and French, over sea, and won the district of Maine; which the English very much injured by destroying the vineyards, burning the towns, and spoiling the land. But they subdued it all into the hand of king William, and afterwards returned home to England.

A. D. 1074. This year king William went over sea to Normandy; and child Edgar came from Flanders into Scotland on St. Grimbald's mass-day[2]; where king Malcolm and his sister

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[a] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Gibs. other variations are immaterial. [b] ⁊ iſ bebyrȝed innan ðce Nicolaef porrice. *C.T.* B iv. The [c] MLXXIV. *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye. [d] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Gibs. [e] From Gibs. *Petrob.* abs. *C.T.* B iv. [f] So Gibs. *Laud. Petrob.* MLXXV. *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [g] Abs. Lye. Briefly thus Gibs. from *Laud.* An. MLXXIV. On þiſum geare for Pillelm cyng ofef fæ to Normandig. ⁊ Eadgar cild com of Scotland to Normandige. and fe cyng hine geinlagode ⁊ ealle hiſ men. ⁊ he pæf on þef cyngef hyrede. ⁊ nam fpilce genihta fpa fe cyng him geuðe. So *Petrob.* collated by Joscelin. Lye is corrected here from *C.T.* B iv. which appears to be the original MS.

[1] *Cilricus*, (l. *Eilricus*) *Ann. Waverl.* ap. Gale. Sc. from the Saxon Eilricuf.

[2] *Clito Edgarus de Scotia per Angliam venit in Normanniam, &c.* Flor. *An.* MLXXIII.

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ꝼpeoꝼtoꝛ Maꝛgaꝛeta hine undeꝛꝼengon mid mycclan peoꝛðꝛcype. On þæꝛe ilcan tide ꝛende ꝛe kyng oꝼ Fꝛancꝛice. Philippuꝼ[a]. gepꝛit to him. ⁊ bead him þ he to him com. ⁊ he polde geoꝼan him þone caꝛtel æt Muꝼtꝛæl. þ he mihte ꝼyððan dæghpamlice hiꝼ unꝛinan unþancaꝼ don. Dpæt þa ꝛe cyngc Malcolm ⁊ hiꝼ ꝼpeoꝼtep Maꝛgaꝛeta geaꝼon him mycela geoꝼa. ⁊ manega gæꝛꝛama. ⁊ eallon hiꝼ mannan. on ꝼcynnan mid pælle betogen. ⁊ on meꝛðeꝛne pyleceon. ⁊ gꝛáꝼchynnene. ⁊ heaꝛma ꝼcynnene. ⁊ on pællon. ⁊ on gyldenan ꝼaton. ⁊ on ꝛeolꝼꝛenan. ⁊ hine ⁊ ealle hiꝼ ꝼcypeꝛan mid mycclan peoꝛðꝛcipe oꝼ hiꝼ gꝛyðe alædde. ac on þæꝛe ꝼeꝛe heom yꝼele gelamp. þa hi ut on ꝼæ pæꝛon. þ heom on becom ꝼpiꝼe hꝛeoh peder. ⁊ ꝛeo pode ꝼæ ⁊ ꝛe ꝛtꝛanga pind hi on lande apeaꝛp. þ ealle heoꝛa ꝼcypa tobuꝛꝼton. ⁊ hi ꝼylꝼe eaꝛꝼoðlice to lande coman. ⁊ heoꝛa geꝛꝛama ꝼoꝛꝛneh eall loꝛade. ⁊ hiꝼ menn eac puꝛdon ꝼume gelæhte oꝼ Fꝛencyꝼcan mannan. ac he ꝼylꝼ ⁊ hiꝼ ꝛeleꝼtan[b] menn ꝼeꝛdon eꝼt ongean to Scotlande. ꝼume hꝛeoplice on ꝼotan gangende. ⁊ ꝼume eaꝛmlice ꝛidende: Đa gepæddе ꝛe kyngc Malcholom him þ he ꝛende to þyllelme cynge oꝼeꝛ ꝼæ. ⁊ bæd hiꝼ gꝛyþeꝼ. ⁊ he eac ꝼꝛa dyde. ⁊ ꝛe cyngc him þæꝼ getiþade. ⁊ æꝼteꝛ him ꝛende. ⁊ ꝛe kyngc eꝼt Malcolm ⁊ hiꝼ ꝼpeoꝼtoꝛ him ⁊ eallon hiꝼ mannan unaꝛimede gæꝛꝛama geaꝼon. ⁊ ꝼpiðe peoꝛðlice hine eꝼt oꝼ heoꝛa gꝛyðe ꝛendon.

Margaret received him with much pomp. At the same time sent Philip, the king of France, a letter to him, bidding him to come to him, and he would give him the castle of Montreuil; that he might afterwards daily annoy his enemies. What then? King Malcolm and his sister Margaret gave him and his men great presents, and many treasures; in skins ornamented with purple, in pelisses made of martin-skins, of gray-skins, and of ermine-skins, in palls, and in vessels of gold and silver; and conducted him and his crew with great pomp from his territory. But in their voyage evil befel them; for when they were out at sea, there came upon them such rough weather, and the stormy sea and the strong wind drove them so violently on the shore, that all their ships burst, and they also themselves came with difficulty to the land. Their treasure was nearly all lost, and some of his men also were taken by the French; but he himself and his best men returned again to Scotland, some roughly travelling on foot, and some miserably mounted. Then king Malcolm advised him to send to king William over sea, to request his friendship, which he did; and the king gave it him, and sent after him. Again therefore king Malcolm and his sister gave him and all his men numberless treasures, and again conducted him very magnificently from their territory. The sheriff of York came to meet him at Durham, and

[a] So Lye. Filipp', *C.T.* B iv.

[b] So Lye. ꝛeꝛeꝼtan, *C.T.* B iv. *i. e. fairest.*

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ȝ ꝛe ꝛcip-ȝeneꝛa oꝼ Eoꝛoꝛpic com him toȝeaneꝛ æt Dunholme. ȝ ꝓeꝛde ealne peiȝ miđ him. ȝ let him ꝓindan mete ȝ ꝓoddoꝛ æt ælcan caꝛtelle þ hi to comon. ođ þ hiȝ oꝓeꝛ ꝛæ to þam kẏninȝe coman. ȝ ꝛe kẏnȝc Ꝩẏllelm miđ mẏcclan peoꝛđꝛcẏpe þa hine unđeꝛꝓenȝc. ȝ he pæꝛ þæꝛ þa on hiꝛ hiꝛede. ȝ toc ꝛpẏlce ȝeꝛihta ꝛpa he him ȝelaȝade:

An. MLXXV[a]. On þiꝛum ȝeaꝛe Ꝩillelm cẏnȝ ȝeaꝛ Raulꝓe eoꝛle Ꝩillelmeꝛ đohtoꝛ Oꝛbeaꝛneꝛ ꝛunu. ȝ ꝛe ẏlca Raulꝓ pæꝛ Bꝛẏttiꝛc on hiꝛ modeꝛhealꝓe. ȝ hiꝛ ꝓæđeꝛ pæꝛ Eȝliꝛc. Raulꝓ hatte. ȝ pæꝛ ȝeboꝛen on Noꝛđ-ꝓolce. Đa ȝeaꝛ ꝛe cẏnȝ [b]ꝓoꝛđi" hiꝛ ꝛunu þone eoꝛlđom on Noꝛđ-ꝓolc ȝ Suđ-ꝓolc. þa lædde he þ piꝛ to Noꝛđ-pic.

[c]Đæꝛ pæꝛ þ bꝛẏđ-eala
mannum to beala.

Đæꝛ pæꝛ Roȝeꝛ eoꝛl. ȝ Ꝩalđeoꝓ eoꝛl. ȝ biꝛcopaꝛ. and abbotaꝛ[d]. ȝ ꝓæđđon þæꝛ [e]ꝛꝛa" þ hi poldon [f]þone cẏnȝ ȝeꝛettan ut oꝼ Eȝle-landeꝛ cẏneđome." [g]And hit peaꝛđ ꝛona ȝecẏđd þam cẏnȝe to Noꝛmandiȝe. hu hit pæꝛ ȝeꝓæd. þ pæꝛ Roȝeꝛ eoꝛl ȝ Raulꝓ eoꝛl þe pæꝛon ẏldaꝛt to þam unꝛeode." ȝ hi ꝛpeonan [h] [i]þa Bꝛẏttaꝛ heom to" ȝ ꝛendon eaꝛt[k] to Den-meaꝛcan æꝓteꝛ [e]ꝛcip-heꝛe" went all the way with him; ordering meat and fodder to be found for him at every castle to which they came, until they came over sea to the king. Then king William received him with much pomp; and he was there afterwards in his court, enjoying such rights as he confirmed to him by law.

A.D. 1075. This year king William[1] gave earl Ralph the daughter of William Fitz-Osborne to wife. This same Ralph was British on his mother's side; but his father, whose name was also Ralph, was English; and born in Norfolk. The king therefore gave his son the earldom of Norfolk and Suffolk; and he then led the bride to Norwich.

There was that bride-ale
The source of man's bale.

There was earl Roger, and earl Waltheof, and bishops, and abbots; who there resolved, that they would drive the king out of the realm of England. But it was soon told the king in Normandy how it was determined. It was earl Roger and earl Ralph who were the authors of that plot; and who enticed the Britons to them, and sent eastward to Denmark after a fleet to assist them.

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[a] So Gibs. *Laud. Petrob.* MLXXVI. *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye. [b] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Gibs. In *C.T.* B iv. the whole sentence runs thus:—ȝ ꝛe kẏnȝc ȝeaꝛ ꝓoꝛđi hiꝛ ꝛuna þæꝛ þone eoꝛlđom. ȝ Suđꝓolc eac. Đe þa lædde, &c. [c] Đæꝛ pæꝛ þ bꝛẏđ-ealo. þ pæꝛ maneȝꝛa manna þælo, *C.T.* B iv. [d] abbodaꝛ, *C.T.* B iv. [e] Abs. *C.T.* B iv. [f] heoꝛa kẏne-hlaꝓoꝛd oꝼ hiꝛ cẏne-ꝓice adꝛiꝛan, *C.T.* B iv. [g] ȝ þiꝛ pæꝛ þam kẏninȝe ꝛona to Noꝛmandie ȝecẏđed. Raꝛulꝓ eoꝛl ȝ Roȝeꝛ eoꝛl pæꝛon hoꝛđinȝaꝛ æt þiꝛan unꝛæde, *C.T.* B iv. [h] ꝛpeoꝛan, *Petrob.* See Josc. ap. *C.T.* B iv. [i] heom to þa Bꝛẏttaȝ, *C.T.* B iv. [k] So Gibs. *Laud. Petrob.* eac, *C.T.* B iv.

[1] *Herefordensis comes Rogerus, filius Guilielmi, ejusdem pagi comitis, East-Anglorum comiti Radulpho (contra præceptum regis Guilielmi) sororem suam conjugem tradidit.* Flor.

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[a]heom to fultume." And Rogerꝛ[b] ferde west to his eorldome. and gegaderode his folc to þæs cyninges unþeawe. he þohte. ac hit weorð heom folgan to mycelan hearme. ac he weorð gelet." And Raulf[c] eac on his eorldome wolde forðgan mid his folce. ac þa castel-men þe wæron on Englalande and eac þ land-folc him togeanes comen. and gemacodon þ [d]he naht ne dyde." [e]ac for to fleme æt Norðwic. And his wif wæs innan þam castele. ȝ hine heold swa lange þ man" hine gryð sealde[f]. ȝ heo [g]utferde þa" of Englalande. ȝ ealle hire men[h] þe hire mid woldon. And se cyng[i] siððan com to Englalande. ȝ [k]genam Rogeres" eorl his mæg. ȝ [l]gesettnode hine." [m]ȝ Walþeof eorl ferde ofer sæ. ȝ gnette hine sylfne. ȝ bæd forgyfenysse. ȝ bead gærsuman. ac se kyng let lihtlice of. oð þ he com to Englalande. ȝ hine let

Roger went westward to his earldom, and collected his people there, to the king's annoyance, as he thought; but it was to the great disadvantage of himself. He was however prevented[1]. Ralph also in his earldom would go forth with his people; but the castlemen that were in England and also the people of the land[2], came against him, and prevented him from doing any thing. He escaped however to the ships at Norwich[3]. And his wife was in the castle; which she held until peace was made with her; when she went out of England, with all her men who wished to join her. The king afterwards came to England, and seized earl Roger, his relative, and put him in prison. And earl Waltheof went over sea, and bewrayed himself; but he asked forgiveness, and proffered gifts of ransom. The king, however, let him off lightly, until he[4]

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[a] Abs. *C.T.* B iv. [b] Rogcep, *C.T.* B iv. as above. [c] Rapulf eac polde mid his eorldome forðgan, *C.T.* B iv. [d] hi naht ne dydon, *C.T.* B iv. [e] So *Laud. Petrob.* Gibs. ac wæs swa he to scypum ætfleah. ȝ his wif belaf æfter in þam castele. ȝ hine swa lange heold oþ þ man, &c. *C.T.* B iv. [f] salde, *C.T.* B iv. [g] þa ut ferde, *C.T.* B iv. [h] menn, *C.T.* B iv. [i] kyngc, *C.T.* B iv. [k] feng Rogcep, *C.T.* B iv. [l] gesettenode hine, *Petrob.* sette on pruisun, *C.T.* B iv. [m] So *C.T.* B iv. More briefly thus Gibs. from *Laud.* ȝ Waldeof eorl he genam eac.

[1] "*A Wulstano Wigorniensi episcopo et Agelwio abbate Eoveshamensi, Ursone vice-comite Wigorniæ et Waltero de Laceio.*"—Gibs. ex Flor.

[2] "*Quos congregarunt Odo Baiocensis episcopus regis frater, et Gotfridus Constantiensis episcopus.*"—Gibs. ex Flor.

[3] Whence he sailed to Bretagne, according to Flor. S. Dunelm, &c.; but according to Henry of Huntingdon he fled directly to Denmark,—"*recessit in Daciam*"; returning afterwards with Cnute and Hacco, who invaded England with a fleet of 200 sail.

[4] *i. e.* Earl Waltheof; the Latin historians in general seem to have understood these words "until he (king William) came to England;" and as he was in England already, some have omitted the whole passage, because they did not comprehend it.

William of Malmsbury has done worse; he has perverted it:—"*Normanniam ultro enavigans rem regi, causa sua duntaxat celata, detulit.*" De Willielmo 1°. p. 105. ed. Franc. 1601. See Sharpe's translation, 4to. 1815, p. 329.

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sýððan tacan." And sona æfter þam[a] comon [b]eastan" of Den-mearcan[c] twa hund scypa. [b]and" þær on wæron [b]twegen" heafod[d]-menn. Cnut Swægnes[e] sunu. ⁊ Hacun[f] eorl. ⁊ [b]hi" ne dorstan nan gefeoht healdan wið Ƿillelme cynge. [g]ac ferdon to Eoforwic. ⁊ bræcon sće Petres mynster. ⁊ tocon þærinne mycele æhta. ⁊ foron swa aweg. [b]ac heoldon ofer sæ to Flandran."[g]ac ealle þa forferdon þe æt þam ræde wæron. ꝥ wæs Hacones sunu eorles. ⁊ manege oðre mid him." And Eadgyð[h] seo hlæfdie[i] forðferde. [g]seo wæs Eadwardes cynges geresta." feowon niht[k] ær Cristes mæssan. on Ƿincestre[l]." ⁊ se cyng hig let bryngan to Ƿestmynstre mid mycclan wurð-scype. ⁊ [m]lægde hi" wið Eadwarde cynge hire hlaforde. And se [g]kyngc" wæs [g]þa" on Ƿestmynstre þone mid-winter. ⁊ [n]man fordyde þær" ealle þa Brýttas þe wæron æt þam brýd-ealoð[o] æt Norðwic. [p]sume hý wurdon ablænde. ⁊ sume of land adriuene. [g]⁊ sume ge-tawod to Scande." swa wurdon [g]þæs kyninges Ƿillelmes swican geniðrade".:

came to England; when he had him seized. Soon after that, came east from Denmark 200 ships; wherein were two captains, Cnute Swainson, and earl Hacco; but they durst not maintain a fight with king William. They went rather to York, and broke into St. Peter's minster, and took therein much treasure, and so went away. They made for Flanders over sea; but they all perished who were privy to that design; that was, the son of earl Hacco, and many others with him. This year died the lady Edgitha, who was the relict of king Edward, seven nights before Christmas, at Winchester; and the king caused her to be brought to Westminster with great pomp; and he laid her with king Edward, her lord. And the king was then at Westminster, at midwinter; where all the Britons were condemned who were at the bride-ale at Norwich. Some were punished with blindness; some were driven from the land; and some were towed to Scandinavia. So were the traitors of king William subdued.

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[a] þisan, *C.T.* B iv. [b] From Gibs. abs. *C.T.* B iv. [c] Denemearcon, *C.T.* B iv. [d] heafdes, *C.T.* B iv. [e] Swegnes, *C.T.* B iv. [f] Hacon, *C.T.* B iv. [g] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Gibs. [h] Eadgið, Gibs. [i] hlæfdig, Gibs. but we find hlæfdie in *C.T.* B iv. the Norman terminations being now frequently substituted for the Saxon. [k] VII. nihton, Gibs. [l] Ƿinceastre, Gibs. [m] leide heo, *C.T.* B iv. [n] þær mon fordemde, *C.T.* B iv. [o] brýdlope, *C.T.* B iv. D. S. The Danes still retain *bryllup* for a *wedding*, and the Swedes *bröllop*. [p] In *C.T.* B iv. the story concludes with something like a rhiming ballad:

Sume hi wurdon geblende.
⁊ sume wrecen of lande.
⁊ sume getawod to Scande.
Þus wurdon þæs kyninges Ƿillelmes
swican genyðerade.

An. MLXXVI.[a] On þiſum[b] geaſe foſðfeſde Spægn cýnge[c] on Dæn-meſcan[d]. ȝ Haſold hiſ ſunu ſenge to þe[e] cýne-ſice. And [f]heſ Pýllelm" [g]ſe" cýnge geaf [f]þ abb-ſice" Peſt-mýnſteſ Uiſhele[h] abbode. ſe pæſ æſ abbod on[i] Bæſneȝe. ȝ [f]heſ" Paldeof eoſl pæſ beheafdod on Pincefteſe. [f]on ſče Petſonella mæſſe-dæȝe." ȝ hiſ lic peaſð ȝelæd to Cſulande. [f]ȝ he þæſ iſ bebýſȝed." And [f]Pillelm" [g]ſe" cýnge foſ oſeſ ſæ. ȝ lædde [g]hiſ" fýſde to Bſýtlande. ȝ beſet[k] þone caſtel [f]æt" Dol. ac[l] þa Bſýttaſ hine heoldon [f]oð" þ ſe cýnge com of Fſanc-land[m]. ȝ Pillelm [f]cýnge þa" þanon foſ. ȝ þæſ foſleaſ æȝðeſ [g]ȝe" menn ȝe[n] hoſſ. ȝ [o]ſeola hiſ ȝeſſuma":

A.D. 1076. This year[1] died Sweyne king of Denmark; and Harold his son took to the kingdom. And the king gave the abbacy of Westminster to abbot Vitalis, who had been abbot of Bernay. This year also was earl Waltheof beheaded at Winchester, on the mass-day of St. Petronilla[2]; and his body was carried to Croyland, where he lies buried. King William now went over sea, and led his army to Brittany, and beset the castle of Dol; but the Bretons defended it, until the king came from France; whereupon king Wil- departed thence, having lost there both men and horses, and many of his treasures.

An. MLXXVII. [p]Deſ on þiſum ȝeaſe puſdon ſæhte Fſanca cýnȝ ȝ Pillelm Enȝla-landeſ cýnȝ. ac hit heold litle hpile. And þeſ ȝeaſeſ foſbaſn Lunden-buſh. anſe nihte æſ Aſſumptio ſčæ Maſiæ. ſpa ſpiðe ſpa heo

A.D. 1077. This year were reconciled the king of the Franks and William king of England. But it continued only a little while. This year was London burned, one night before the Assumption of St. Mary, so terribly as it

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[a] So *Laud. Petrob.* Gibs. MLXXVII. *C.T.* B iv. [b] þiſan, *C.T.* B iv. [c] kýnȝc, *C.T.* B iv. [d] Denemaſcon, *C.T.* B iv. [e] hiſ, *C.T.* B iv. [f] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Gibs. [g] From Gibs. abs. *C.T.* B iv. [h] Fiþele, *C.T.* B iv. [i] æt, *C.T.* B iv. [k] beſæt, *C.T.* B iv. [l] So *C.T.* B iv. ȝ, Gibs. [m] -ſice, *C.T.* B iv. [n] ȝ, *C.T.* B iv. [o] unaſumede ȝæſſaman, *C.T.* B iv. [p] From *Laud. Petrob.* Gibs. abs. *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. to ---ȝeſtabeled pæſ.

[1] So *Chron. de Mailros.* Flor. but the decapitation of Waltheof and the king's expedition into Bretagne, are placed by both to the preceding year.

[2] *i. e.* iiº Kal. Iūn. or, the thirty first of May. This notice of St. Petronilla, whose name and existence seem scarcely to have been known to the Latin historians, we owe exclusively to the valuable MS. *C.T.* B. iv. Yet if ever female saint deserved to be commemorated as a conspicuous example of early piety and christian zeal, it must be Petronilla. She was no less a person than the daughter of St. Peter himself; who, being solicited to marry a nobleman at Rome of the name of Flaccus, and on her refusal allowed three days to deliberate, after passing the whole time in fasting and prayer, and receiving the sacrament at the hands of Nicomedes the priest, expired on the third day! This is no Romish legend of modern growth, for her name appears in the Martyrology of Bede, and in the most venerable records of primitive Christianity.

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næfne æn næf fiððan heo gefcabeleð fæf". [a]Dæn fe mona aðýfcnode ðfeom nihtan æn Candelmæffan". [b]And on þifum geafe" fonðfefde Ægelfig [c]fe fonfulð-fnotfa" abbod on Eofefhamme[d]. [e]on þam dæge xiv. kl. Maf". [f]on fca Iuliana mæffe-dæg. ⁊ Paltefe fæf to abb. gefet on hif ftede". ⁊ Deneman bifcop [e]eac" fonðfefde. [e]on þam dæge x. kl. Maf". [g]fe fæf b'. on Beafnuc-fcife ⁊ on Filtunfcife ⁊ on Dofnætan. [h]⁊" hef Malcholom kýngc[i] gefann Mælflæhtan modof. *[k]⁊ ealle hif betftan menn. ⁊ ealne hif gæftuman. ⁊ hif onf. ⁊ he fýlf uneaðe[l] ætbæfte. * * * * * * ⁊ hef[m] fæf [h]fe" ðnia fumof. ⁊ filde fýf[n] com on manega fcýfa[o]. ⁊ fonbæfnde[p] fela tuna. ⁊ eac manega bufga fonbunon[q].

never was before, since it was built. This year the moon was eclipsed, three nights before candlemas; and in the same year died Aylwy, the prudent abbot of Evesham, on the 14th day before the calends of March, on the mass-day of St. Juliana; and Walter was appointed abbot in his stead; and bishop Herman also died, on the 10th day before the calends of March, who was bishop in Berkshire, and in Wiltshire, and in Dorsetshire. This year also king Malcolm won the mother of Malslaythe,* and all his best men, and all his treasures, and his cattle; and he himself not easily escaped. * * * This year also was the dry summer; and wild fire came upon many shires, and burned many towns; and also many cities were ruined thereby.

MLXXVIII[r].

An. MLXXIX. [a]Def Rodbeft[t]. ðæf cýngef funu[u] Pilm. hleop fnam hif

A. D. 1079. This year Robert, the son of king William, deserted from his

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[a] From *C.T.* B iv. MLXXVIII. abs. Gibs. In Lye's fragment, the year begins thus:—MLXXVIII. Se mona aðeoftode ðfeom nihtum æn Candlemæffe. ⁊ Ægelfig, &c. [b] From Gibs. abs. *C.T.* B iv. [c] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Gibs. --- fonuld-fnotefa, Lye. [d] So *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. Euefham, Gibs. [e] From *Laud. Petrob.* Gibs. abs. *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. [f] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Gibs. on Scē Juliana mæffe dæg, &c. Lye. gefette, ibid. The remainder varies but little from *C.T.* B iv. [g] From *C.T.* B iv. MLXXVIII. printed with some trifling variations in Lye's appendix. abs. Gibs. [h] abs. Lye. [i] cýng, Lye. [k] Here there is a blank space in the MS. consisting of two half lines only; which we have marked with an asterisk. There seems to be no such "*hiatus maxime deflendus*" as the number of asterisks in Lye's fragment would lead us to imagine. There is a greater chasm below, after ætbæfte. [l] uneað, Lye. [m] So *C.T.* B iv. þæf, Lye. [n] fýne, Lye. [o] fcýfa, Lye. [p] fonbæfnð, Lye. [q] fonbufnon, Lye; but the reading in the original MS. (*C.T.* B iv.) is preferable; fonbunon being easily derivable from fonbænan or fonbanan, to waste away, to perish, to become desolate, &c. fonbufnon was probably an alteration which suggested itself to a transcriber from the mention of fire before. [r] As there is nothing in *Laud. Petrob.* Gibs. placed opposite to this year; we return to an uniformity of chronology with *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. in the next year. "Nihil dignum memoriæ." *Chron. de Mailros.* [s] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. to --- pæden ge, with the exception of a few passages from *Laud. Petrob.* Gibs. which we have noticed. [t] --- beaft, Lye. [u] funa, Lye.

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ꝥæðeꝛ to hiꝛ eame Rotbꝛýhte on Flandꝛon. ꝥoꝛ þan þe hiꝛ ꝥæðeꝛ ne polde him ſætan paldan hiꝛ eoꝛldomeꝛ on Noꝛmandize. þe he ꝛýlꝁ ⁊ eac ꝛe kýnz Filipp'[a] mid hiꝛ ȝeðaꝥunze him ȝeȝýꝛen hæꝥdon. ⁊ þa þe betꝛt[b] pæꝛon on þam ſande hæꝥdon aðaꝛ him ȝeꝛꝛoꝛon. ⁊ hine to hlaꝥoꝛde ȝenumen. Ðeꝛ[c] Rodbeꝛt[d] ꝥeht[e] piðꝛ hiꝛ ꝥæðeꝛ [f]piðutan Noꝛmandize. be anum caꝛtele Geꝛboꝛneð hatte". [g]⁊ hine on þa hande ȝepundade". ⁊ hiꝛ hoꝛꝛ. [f]þe he on ꝛæt". [h]peaꝛþ undeꝛ oꝥꝛcoten". [i]⁊ ꝛꝛa oꝥꝛlazon" [k]⁊ ꝛe þe him oþeꝛ tobꝛohte peaꝛþ þæꝛe ꝛihte mid anan apblaꝛte oꝥꝛcoten. þ pæꝛ Tokiz Pizzodeꝛ ꝛunu". [l]⁊ ꝥela þæꝛ puꝛdon oꝥꝛlæȝen. ⁊ eac ȝeꝥanzene". [m]⁊ eac hiꝛ ꝛunu Pillelm peaꝛð þæꝛ ȝepundod". [k]⁊ Rotbeꝛt[d] eꝛt ȝepende to Fleminza-lande. Ne ꝛýlle ꝛe þeh heꝛ na maꝛe ꝛcaðe appitan þe he hiꝛ ꝥæðeꝛ ȝe—[n]". [o]On þiꝛumȝeaꝛe com Melcolm cýnzoꝛ Scotfather to his uncle Robert in Flanders; because his father would not let him govern his earldom in Normandy; which he himself, and also king Philip with his permission, had given him. The best men that were in the land also had sworn oaths of allegiance to him, and taken him for their lord. This year, therefore, Robert fought with his father, without Normandy, by a castle called Gerberoy; and wounded him in the hand; and his horse, that he sat upon, was killed under him; and he that brought him another was killed there right with a dart. That was Tookie Wiggodson. Many were there slain, and also taken. His son William too was there wounded; but Robert returned to Flanders. We will not here however record any more injury that he did his father. This year came king Malcolm from Scotland into England, betwixt the two festivals of St. Mary [1];

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[a] So *C.T.* B iv. Philippuꝛ, Lye. [b] beꝛt, Lye. [c] heꝛe, Lye. [d] —— beaꝛt, Lye. [e] ꝥeoht, Lye. And þi ilcan ȝeaꝛe ꝛe cýnz Pillelm ȝeꝥeaht toȝeaneꝛ hiꝛ ꝛunu Rotbeaꝛde, Gibs. [f] From *Petrob. Laud.* Gibs. abs. *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [g] ⁊ ꝛe cýnz Pillelm peaꝛð þæꝛ ȝepundod, Gibs. [h] oꝥꝛlazen, Gibs. [i] *Petrob.* See Josc. ap. *C.T.* B iv. [k] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, abs. Gibs. [l] ⁊ ꝥela manna oꝥꝛlazene, Gibs. [m] From Gibs. abs. *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [n] Here ends, abruptly, the valuable MS. preserved in the British Museum, which is marked in our series *C.T.* B iv. Here also ends the fragment printed in the appendix to Lye's Saxon Dictionary, from a transcript by Lambard. In a more modern hand there is an addition to *C.T.* B iv. concerning Anagus, or Angus, erroneously placed to the year MLXXX; whereas it ought to be MCXXX: or, in Saxon characters, ŒLXXX; the Saxon L being mistaken for L. This addition, as well as a paper transcript from *Petrob.* by Joscelin, inserted in the same MS. beginning with the year 1123, and ending with the year 1131, will be noticed in the proper place. With these exceptions, the remainder of the Chronicle, from 1080 to the end, is from the *Laud.* MS. only, as already printed by Gibson, and now collated with the original. [o] From *Laud. Petrob.* placed by Gibs. at the beginning of the year; abs. *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c.

[1] So *Ann. Waverl.* literally, "*inter duas festivitates Sanctæ Mariæ,*" &c.; but placed to the preceding year. "*Post Assumptionem S. Mariæ,*" &c. Flor.

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lande into Engle-lande. betpyx þam tpam Mapiam mæppan. mid mycclum pynde. gehepgode Nopðhymbpa land oð hit com to Tine. ⁊ opploh pela hund manna. ⁊ ham lædde manige pceattap. ⁊ geppuma. ⁊ men on hepctinge″:·

with a large army, which plundered Northumberland till it came to the Tine, and slew many hundreds of men, and carried home much coin, and treasure, and men in captivity.

An. MLXXX. On þipum geape pæp pe bipcop Palchepe opplagen on Dunholme. æt anum gemote. ⁊ an hund manna mid him. Fpencipce ⁊ Flemipce. ⁊ he pylfe pæp on Nloðepinga gebopen. þip dydon Nopðhymbpan on Maiep monðe:·

A. D. 1080. This year was bishop Walker slain in Durham, at a council; and an hundred men with him, French and Flemish. He himself was born in Lorrain. This did the Northumbrians in the month of May[1].

An. MLXXXI. On þipum geape pe cyng lædde pynde into Pealan. ⁊ þæp geppeode pela hund manna:·

A.D. 1081. This year the king led an army into Wales, and there freed many hundreds of men.

An. MLXXXII. Dep nam pe cyng Odan bipcop. ⁊ hep pæp mycel hungop:·

A. D. 1082. This year the king seized bishop Odo; and this year also was a great famine.

An. MLXXXIII. On þipum geape apap peo ungehpæpnep on Glæptinga-byppig betpyx þam abbode Dupptane ⁊ hip munecan. Æpept hit com of þæp abbotep unpipdome. þ he mipbead hip munecan on pela þingan. ⁊ þa munecap hit mændon luflice to him. and beadon hine þ he pceolde healdan hi pihtlice. ⁊ lupian hi. ⁊ hi poldon him beon holde. ⁊ gehýppume. Ac pe abbot nolde þæp naht. ac dyde heom ypele. ⁊ beheot him pyppe. Anep dægep pe abbot eode into capitulan. ⁊ ppæc uppon þa munecap. ⁊ polde hi mipfukian. ⁊ pende æftep læpede mannum. ⁊ hi comon into capi-

A. D. 1083. This year arose the tumult at Glastonbury betwixt the abbot Thurstan and his monks. It proceeded first from the abbot's want of wisdom, that he misgoverned his monks in many things. But the monks meant well to him; and told him, that he should govern them rightly, and love them, and they would be faithful and obedient to him. The abbot, however, would hear nothing of this; but evil entreated them, and threatened them worse. One day the abbot went into the chapter-house, and spoke against the monks, and attempted to mislead them[2];

[1] The brevity of our Chronicle here, and in the two following years, in consequence of the termination of *C. T.* B iv., is remarkable. From the year 1083 it assumes a character more decidedly Anglo-Norman.

[2] *i. e.* In the service; by teaching them a new-fangled chant, brought from Feschamp in Normandy, instead of that to which they had been accustomed, and which is called the Gregorian chant.

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tulan on uppon þa munecaſ full-ȝepepnede. And þa pæron þa munecaſ ſpiðe afeneðe oſ heom. nýrton hpæt heom to donne pæne. ac to ſcuton. ſume uppon into cýncan. ȝ belucan þa duran into heom. ȝ hi fendon æfter heom into þam mýnſtre. ȝ poldon hiȝ utðnaȝan. þa ða hiȝ ne dorſten na utȝan. Ac ſeoplic þinȝ þæn ȝelamp on þ dæȝ. þa Frencyſce men bnæcen done chon. ȝ topfedon topænd þam peofode þæn þa munecaſ pæron. ȝ ſume of þam cnihtan fendon uppon done uppflone. ȝ ſcotedon adunpeand mid afepan topeand þam haliȝdome. ſpa þ on þæne node þe ſtod bufon þam peofode ſtic-ðon on mænige afepan. And þa pnec-can munecaſ laȝon onbuton þam peo-fode. ȝ ſume cnupon undeſ. ȝ ȝýrne cleopedon to Gode hiſ miltre biddende. þa þa hi ne mihton nane miltre æt mannum beȝýtan. Dpæt maȝon pe ſecȝean. buton þ hi ſcotedon ſpiðe. ȝ þa oðne þa dura bnæcon þæn adune. ȝ eodon inn. ȝ offlogon ſume þa mune-caſ to deaðe. ȝ mænige ȝepundedon þænnne. ſpa þ þet blod com of þam peofode uppon þam ȝnadan. ȝ of þam ȝnadan on þa flone. þheo þæn pæron offlaȝene to deaðe. ȝ eahteteone ȝe-pundade. And on þæſ ilcan ȝeaneſ fonþfende Mahtild. Pilmeſ cýnȝeſ cpen. on done dæȝ æfteſ ealna halȝena

and sent after some laymen, and they came full-armed into the chapter-house upon the monks. Then were the monks very much afraid[1] of them, and wist not what they were to do; but they shot forward; and some ran into the church, and locked the doors after them. But they followed them into the minster, and resolved to drag them out; so that they durst not go out. A rueful thing happened on that day. The Frenchmen broke into the choir, and hurled their weapons toward the altar, where the monks were; and some of the knights went upon the upper floor[2], and shot their arrows downward incessantly toward the sanctuary; so that on the crucifix that stood above the altar they stuck many arrows. And the wretched monks lay about the altar, and some crept under, and earnestly called upon God, imploring his mercy, since they could not obtain any at the hands of men. What can we say, but that they continued to shoot their arrows; whilst the others broke down the doors, and came in, and slew[3] some of the monks to death, and wounded many therein; so that the blood came from the altar upon the steps, and from the steps on the floor. Three there were slain to death, and eighteen wounded. And in this same year departed Matilda, queen of king William, on the day after All-Hallow-

[1] Literally, "afeared of them"—*i. e.* terrified by them. "*Afeared*" occurs frequently in Shakspeare, whereas "*afraid*," I believe, occurs only once.

[2] Probably along the open galleries in the upper story of the choir.

[3] "Slæȝan," in its first sense, signifies "to strike violently;" whence the term "*sledge*-hammer." This consideration will remove the supposed pleonasm in the Saxon phrase, which is here literally translated. The same expression occurs a few lines below.

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mæſſe dæg. And on þeſ ylcan geaneſ æfteſ mide-mintes. ſe cyng let beodan mycel gild ⁊ heſelic oſeſ eall Engla-land. ſ þæſ æt ælceſe hyde tpa ⁊ hund ſeofenti peneza:

mass. And in the same year also, after mid-winter, the king ordained a large and heavy contribution[1] over all England; that was, upon each hide of land, two and seventy pence.

An. MLXXXIV. Deſ on ðiſum geaſe foſðfeſde Pulfpuold abb̄ on Ceoſteſeye. on þam dæge xiii. kł. Mai:

A.D. 1084. In this year died Wulfwold abbot of Chertsey on the thirteenth day before the calends of May.

An. MLXXXV. On þiſum geaſe menn cpyðdon. ⁊ to ſoðan ſædan. ſ Cnut cyng of Den-meaſcan. Spægneſ ſune cyngeſ. ſundade hideſpaſd. ⁊ polde gefinnan þiſ land mid Rodbeaſdeſ eoſleſ fultume of Flandſan. foſðan he Cnut heafde Rodbeaſdeſ dohteſ. Ða Pillelm. Engla-landeſ cyng. ſe þa pæſ ſittende on Noſmandige. foſðig he ahte ægðeſ ge Engla-land ge Noſmandige. þiſ geaxode. he ſefde into Engla-lande mid ſpa mycclan hefe ſidendna manna ⁊ gangendna. of Fſancſice and of Bſytlande. ſpa næfne æſ þiſ land ne gefohte. ſpa ſ men ſundſedon hu þiſ land mihte eall þone hefe afedan. Ac ſe cyng let toſcyfton þone hefe geond eall þiſ land to hiſ mannon. ⁊ hi fæddon þone hefe ælc be hiſ land eſne. And men heafdon mycel gefinc þæſ geaſeſ. ⁊ ſe cyng lett afeſtan ſ land abutan þa fæ. þet gif hiſ feond comen upp. ſ hi næfdon na on hpam hi fenzon ſpa hæðlice. Ac þa ſe cyng geaxode to ſoðan ſ hiſ feond gelætte pæſon. ⁊ ne mihten na gefoſðian heoſa fafe. þa lett he ſum þone hefe

A.D. 1085. In this year men reported, and of a truth asserted, that Cnute, king of Denmark, son of king Sweyne, was coming hitherward, and was resolved to win this land, with the assistance of Robert earl of Flanders[2]; for Cnute had Robert's daughter. When William, king of England, who was then resident in Normandy, (for he had both England and Normandy) understood this, he went into England with so large an army of horse and foot, from France and Brittany, as never before sought this land; so that men wondered how this land could feed all that force. But the king left the army to shift for themselves through all this land amongst his subjects, who fed them, each according to his quota of land. Men suffered much distress this year; and the king caused the land to be laid waste about the sea coast; that, if his foes came up, they might not have any thing on which they could very readily seize. But when the king understood of a truth that his foes were impeded, and could not further their

[1] "Gild," Sax.; which in this instance was a land-tax of one shilling to a yardland.

[2] —and of Olave Kyrre, king of Norway. Vid. *Antiq. Celto-Scand. p.* 226.

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ƿaꝑen to heoꝑa aȝene landeꝛ and ƿum he heolð on þiꝛum landе oꝑeꝑ ꝑinteꝑ. Ða. to þam miðe ꝑintꝛe. pæꝛ ꝛe cyniȝ on Gleape-ceaꝛtꝛe mið hiꝛ ꝑitan. ȝ heolð þæꝑ hiꝛ hiꝑeð v. ðaȝaꝛ. ȝ ꝛýððan þe aꝑcebiꝛcop ȝ ȝehaboðe men hæꝑðen ꝑinoð þꝑeo ðaȝaꝛ. Ðæꝑ pæꝛ Mauꝑiciuꝛ ȝecoꝑen to biꝛcop on Lunðene. ȝ Pilim to Noꝑðꝑolce. ȝ Roðbeaꝑð to Ceaꝛteꝑ-ꝛciꝑe. hi pæꝑon ealle þæꝛ cyniȝeꝛ cleꝑecaꝛ. Æꝑteꝑ þiꝛum hæꝑðe ꝛe cyniȝ miċel ȝeðeaht. and ꝛꝑýðe ðeoꝑe ꝛpæce pið hiꝛ ꝑitan. ymbe þiꝛ land. hu hit pæꝑe ȝeꝛett. oððe mið hꝑylcon mannon. Sende þa oꝑeꝑ eall Enȝla-land into ælceꝑe ꝛciꝑe hiꝛ men. ȝ lett aȝan ut hu ꝑela hundꝑeð hýða pæꝑon innon þæꝑe ꝛciꝑe. oððe hpet ꝛe cyniȝ him ꝛýlꝛ hæꝑðe landeꝛ. ȝ oꝑꝑeꝛ innan þam landе. oððe hpilce ȝeꝑihtæ he ahte to habbanne to xii. monðum oꝛ þæꝑe ꝛciꝑe. Eac he lett ȝepꝑitan. hu miċel landeꝛ hiꝛ aꝑcebiꝛcopaꝛ hæꝑðon. ȝ hiꝛ leoð-biꝛcopaꝛ. ȝ hiꝛ abbotaꝛ. and hiꝛ eoꝑlaꝛ. and þeah ic hit lenȝꝑe telle. hpæt oððe hu miċel ælc mann hæꝑðe þe land-ꝑittende pæꝛ innan Enȝla-landе. on landе oððe on oꝑꝑe. ȝ hu miċel ꝑeoꝛ hit pæꝑe puꝑð. Spa ꝛꝑýðe neaꝑꝑelice he hit lett ut aꝛꝑýꝑian. þ næꝛ an ælpiȝ hiðe. ne an ȝýꝑðe landeꝛ. ne ꝑuꝑðon (hit iꝛ ꝛceame to tellanne. ac hit ne þuhte him nan ꝛceame to ðonne) an oxe ne an cu ne an ꝛꝑin næꝛ belýꝑon þ næꝛ ȝeꝛæt on

expedition[1], then let he some of the army go to their own land; but some he held in this land over the winter. Then, at the midwinter, was the king in Glocester with his council, and held there his court five days. And afterwards the archbishop and clergy had a synod three days. There was Mauritius chosen bishop of London, William of Norfolk, and Robert of Cheshire. These were all the king's clerks. After this had the king a large meeting, and very deep consultation with his council, about this land; how it was occupied, and by what sort of men. Then sent he his men over all England into each shire; commissioning them to find out "How many hundreds of hides were in the shire, what land the king himself had, and what stock upon the land; or, what dues he ought to have by the year from the shire." Also he commissioned them to record in writing, "How much land his archbishops had, and his diocesan bishops, and his abbots, and his earls;" and though I may be prolix and tedious, "What, or how much, each man had, who was an occupier of land in England, either in land or in stock, and how much money it were worth." So very narrowly, indeed, did he commission them to trace it out, that there was not one single hide, nor a yard[2] of land, nay, moreover (it is shameful to tell, though he thought it no shame to do it), not even an ox, nor

[1] Because there was a mutiny in the Danish fleet; which was carried to such a height, that the king, after his return to Denmark, was slain by his own subjects. Vid. *Antiq. Celto-Scand.* p. 228. See also our Chronicle, A.D. 1087.

[2] *i.e.* a fourth part of an acre.

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hiſ ȝeppite. ȝ ealle þa ȝeppita pæpon ȝebꝺohte to him ſýꝺꝺan:·

An. MLXXXVI. Ðeꝛ ſe cýnȝ bæꝛ hiſ coꝛona. ȝ heolꝺ hiſ hiꝛeꝺ. on ſincearte to þam Eaſtꝛan. ȝ ſꝛa he ꝛeꝛꝺe ꝺ he pæſ to þam Pentecoſten æt Pæſtminſtꝛe. ȝ ꝺubbaꝺe hiſ ſunu Ðenꝛic to ꝛiꝺeꝛe þæꝛ. Sýꝺꝺan he ꝛeꝛꝺe abutan ſꝛa ꝺ he com to Lam-mæſſan to Seaꝛe-býꝛiȝ. ȝ þæꝛ him comon to hiſ pitan. ȝ ealle þa lanꝺ-ſittenꝺe men þe ahteſ pæꝛon oſeꝛ eall Engle-lanꝺ pæꝛðn þæſ manneſ men þe hi pæꝛon. ȝ ealle hi buȝon to him. ȝ peꝛon hiſ menn. ȝ him holꝺ-aꝺaſ ſpoꝛon ꝺ hi polꝺon onȝean ealle oðꝛe men him holꝺe beon. Ðanon he ꝛeꝛꝺe into Pihte. ꝛoꝛðiȝ he polꝺ ꝛaꝛan into Noꝛmanꝺiȝe. ȝ ſꝛa ꝺýꝺe ſýꝺꝺan. ȝ þeah he ꝺýꝺe æꝛeſt æſteꝛ hiſ ȝepunan. beȝeat ſpiꝺe miccelne ſceatt oſ hiſ mannan þæꝛ he mihte æniȝe teale to habban oðꝺe miꝺ ꝛihte oðꝺe elleſ. Feꝛꝺe þa ſýꝺꝺan into Noꝛmanꝺiȝe. ȝ Eaꝺȝaꝛ æðelinȝ. Eꝺpaꝛꝺeſ mæȝ cýnȝeſ. beah þa ſꝛam him. ꝛoꝛðiȝ he næꝛꝺe na mýcelne puꝛðſcipe oſ him. ac ſe ælmihtiȝa God him ȝiſe puꝛðſcipe on þam topeaꝛꝺan. And Cꝛiſtina þæſ æþelinȝeſ ſpuſteꝛ. beah into mýnſtꝛe to Rumeſeȝe. ȝ

a cow, nor a swine was there left, that was not set down in his writ. And all the recorded particulars were afterwards brought to him[1].

A.D. 1086. This year the king bare his crown, and held his court, in Winchester at Easter; and he so arranged, that he was by the Pentecost at Westminster, and dubbed[2] his son Henry a knight there. Afterwards he moved about so that he came by Lammas to Sarum; where he was met by his councillors; and all the landsmen that were of any account over all England became this man's vassals as they were; and they all bowed themselves before him, and became his men, and swore him oaths of allegiance that they would against all other men be faithful to him. Thence he proceeded into the isle of Wight; because he wished to go into Normandy, and so he afterwards did; though he first did according to his custom; he collected a very large sum from his people, wherever he could make any demand, whether with justice or otherwise. Then he went into Normandy; and Edgar etheling, the relation of king Edward, revolted from him, for he received not much honour from him; but may the almighty God give him honour hereafter. And Christina, the sister of

[1] At Winchester; where the king held his court at Easter in the following year; and the survey was accordingly deposited there; whence it was called *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, and *Liber Wintoniæ*. The latter title occurs in the second volume of the survey itself; in which there is a reference to the first. At the end is this memorial:—"*Anno millesimo octogesimo sexto ab incarnatione Dñi, vigesimo vero regni Will'mi, facta est ista descriptio, non solum per hos tres comitatus* (Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk) *sed et jam per alios.*"

[2] Vid. Spelman's *Posthumous Works*, p. 176. "*De modo creandi militem honoratum.*"

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undeꝛfeng halig neꝛt. And þæꝛ ilcan geaꝛeꝛ wæꝛ ꝛwiðe heꝛelic geaꝛe. ⁊ ꝛwiðe ꝛwincfull ⁊ ꝛoꝛhfull geaꝛ innan Engle-lande on oꝛf-cwealme. ⁊ coꝛn and wæꝛtmaꝛ wæꝛon ætꝛtandene. ⁊ ꝛwa mycel unгelimp on wædeꝛunge. ꝛwa man naht æþelice geþencean ne mæg. ꝛwa ꝛtoꝛ þunꝛing ⁊ lægt weꝛ. ꝛwa þ hit acwealde manige men. ⁊ áá hit wyꝛꝛode mid mannan ꝛwiðoꝛ ⁊ ꝛwiðoꝛ. Gebete hit God elmihtiga þonne hiꝛ wille ꝛy:

An. MLXXXVII. Æfteꝛ uꝛe Dꝛihtneꝛ Hælendeꝛ Cꝛiꝛteꝛ gebyꝛtide. an þuꝛend wintꝛa. ⁊ ꝛeoꝛan ⁊ hund-eahtatig wintꝛa. on þam an ⁊ twentigan geaꝛe þæꝛ þe Willelm weolde ⁊ ꝛtihte Engle-land. ꝛwa him God uðe. gewearð ꝛwiðe heꝛelic ⁊ ꝛwiðe wold-bewendlic geaꝛ on hiꝛꝛum lande. Swylc coðe com on mannum. þ full neah æfꝛe þe oðeꝛ man weaꝛð on þam wyꝛꝛwꝛtan ywele. þet iꝛ on þam bꝛiwe. ⁊ þet ꝛwa ꝛtꝛangлice þ mænige men ꝛwulton on þam ywele. Syððan com þuꝛh þa mycclan unгewidewunг. þe comon ꝛwa we beꝛoꝛe cwealdon. ꝛwiðe mycel hunгoꝛ oꝛeꝛ eall Engle-land. þ manig hundwed manna eaꝛmlice deaðe ꝛwulton þuꝛh þone hunгoꝛ. Eala! hu eaꝛmlice ⁊ hu weoplic tid wæꝛ þa. Ða þa wweccæ men lægen foꝛdwiꝛene full neah to deaðe. ⁊ siððan com se ꝛceaꝛpa hunгoꝛ ⁊ adyde hi mid ealle. Hwam ne mæg eaꝛmian ꝛwylceꝛe tide? oððe hwa iꝛ ꝛwa heaꝛd heoꝛt þ ne mæg wepan ꝛwylceꝛ unгelimpeꝛ? Ac ꝛwylce þing gewuꝛðað foꝛ folceꝛ ꝛynna þ hi nellað luꝛian God

the etheling, went into the monastery of Rumsey, and received the holy veil. And the same year there was a very heavy season, and a swinkful and sorrowful year in England, in murrain of cattle, and corn and fruits were at a stand, and so much untowardness in the weather, as a man may not easily think; so tremendous was the thunder and lightning, that it killed many men; and it continually grew worse and worse with men. May God almighty better it whenever it be his will.

A. D. 1087. After the birth of our Lord and Saviour Christ, one thousand and eighty seven winters; in the one and twentieth year after William began to govern and direct England, as God granted him, was a very heavy and pestilent season in this land. Such a sickness came on men, that full nigh every other man was in the worst disorder, that is, in the diarrhœa; and that so dreadfully, that many men died in the disorder. Afterwards came, through the badness of the weather as we before mentioned, so great a famine over all England, that many hundreds of men died a miserable death through hunger. Alas! how wretched and how rueful a time was there! When the poor wretches lay full nigh driven to death prematurely, and afterward came sharp hunger, and dispatched them withal! Who will not be penetrated with grief at such a season? or who is so hard-hearted as not to weep at such misfortune? Yet such things happen for folks' sins, that they will not love God

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ȝ rihtrirneſſe. Spa ſpa hit pæſ þa on þam dagum. þ litel rihtrirneſſe pæſ on þirum lande mid ænige men. butan mid munecan ane þæn þæp hi pæll ſeñ-don. Se cyng ȝ þa heaſodmen luſedon ſpiðe. ȝ oferſpiðe. ȝitſung on golde ȝ on ſeolfre. ȝ ne rohtan hu ſynlice hit pære begyten. buton hit come to heom. Se cyng ſealde hir lande ſpa deore to male ſpa heo deorort mihte. þonne com rum oðer ȝ bead mare þonne þe oðer æn ſealde. ȝ re cyng hit lett þam menn þe him mare bead. Đonne com re þridde. ȝ bead ȝeat mare. ȝ re cyng hit lett þam men to handa. þe him eallra meart bead. ȝ ne rohte na hu ſpiðe ſynlice þa ȝeneſan hit begeatan of earme mannon. ne hu manige unlaga hi dyden. Ac ſpa man ſpiðor ſpæc embe rihte lage. ſpa man dyde mare unlaga. Đi aſendon unrihte tollar. ȝ manige oðre unrihte hi dyden. þe ſyndon earfeðe to aſeccenne. Eac on þam ilcan ȝeare ætforan hærfeſte. forbarn þ halige mynſtre ſce Paule. þe birecop-ſtol on Lundene. ȝ mænige oðre mynſtras. ȝ þ mæſte dæl ȝ þ rotteſte ealle þære burh. Spylc eac on þam ilcan timan. forbarn full neah ælc heaſod-port on eallon Engle-land. Eala! reoplic ȝ pependlic tid pæſ þæſ ȝeareſ. þe ſpa manig un-ȝelimp pæſ forð-bringende. Eac on þam ilcan ȝeare. toforan Aſſumptio

and righteousness. So it was in those days, that little righteousness was in this land with any men but with the monks alone, wherever they fared well. The king and the head men loved much, and overmuch, covetousness in gold and in silver; and recked not how sinfully it was got, provided it came to them. The king let his land at as high a rate as he possibly could; then came some other person, and bade more than the former one gave, and the king let it to the men that bade him more. Then came the third, and bade yet more; and the king let it to hand to the men that bade him most of all: and he recked not how very sinfully the stewards got it of wretched men, nor how many unlawful deeds they did; but the more men spake about right law, the more unlawfully they acted. They erected unjust tolls, and many other unjust things they did, that are difficult to reckon. Also in the same year, before harvest, the holy minster of St. Paul, the episcopal see in London, was completely burned, with many other minsters, and the greatest part, and the richest of the whole city[1]. So also, about the same time, full nigh each head-port in all England was entirely burned. Alas! rueful and woeful was the fate of the year that brought forth so many misfortunes! In the same year also,

[1] A contemporary writer thus forcibly describes the fire in Latin:—"*Heu! heu! volatu citissimo ignis alta corripit, tectorum culmina violenter involvit, ac repente tota* lignorum *strues accenditur, ac amnino combusta deperit. Nondum arcus lapideos, quos vulgo dicimus* voltas, *nostri manus artificis ita plene, sicut nunc, attigerat; sed trabibus parietibus superjectis universam ecclesiam venusta testudine superficies integra palliabat, &c.*"—Leland. *Coll.* I. 23, 24.

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sc̄e Marie. for Willelm cyng of Normandige into France mid fyrde. ⁊ hergode uppan his agenne hlaford Philippe þam cynge. ⁊ sloh of his mannon mycelne dæl. ⁊ forbearnde þa burh Maþante. ⁊ ealle þa halige mynstres þe wæron innon þære burh. ⁊ twegen halige menn þe hyrsumedon Gode. on ancer-settle wuniende. þær wæron forbærnde. Þissum þus gedone. se cyng Willelm cearde ongean to Normandige. Reowlic þing he dyde. ⁊ reowlicor him gelamp. Hu reowlicor? him geyfelade. ⁊ ꝥ him stranglice eglade. Hwæt mæg ic teollan? Se scearpa deaðe. þe ne forlet ne rice menn ne heane. seo hine genam. He swealt on Normandige on þone nextan dæg æfter natiuitas sc̄e Marie. ⁊ man bebyrgede hine on Caþum æt sc̄e Stephanes mynstre. ærer he hit arærde. ⁊ siððan mænifealdlice gegodade. Eala hu leas ⁊ hu unwrest is þisses middaneardes wela! Se þe wæs ærur rice cyng. ⁊ maniges landes hlaford. he næfde þa ealles landes buton seofon fot mæl. ⁊ se þe wæs hwilon gescrid mid golde. ⁊ mid gimmum. he læg þa oferwrogen mid moldan. He læfde æfter him þreo sunan. Rodbeard het se yldesta. se wæs eorl on Normandige æfter him. se oðer het Willelm. þe bær æfter him on Engle-land þone kine-helm. se þridda het Heanric. þam se fæder becwæð gersuman unateallendlice. Gif hwa gewilnigeð to gewitane hu gedon man he wæs. oððe hwilcne wurðscipe he hæfde. oððe hu fela lande he wære hlaford. þonne wille we be him awritan swa swa

before the Assumption of St. Mary, king William went from Normandy into France with an army, and made war upon his own lord Philip the king, and slew many of his men, and burned the town of Mante, and all the holy minsters that were in the town; and two holy men that served God, leading the life of anachorets, were burned therein. This being thus done, king William returned to Normandy. Rueful was the thing he did; but a more rueful him befel. How more rueful? He fell sick, and it dreadfully ailed him. What shall I say? Sharp death, that passes by neither rich men nor poor, seized him also. He died in Normandy, on the next day after the nativity of St. Mary, and he was buried at Caen in St. Stephen's minster, which he had formerly reared, and afterwards endowed with manifold gifts. Alas! how false and how uncertain is this world's weal! He that was before a rich king, and lord of many lands, had not then of all his land more than a space of seven feet! and he that was whilom enshrouded in gold and gems, lay there covered with mould! He left behind him three sons; the eldest, called Robert, who was earl in Normandy after him; the second, called William, who wore the crown after him in England; and the third, called Henry, to whom his father bequeathed immense treasure. If any person wishes to know what kind of man he was, or what honour he had, or of how many lands he was lord, then will we write about him as well as we under-

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ꝑe hine ᵹeaton. ꝑe him onlocoðan. ⁊ oðꝛe hꝛile on hiꝛ hiꝛeðe ꝑuneðon. Se cyniᵹ Ꝓillelm ꝑe ꝑe embe ꝛpecað ꝓæꝛ ꝛꝓiðe piꝛ man. ⁊ ꝛꝓiðe ꝓice. ⁊ ꝓuꝛðfulꝛe ⁊ ꝛtꝛenᵹeꝛe ꝑone æniᵹ hiꝛ foꝛeᵹenᵹꝛa pæꝛe. Ðe ꝓæꝛ milde ꝑam ᵹoðum mannum ꝑe God luꝛeðon. ⁊ oꝛeꝛ eall ᵹemett ꝛteaꝛc ꝑam mannum ꝑe piðcpæðon hiꝛ ꝓillan. On ꝑam ilcan ꝛteoðe ꝑe God him ᵹeuðe ꝑ he moꝛte Englelanð ᵹeᵹan. he aꝛeꝛde mæꝛe mynꝛteꝛ. ⁊ munecaꝛ ꝑæꝛ ᵹeꝛætte. ⁊ hit pæll ᵹeᵹoðaðe. On hiꝛ ðaᵹan ꝓæꝛ ꝑ mæꝛe mynꝛteꝛ on Cantꝛaꝛbyꝛiᵹ ᵹetymbꝛað. ⁊ eac ꝛꝓiðe maniᵹ oðeꝛ oꝛeꝛ eall Englа-lanð. Eac ꝑiꝛ lanð ꝓæꝛ ꝛꝓiðe aꝛilleð mið munecan. ⁊ ꝑa leoꝛoðan heoꝛa liꝛ æꝛteꝛ ꝛ̄ꝛ Benedictuꝛ ꝛeᵹule. ⁊ ꝛe Cꝛiꝛtendom ꝓæꝛ ꝛꝓilc on hiꝛ ðæᵹe. ꝑ ælc man hꝛæt hiꝛ haðe to belumpe. ꝛolᵹaðe ꝛe ꝑe polde. Eac he ꝓæꝛ ꝛꝓiðe ꝓuꝛðful. ꝑꝛiꝛa he bæꝛ hiꝛ cynehelm ælc ᵹeaꝛe. ꝛꝓa oꝛt ꝛꝓa he ꝓæꝛ on Englelanðe. on Eaꝛtꝛon he hine bæꝛ on Ꝓinceaꝛtꝛe. on Pentecoꝛten on Ꝓeꝛtmynꝛtꝛe. on miðe-pinteꝛ on Gleape-ceaꝛtꝛe. And ꝑænne pæꝛon mið him ealle ꝑa ꝓice menn oꝛeꝛ eall Englaland. aꝛce-biꝛcopaꝛ. ⁊ leoð-biꝛcopaꝛ. abboðaꝛ ⁊ eoꝛlaꝛ. ꝑeᵹnaꝛ ⁊ cnihtaꝛ. Spylce he ꝓæꝛ eac ꝛꝓyðe ꝛteaꝛc man ⁊ ꝓæðe. ꝛꝓa ꝑ man ne ðoꝛꝛte nan ꝑinᵹ onᵹean hiꝛ ꝓillan ðon. Ðe hæꝛðe eoꝛlaꝛ on hiꝛ benðum. ꝑe ðyðan onᵹean hiꝛ ꝓillan. Biꝛcopaꝛ he ꝓætte oꝛ heoꝛa biꝛcoppice. ⁊ abboðaꝛ oꝛ heoꝛa abboðpice. ⁊ ꝑæᵹnaꝛ on cpeaꝛteꝛn. ⁊ æt nextan he ne ꝛpaꝛoðe hiꝛ aᵹenne bꝛoðoꝛ Odo het. Ðe ꝓæꝛ ꝛꝓiðe ꝓice

stand him; we who often looked upon him, and lived sometime in his court. This king William then that we speak about was a very wise man, and very rich; more splendid and powerful than any of his predecessors were. He was mild to the good men that loved God, and beyond all measure severe to the men that gainsayed his will. On that same spot where God granted him that he should gain England, he reared a mighty minster, and set monks therein, and well endowed it. In his days was the great monastery in Canterbury built, and also very many others over all England. This land was moreover well filled with monks, who modelled their lives after the rule of St. Benedict. But such was the state of Christianity in his time, that each man followed what belonged to his profession—he that would. He was also very dignified. Thrice he bare his crown each year, as oft as he was in England. At Easter he bare it in Winchester, at Pentecost in Westminster, at midwinter in Glocester. And then were with him all the rich men over all England; archbishops and diocesan bishops, abbots and earls, thanes and knights. So very stern was he also and hot, that no man durst do any thing against his will. He had earls in his custody, who acted against his will. Bishops he hurled from their bishoprics, and abbots from their abbacies, and thanes into prison. At length he spared not his own brother Odo, who was a very rich bishop in Normandy. At Baieux was his epi-

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biſcop on Noꝛmandiġe. on Baiuſ pæſ hiſ biſcop-ſtol. and pæſ manna ſýꝛmeſt to eacan þam cýnġe. And he hæfde eoꝛldome on Enġle-lande. ⁊ þonne ſe cýnġ pæſ on Noꝛmandiġe. þonne pæſ he mæġeſte on þiſum lande. ⁊ hine he ſætte on cpeaꝛteꝛn. Betpýx oðꝛum þinġum nýſ na to ꝛoꝛġýtane þ ġode ſꝛiðꝛ þe hē macode on þiſan lande. ſꝛa þ an man þe himſýlf aht pæꝛe mihte ꝛaꝛan oꝛeꝛ hiſ ꝛice mið hiſ boꝛum ſull ġoldeſ unġedeꝛnað. ⁊ nan man ne doꝛꝛte ſlean oðeꝛne man. næfde he næfꝛe ſꝛa mýcel ýfel ġedon ꝛiðꝛ þone oðeꝛne. ⁊ ġif hpilc caꝛl-man hæmde ꝛiðꝛ ꝛimman hiꝛe unðanceſ. ꝛona he ꝛoꝛleaſ þa limu þe he mið pleaġode. Þe ꝛixade oꝛeꝛ Enġlæ-land. ⁊ hit mið hiſ ġeapſcipe ſꝛa þuꝛh-ſmeade. þ næſ an hið landeſ innan Enġlæ-lande. þ he nýſte hpa heo hæfde. oððe hpæſ heo puꝛðe pæſ. ⁊ ſiððan on hiſ ġeꝛꝛit ġeſætt. Bꝛýt-land him pæſ on ġepealde. ⁊ he þæꝛ inne caſteleſ ġeꝛꝛohte. and þet Mann-cýnn mið ealle ġepealde. Spýlce eac Scotland he him undeꝛþæddе ꝛoꝛ hiſ mýcele ſtꝛenġþe. Noꝛmandiġe þ land pæſ hiſ ġecýnde. ⁊ oꝛeꝛ þone eoꝛl-dome þe Manſ iſ ġehaten he ꝛixade. ⁊ ġif he moꝛte þa ġýt tpa ġeaꝛ libban. he hæfde Yꝛlande mið hiſ peꝛſcipe ġepunnon. ⁊ ſiðutan ælcon pæpnon. Ꝓitodlice on hiſ timan hæfdon men mýcel ġeſꝛinc. ⁊ ſꝛiðe maniġe teonan. Caſtelaſ he let pýꝛcean. ⁊ eaꝛme

scopal stall; and he was the foremost man of all to aggrandize the king. He had an earldom in England; and when the king was in Normandy, then was he the mightiest man in this land. Him he confined in prison. But amongst other things is not to be forgotten that good peace that he made in this land; so that a man of any account might go over his kingdom unhurt with his bosom full of gold. No man durst slay another, had he never so much evil done to the other; and if any churl lay with a woman against her will, he soon lost the limb that he played with. He truly reigned over England; and by his capacity so thoroughly surveyed it, that there was not a hide of land in England that he wist not who had it, or what it was worth, and afterwards set it down in his book[1]. The land of the Britons was in his power; and he wrought castles therein; and ruled Anglesey withal. So also he subdued Scotland by his great strength. As to Normandy, that was his native[2] land; but he reigned also over the earldom called Maine; and if he might have yet lived two years more, he would have won Ireland by his valour, and without any weapons. Assuredly in his time had men much distress, and very many sorrows. Castles he let men build, and miserably swink the poor. The king himself was so very rigid; and extorted

[1] This is certainly an evident allusion to the compilation of Doomsday book, already described A.D. 1085, as Gibson observes; and it is equally clear to me, that the composition of this part of the chronicle is by a different hand.

[2] "*Jure hæreditario*," Gibs. improperly.

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men ſpiðe ſpencean. Se cyng pæſ ſpa ſpiðe ſteanc. ⁊ benam oſ hiſ undeſ-þeoddan man manig maſc golder. ⁊ ma hundſned punda ſeolſſner. þet he nam be ſihte ⁊ mid mycelan unſihte. oſ hiſ leode ſoſ littelne neode. Ne pæſ on gitſunge beſeallan. ⁊ gſnædinæſſe he luſode mid eallan. Ne ſætte mycel deoſſſnið. ⁊ he lægde laga þæſ niðe. þ ſpa hpa ſpa ſloge heoſt oððe hinde. þ hine man ſceolde blendian. Ne ſoſbead þa heoſtaſ. ſpylce eac þa baſaſ. ſpa ſpiðe he luſode þa headeoſ. ſpylce he pæſne heoſa ſædeſ. Eac he ſætte be þam haſan. þ hi moſten ſneo ſaſan. Diſ ſice men hit mændon. ⁊ þa eaſme men hit beceoſodan. Ac he pæſ ſpa ſtið þ he ne ſohte heoſa eallſa nið. ac hi moſton mid ealle þeſ cyngeſ pille ſolgian. gif hi soldon libban. oððe land habban. land oððe eahta. oððe pel hiſ ſehta. Ꝑa-la-pa þ ænig man ſceolde modigan ſpa hine ſylf upp-ahebban. ⁊ oſen ealle men tellan. Se ælmihtiga God cyþæ hiſ ſaule milðheoſtniſſe. ⁊ do him hiſ ſynna ſoſgifeneſſe. Ðaſ þing pe habbað be him gepſitene. ægðeſ ge gode ge yfele. þ þa godan men niman æftes þeoſa godneſſe. ⁊ ſoſfleon mid ealle yfelneſſe. ⁊ gan on þone peg þe uſ lett to heoſonan ſice. Fela þinga pe magon ſpitan þeon þam ilcan geaſegeſoſdene pæſon. Spa hit pæſ on Den-meaſcan. þ þa Dæneſcan. þe pæſ æſuſ getteald eallſa ſolca getheoſaſt. puſdon apende to þæſne meſte untſiſðe. ⁊ to þam mæſten ſpicdome þe æfſne mihte gepuſðan. Di gecuſon ⁊ abugan to Cnute cynge. ⁊ him aðaſ ſpoſoſ. ⁊ ſiððan hine

from his subjects many marks of gold, and many hundred pounds of silver; which he took of his people, for little need, by right and by unright. He was fallen into covetousness, and greediness he loved withal. He made many deer-parks; and he established laws therewith; so that whosoever slew a hart, or a hind, should be deprived of his eyesight. As he forbade men to kill the harts, so also the boars; and he loved the tall deer as if he were their father. Likewise he decreed by the hares, that they should go free. His rich men bemoaned it, and the poor men shuddered at it. But he was so stern, that he recked not the hatred of them all; for they must follow withal the king's will, if they would live, or have land, or possessions, or even his peace. Alas! that any man should presume so to puff himself up, and boast over all men. May the almighty God show mercy to his soul, and grant him forgiveness of his sins! These things have we written concerning him, both good and evil; that men may choose the good after their goodness, and flee from the evil withal, and go in the way that leadeth us to the kingdom of heaven. Many things may we write that were done in this same year. So it was in Denmark, that the Danes, a nation that was formerly accounted the truest of all, were turned aside to the greatest untruth, and to the greatest treachery that ever could be. They chose and bowed to king Cnute, and swore him oaths, and afterwards das-

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eaphlice ofslogon innan anre cyncean. Eac pearð on Irpanie. þ þa hæðenan men foran. ȝ herȝoðan uppon þam Cnihtenan mannan. ȝ mycel abeȝdan to heora anpealde. Ac se Cnihtena cyng. Anphor pær ȝehaten. he sende ofer eall into ælcan lande. ȝ ȝyfnde fultumef. ȝ him com to fultum of ælcen lande þe Cnihten pær. ȝ ferdon ȝ ofslogon and apeȝ adihtan eall þet hæðena folc. ȝ ȝepunnon heora land ongean. þurh Godef fultum. Eac on þiran ilcan lande. on þam ilcan ȝeare. forðferdon manega rice men. Stiȝand birceop of Ciceastre. ȝ se abbot of ſce Auȝustine. ȝ se abbot of Baðon. ȝ þe of Pefscoran. ȝ þa heora eallra hlafords. Pillelm Englæ-landef cyng. þe we ær beforan embe spæcon. Æfter his deaðe his sune Pillelm hæt eallra þe sæden. seng to þam rice. ȝ pearð ȝebletsod to cynge fram Landfrance arcebircope on Pestmynstre. þreom dagum ær Michaelef mæssedæȝ. ȝ ealle þa men on Engla-lande him to abuȝon. ȝ him aðas sworon. Ðisum þus ȝedone. se cyng sende to Pinceastre. ȝ sceawode þ maðmehus. ȝ þa ȝersuman þe his fæden ær ȝeȝaderode. on golde ȝ on seolfre. ȝ on fatum. ȝ on pællan. ȝ on ȝimman. ȝ on manie oðre deorðurðe þinȝon. þe earfoðe syndon to ateallene. Se cyng dyde þa spa his fæden him bebead ær he dead wære. dælde þa ȝersuman for his fæden saule to ælcen mynstre þe wes innan Englelande. to suman mynstre x. marc goldes. to suman vi. to ælcen cyncean

tardly slew him in a church. It happened also in Spain, that the heathens went and made inroads upon the Christians, and reduced much of the country to their dominion. But the king of the Christians, Alphonzo by name, sent every where into each land, and desired assistance. And they came to his support from every land that was Christian; and they went and slew or drove away all the heathen folk, and won their land again, through God's assistance. In this land also, in the same year, died many rich men; Stigand, bishop of Chichester, and the abbot of St. Augustine, and the abbot of Bath, and the abbot of Pershore, and, the lord of them all, William king of England, that we spoke of before. After his death his son, called William also as the father, took to the kingdom, and was blessed to king by archbishop Landfranc at Westminster three days ere Michaelmas day. And all the men in England submitted to him, and swore oaths to him. This being thus done, the king went to Winchester; and opened the treasure house, and the treasures that his father had gathered, in gold, and in silver, and in vases, and in palls, and in gems, and in many other valuable things that are difficult to enumerate. Then the king did as his father bade him ere he was dead; he there distributed treasures for his father's soul to each monastery that was in England; to some ten marks of gold, to some six, to each upland[1] church sixty pence. And

[1] uppe-land, Sax.—*i. e.* village-church—"*unicuique ecclesiæ rurali*,"—Gibs. "*ecclesiis in civitatibus vel villis suis.*"—Flor. Vid. p. 301. l. 26.

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uppe-land lx. pænegaf. ⁊ into ælcepe fcipe man feonde hundpeð punda feof. to dælanne eapme mannan fop hif faule. And æp he fopðfepð. he beað þ man fceolde unlefan ealle þa menn þe on hæftnunge pæpon undep hif anpealde. ⁊ fe cyng pæf on þam midepintpe on Lundene:

An. MLXXXVIII. On þifum geape pæf þif land fpiðe aftipað. ⁊ mid mycele fpicdome afylleð. fpa þ þa picefte Fpencipce men þe pæpon innan þifan lande. polden fpican heopa hlafopde þam cyninge. ⁊ poldon habban hif bpoðep to cynge Rodbeapd þe pæf eopl on Nopmandige. On þifum pæde pæf æpeft Oda bifcop. ⁊ Gopfpið bifcop. ⁊ Pillelm bifcop on Dunholme. Spa pæll dyde fe cyng be þam bifcope. þ eall Engla-land fæpde æftep hif pæde. ⁊ fpa fpa he polde. ⁊ he þohte to donne be him eall fpa Iudaf Scapiod dide be upe Dpihtene. And Rogepe eopl pæf eac æt þam unpæde. ⁊ fpiðe mycel folc mid heom. ealle Fpencipce men. ⁊ þæf unpæd pæfð gepæd innan þam Lengtene. Sona fpa hit com to þam Eaftpon. þa fepdon hi. ⁊ hepgodon. ⁊ bænndon. ⁊ apefton þæf cyngef feopme-hamef. ⁊ eallpa þæpa manna land hi fopdydon þe pæpon innan þæf cyngef hold-fcipe. ⁊ heopa ælc fepde to hif caftele. ⁊ þone mannoden ⁊ metfoden fpa hig betft mihton. Gopfpið bifcop. ⁊ Rodbeapd amundbpæg fepdon to Bpicg-ftope. ⁊ hepgodon. ⁊ bpohton to þam caftele þa

into each shire were sent a hundred pounds of money to distribute amongst poor men for his soul. And ere he departed, he bade that they should release all the men that were in prison under his power[1]. And the king was on the midwinter in London.

A.D. 1088. In this year was this land much stirred, and filled with great treachery; so that the richest Frenchmen that were in this land would betray their lord the king, and would have his brother Robert king, who was earl in Normandy. In this design was engaged first bishop Odo, and bishop Gosfrith[2], and William bishop of Durham. So well did the king by the bishop [Odo] that all England fared according to his counsel, and as he would. And the bishop thought to do by him as Judas Iscariot did by our Lord. And earl Roger was also of this faction; and much people was with him, all Frenchmen. This conspiracy was formed in Lent. As soon as Easter came, then went they forth, and harrowed, and burned, and wasted the king's farms; and they despoiled the lands of all the men that were in the king's service. And they each of them went to his castle, and manned it, and provisioned it as well as they could. Bishop Gosfrith, and Robert the peace-breaker, went to Bristol, and plundered it, and brought the spoil to the castle. Afterwards they

[1] "*Fratrem nempe suum Odonem Baiocensem episcopum, comites Morcarum et Rogerum, Siwardum cognomento Barn, et Wulnothum regis Haraldi germanum*, &c."—Flor.

[2] "*Odo Baiocensis episcopus — Robertus comes Moritunensis—Gosfridus episcopus Constantiensis,—Rogerus comes Scrobbesbiriensis—Gulielmus episcopus Dunholmensis.*"—Flor.

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heꝛgunge. And ꝛiððon ꝓoꝛon ut oꝛ þam caꝛtele ȝ heꝛgodon Baðon. ȝ eall þ land þæꝛ abutan. ȝ eall Beoꝛclea hỳꝛneꝛꝛe hi apæꝛton. And þa men þe ỳldeꝛt pæꝛon oꝛ Deꝛeꝓoꝛde ȝ eall þeo ꝛciꝛ ꝓoꝛþmið. ȝ þa men oꝛ Scꝛobꝛciꝛe mið mỳcele ꝓolce oꝛ Bꝛỳt-landе. comon ȝ heꝛgodon and bæꝛndon on Ꝛiðꝛeceaꝛtꝛeꝛcipe ꝓoꝛð þ hi comon to þam poꝛte ꝛỳlꝛan. And poldon þa þæne poꝛt bæꝛnnen. ȝ þ mỳnꝛteꝛ neaꝛian. ȝ þæꝛ cỳnȝeꝛ caꝛtel ȝepinnan heom to handa. Đaꝛ þinȝ ȝeꝛeonde ꝛe aꝛꝓuꝛðа biꝛcop Ꝓulꝛꝛtan. peaꝛð ꝛꝓiðe ȝedꝛeꝛed on hiꝛ mode. ꝓoꝛðiȝ him pæꝛ betæhte þe caꝛtel to healdene. Đeah hpeðeꝛ hiꝛ hiꝛed men ꝛeꝛdon ut mid ꝛeape mannan oꝛ þam caꝛtele. ȝ þuꝛh Godeꝛ mild-heoꝛtneꝛꝛe. ȝ þuꝛh þæꝛ biꝛcopeꝛ ȝeeaꝛnunȝa. oꝛꝛlogon ȝ ȝelæhton ꝛiꝛ hunðꝛeð manna. ȝ þa oðꝛe ealle aꝛlỳmdon. Se biꝛcop oꝛ Dunholme dỳde to heaꝛme þ he mihte oꝛeꝛ eall be noꝛðan. Roȝeꝛ het an oꝛ heom ꝛe hleop into þam caꝛtele æt Noꝛðꝛic. ȝ dỳde ȝit eallna pæꝛꝛt oꝛeꝛ eall þ land. Đuȝo eac an þe hit ne ȝebette nan þinȝ. ne innan Læȝne-ceaꝛtne-ꝛcine. ne inna Noꝛðhamtune. Đe biꝛcop Odo [a]þe þaꝛ cỳnȝ oꝛ apoc an" ꝛeꝛde into Cent to hiꝛ eoꝛldome. ȝ ꝓoꝛdỳde hit ꝛꝓiðe. ȝ þæꝛ cỳnȝeꝛ land ȝ þæꝛ aꝛcebiꝛcopeꝛ mid ealle apeꝛton. ȝ bꝛohte eall þ ȝod into hiꝛ caꝛtele on Đnoꝛe-ceaꝛtne. Đa þe

went out of the castle, and plundered Bath, and all the land thereabout; and all the honor[1] of Berkeley they laid waste. And the men that eldest were of Hereford, and all the shire forthwith, and the men of Shropshire, with much people of Wales, came and plundered and burned in Worcestershire, until they came to the city itself, which it was their design to set on fire, and then to rifle the minster, and win the king's castle to their hands. The worthy bishop Wulfstan, seeing these things, was much agitated in his mind, because to him was betaken the custody of the castle. Nevertheless his hired men went out of the castle with few attendants, and, through God's mercy and the bishop's merits, slew or took five hundred men, and put all the others to flight. The bishop of Durham did all the harm that he could over all by the north. Roger was the name of one of them[2]; who leaped into the castle at Norwich, and did yet the worst of all over all that land. Hugh also was one, who did nothing better either in Leicestershire or in Northamptonshire. The bishop Odo being one, though of the same family from which the king himself was descended, went into Kent to his earldom, and greatly despoiled it; and having laid waste the lands of the king and of the archbishop withal, he brought the

[a] "*Vitium aliquod, opinor, huic subest lectioni. Certe quis sit ejus sensus, me omnino latet.*"—Gibs.

[1] hỳnneꝛꝛe, Sax.—*i. e.* jurisdiction. We have adopted the modern title of the district; but the Saxon term occurs in many of the ancient evidences of Berkeley castle.

[2] *i. e.* of the conspirators.

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cýnz undeꝛzeat ealle þaꝛ þinz. ȝ hꝛilcne ꝛꝛicdom hi dýdon topeaꝛd hiꝛ. þa peaꝛð he on hiꝛ mode ꝛꝛiðe zedꝛeꝛed. Sende þa æꝛteꝛ Enzliꝛce mannan. ȝ heom ꝛoꝛeꝛæde hiꝛ neode. ȝ zýꝛnde heoꝛa ꝛultumeꝛ. ȝ behet heom þa betꝛta laza þe æꝛꝛe æꝛ pæꝛ on þiꝛan lande. ȝ ælc unꝛiht zeold he ꝛoꝛbead. ȝ zeatte mannan heoꝛa pudaꝛ ȝ ꝛlætinze. ac hit ne ꝛtod nane hꝛile. Ac Enzliꝛce men ꝛꝛa þeah ꝛenzon to þam cýnze heoꝛa hlaꝛoꝛde on ꝛultume. Feꝛdon þa topeaꝛd Dꝛoꝛe-ceaꝛtꝛe. ȝ poldon þone biꝛcop Odan bezýtan. þohtan ziꝛ hi hæꝛdon hine þe pæꝛ æꝛuꝛ heaꝛod to þam unꝛæde þ hi mihton þe bet bezýtan ealla þa oðꝛe. Dꝛ comon þa to þam caꝛtele to Tonebꝛicze. þa pæꝛon innan þam caꝛtele Oda biꝛcopeꝛ cnihtaꝛ. ȝ oðꝛe manize þe hine healdon poldan onzean þone cýnz. Ac þa Enzliꝛce men ꝛenꝛdon. ȝ tobꝛæcon þone caꝛtel. ȝ þa menn þe þæꝛ inne pæꝛon zꝛiðodon pið þone cýnz. Se cýnz mid hiꝛ heꝛe ꝛenꝛde topeaꝛd Dꝛoꝛe-ceaꝛtꝛe. ȝ penꝛdon þ ꝛe biꝛcop pæꝛe þæꝛ inne. ac hit peaꝛð þam cýnze cuð þ ꝛe biꝛcop pæꝛ aꝛaꝛen to þam caꝛtele a Peꝛeneꝛea. ȝ ꝛe cýnz mid hiꝛ heꝛe ꝛenꝛde æꝛteꝛ. ȝ beꝛætt þone caꝛtel abutan mid ꝛꝛiðe mycele heꝛe ꝛulle ꝛix pucan. Betpýx þiꝛꝛum ꝛe eoꝛl oꝛ Noꝛmandize Robbeaꝛd. þeꝛ cýnzeꝛ bꝛoðeꝛ. zadeꝛode ꝛꝛiðe mycel ꝛolc. ȝ þohte to zeꝛinnane Enzle-lande mid þæꝛa manna ꝛultume þe pæꝛon innan þiꝛan lande onzean þone cýnz. ȝ he ꝛende oꝛ hiꝛ mannan to þiꝛum lande. ȝ polde cuman himꝛýlꝛ æꝛteꝛ. Ac þa Enzliꝛce men þe pæꝛdedon þæꝛe ꝛæ.

booty into his castle at Rochester. When the king understood all these things, and what treachery they were employing against him, then was he in his mind much agitated. He then sent after Englishmen, described to them his need, earnestly requested their support, and promised them the best laws that ever before were in this land; each unright guild he forbade, and restored to the men their woods and chaces. But it stood no while. The Englishmen however went to the assistance of the king their lord. They advanced toward Rochester, with a view to get possession of the bishop Odo; for they thought, if they had him who was at first the head of the conspiracy, they might the better get possession of all the others. They came then to the castle at Tunbridge; and there were in the castle the knights of bishop Odo, and many others who were resolved to hold it against the king. But the Englishmen advanced, and broke into the castle, and the men that were therein agreed with the king. The king with his army went toward Rochester. And they supposed that the bishop was therein; but it was made known to the king that the bishop was gone to the castle at Pevensea. And the king with his army went after, and beset the castle about with a very large force full six weeks. During this time the earl of Normandy, Robert the king's brother, gathered a very considerable force, and thought to win England with the support of those men that were in this land against the king. And he sent some of his men to this land, in-

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ȝelæhton oꝼ þam mannon. ⁊ ꝼlozon. ⁊ aðnengton ma þonne æniȝ man piꝼte to tellanne. Syþþan heom ateoꝼede mete piþinnan þam caꝼtele. þa ȝyꝼndon hi ȝniþaꝼ. ⁊ aȝeꝼan hine þam cyninge. ⁊ ꝼe biꝼcop ꝼpoꝼ þ he polde ut oꝼ Engle-lande ꝼaꝼan. ⁊ na maꝼe cuman on þiꝼan lande butan ꝼe cyning him æꝼteꝼ ꝼende. ⁊ þ he polde aȝyꝼan þone caꝼtel on Dꝼoꝼe-ceaꝼtꝼe. Ealꝼpa ꝼe biꝼcop ꝼeꝼde ⁊ ꝼceolde aȝiꝼan þone caꝼtel. ⁊ ꝼe cyning ꝼende hiꝼ men mid him. þa aꝼiꝼan þa menn þe pæꝼon innan þam caꝼtele. ⁊ namon þone biꝼcop ⁊ þeꝼ cyninȝeꝼ men. ⁊ dyþon hi on hæꝼtnunȝe. Innan þam caꝼtele pæꝼon ꝼpiþe ȝode cnihtaꝼ. Eurtatiuꝼ þe iunȝa. ⁊ Rozeꝼeꝼ eoꝼleꝼ þꝼeo ꝼunan. ⁊ ealle þa betꝼt boꝼen men. þe pæꝼon innan þiꝼan lande. oþþe on Noꝼmandiȝe. Đa ꝼe cyning undeꝼȝeat þaꝼ þinȝ. þa ꝼeꝼde he æꝼteꝼ mid þam heꝼe þe he þæꝼ hæꝼde. ⁊ ꝼende ofeꝼ eall Engla-lande. ⁊ bæd þ ælc man þe pæꝼe unniþinȝ ꝼceolde cuman to him. Fꝼencipce ⁊ Englipce. oꝼ poꝼte ⁊ oꝼ uppelande. Đim com þa mycel ꝼolc to. ⁊ he ꝼoꝼ Dꝼoꝼe-ceaꝼtꝼe. ⁊ beꝼætt þone caꝼtel. oþþet hi ȝniþedon þe þæꝼ inne pæꝼon. ⁊ þone caꝼtel aȝeaꝼon. Se biꝼcop Odo mid þam mannum þe innan þam caꝼtele pæꝼon ofeꝼ ꝼæ ꝼeꝼdon. ⁊ ꝼe biꝼcop ꝼꝼa ꝼoꝼlet þone puꝼþꝼcip þe he on þiꝼ land hæꝼde. Se cyning ꝼiþþan ꝼende heꝼe to Dunholme. ⁊ let beꝼittan þone caꝼtel. ⁊ ꝼe biꝼcop ȝniþode ⁊ aȝeaꝼ þone caꝼtel. ⁊ ꝼoꝼlet hiꝼ biꝼcoꝼpice. ⁊ ꝼeꝼde to Noꝼmandiȝe. Eac maniȝe Fꝼencipce men ꝼoꝼleton

tending to come himself after. But the Englishmen that guarded the sea lighted upon some of the men, and slew them, and drowned more than any man could tell. When provisions afterwards failed those within the castle, they earnestly besought peace, and gave themselves up to the king; and the bishop swore that he would depart out of England, and no more come on this land, unless the king sent after him, and that he would give up the castle at Rochester. Just as the bishop was going with an intention to give up the castle, and the king had sent his men with him, then arose the men that were in the castle, and took the bishop and the king's men, and put them into prison. In the castle were some very good knights; Eustace the young, and the three sons of earl Roger, and all the best born men that were in this land or in Normandy. When the king understood this thing, then went he after with the army that he had there, and sent over all England, and bade that each man that was faithful should come to him, French and English, from sea-port and from upland. Then came to him much people; and he went to Rochester, and beset the castle, until they that were therein agreed, and gave up the castle. The bishop Odo with the men that were in the castle went over sea, and the bishop thus abandoned the dignity that he had in this land. The king afterwards sent an army to Durham, and allowed it to beset the castle, and the bishop agreed, and gave up the castle, and relinquished his bishopric, and went to Normandy. Many

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heoꝛa lanꝺ. ⁊ ꝓenꝺon oꝑeꝛ ꝓæ. ⁊ ꝛe cyng ȝeaꝛ heoꝛa lanꝺ þam mannum þe him holꝺe pæꝛon:·

Frenchmen also abandoned their lands, and went over sea; and the king gave their lands to the men that were faithful to him.

An. MLXXXIX. On þiꝛum ȝeaꝛe ꝛe aꝛꝓuꝛꝺa muneca ꝓebeꝛ ⁊ ꝓꝛouer Landꝼꝛanc aꝛcebiꝛcop ȝepat oꝼ þiꝛꝛum liꝼe. ac pe hopiaꝺ ꝥ he ꝓenꝺe to ꝥ heoꝓanlice ꝛice. Spilce eac ȝepaꝛꝺ oꝑeꝛ eall Engle-lanꝺ myċel eoꝛꝺ-ꝛtyꝛnunge. on þone ꝺæg III. Iꝺuꝛ Aug. ⁊ pæꝛ ꝛpiꝺe lætꝛum ȝeaꝛ on coꝛne. ⁊ on ælceꝛ cynneꝛ pæꝛtmum. ꝛpa ꝥ manig men næꝛon heoꝛa coꝛn onbuton Maꝛtineꝛ mæꝛꝛan ⁊ ȝit latoꝛ:·

A.D. 1089. In this year the venerable father and favorer of monks, archbishop Landfranc, departed this life; but we hope that he is gone to the heavenly kingdom. There was also over all England much earth-stirring on the third day before the ides of August, and it was a very late year in corn, and in every kind of fruits, so that many men reaped their corn about Martinmas, and yet later.

An. MXC. Indictione XIII. Điꝛꝛum þuꝛ ȝeꝺon eall ꝛpa pæ æꝛ abuꝛan ꝛæꝺan be þam cyngꝺe. ⁊ be hiꝛ bꝛoꝺeꝛ. ⁊ be hiꝛ mannon. ꝛe cyng pæꝛ ꝛmæȝende hu he mihte ꝓꝛecon hiꝛ bꝛoꝺeꝛ Roꝺbeaꝛꝺ. ꝛpiꝺoꝛt ꝛpencean. ⁊ Noꝛmanꝺiȝe oꝼ him ȝeꝓinnan. Đeah þuꝓh hiꝛ ȝeapꝛcipe. oꝺꝺe þuꝓh ȝæꝓꝛuma. he beȝeat þone caꝛtel æt ꝛċe Valeꝓi. ⁊ þa hæꝼenan. ⁊ ꝛpa he beȝeat þone æt Albemaꝛle. ⁊ þaꝛ inne he ꝛette hiꝛ cnihtaꝛ. ⁊ hi ꝺýꝺon heaꝛmeꝛ uppon þam lanꝺe on heꝛȝunge. ⁊ on bæꝛnete. Æꝼteꝛ þiꝛum he beȝeat ma caꝛtelaꝛ innan þam lanꝺe. ⁊ þæꝛ inne hiꝛ ꝓiꝺeꝛaꝛ ȝelogoꝺe. Se eoꝛl oꝼ Noꝛmanꝺiȝe Roꝺbeaꝛꝺ ꝛiꝺꝺan he unꝺeꝛȝeat ꝥ hiꝛ ȝeꝛꝓoꝛene men him tꝛuceꝺon. ⁊ aȝeꝼon heꝛa caꝛtelaꝛ him to heaꝛme. þa ꝛende he to hiꝛ hlaꝼoꝛꝺe Phillippe. Fꝛancena cyngꝺe. ⁊ he com to Noꝛmanꝺiȝe miꝺ myċelan heꝛe. ⁊ ꝛe cyng ⁊ ꝛe eoꝛl miꝺ oꝛmætꝛe ꝛýꝛꝺ beꝛæton þone caꝛtel abuton. þæꝛ þæꝛ cyngeꝛ men

A. D. 1090. Indiction XIII. These things thus done, just as we have already said above, by the king, and by his brother, and by his men, the king was considering how he might wreak his vengeance on his brother Robert, harass him most, and win Normandy of him. And indeed through his craft, or through bribery, he got possession of the castle at St. Valeri, and the haven; and so he got possession of that at Albemarle. And therein he set his knights; and they did harm to the land in harrowing and burning. After this he got possession of more castles in the land; and therein lodged his horsemen. When the earl of Normandy, Robert, understood that his sworn men deceived him, and gave up their castles to do him harm, then sent he to his lord, Philip, king of the Franks; and he came to Normandy with a large army, and the king and the earl with an immense force beset the castle about, wherein were the men of the king of

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of Engle-lande inne pæpon. Se cyng Pillelm of Engla-lande pende to Phillippe Fpancena cynge. ⁊ he pop hip lupan. oððe pop hip mycele gepphuma. poplet ppa hip man pone eopl Rodbeapd ⁊ hip land. ⁊ pepde ongean to Fpance. ⁊ let heom ppa peopðan. And betpyx pipum pingum pip lande pæp ppiðe popdon on unlaga gelde ⁊ on oðpe manige ungelimpe:·

England. But the king, William, of England, sent to Philip king of the Franks; and he for his love, or for his great treasure, abandoned thus his subject the earl Robert and his land; and returned again to France, and let them so remain. And in the midst of these things this land was much oppressed by unlawful exactions and by many other misfortunes.

An. MXCI. On pipum geape pe cyng Pillelm heold hip hipeb to Cpiptep meppan on Pæpt-munptne. ⁊ pæp æptep to Candelmæppan he pepde pop hip bpoðæp unþeapfe ut of Englalande into Nopmandige. On manig þam þe he pæp pæp heopa pehte togædepe eode. on þ gepad þ pe eopl him to handan let Uepcam. ⁊ pone eopldom æt Ou. ⁊ Kiæpep-buph. ⁊ pæp to eacan þep cyngep men placlap beon mopton on þam captelan. þe hi æp þep eoplep unþancep begiten hæfdon. And pe cyng him ongean þa manege behet þe æp heopa fæden gepann. ⁊ þa fnam þam eople gebogen pæp gebygle[a] to donne. ⁊ eall þ hip fæden pæp begeondan hæfde. butan þam þe he þa cynge þa geunnen hæfde. ⁊ þ ealle þa þe on Engle-lande fop þam eople æpop heopa land foplupon. hit on þipum pehte habban pceolðan. ⁊ pe eopl on Engle-lande eall ppa mycel ppa on heopa popepapde pæp. ⁊ gif pe eopl popðfepde butan punu be pihtpe æpe. pæne pe cyng

A. D. 1091. In this year the king William held his court at Christmas in Westminster, and thereafter at Candlemas he went, for the annoyance[1] of his brother, out of England into Normandy. Whilst he was there, their reconciliation took place, on the condition, that the earl put into his hands Feschamp, and the earldom of Ou, and Cherbourg; and in addition to this, that the king's men should be secure in the castles that they had won against the will of the earl. And the king in return promised him those many [castles] that their father had formerly won, and also to reduce those that had revolted from the earl, also all that his father had there beyond, except those that he had then given the king, and that all those, that in England before for the earl had lost their land, should have it again by this treaty, and that the earl should have in England just so much as was specified in this agreement. And if the earl died without a son by lawful wedlock, the king

[a] So in MS. and so Manning in his Supplement to Lye's Saxon Dictionary; but Lye himself seems to have read gebýlge here, and in p. 212, 45, Gibs. ed.

[1] unþeapfe, literally *unthrift*, from þeapfian, whence, by metathesis, to *thrive*.

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ýnre-numa of eallon Normandig. Be
þirre rýlfan forewarde. gif se cýng
rpulte. þæne se eorl ýnre-numa eallef
Engla-landef. Dar forewarde gerpornan
xii. þa betrte of þef cýngef healfe. ȝ
xii. of þef eorlef. þeah hit þóðan litle
hpile rtode. On manȝ birum ræhte
peanð Eadȝar æþelinȝ belandod of þam
þe se eorl him æfter þæn to handa ge-
læten hæfde. ȝ ut of Normandig for
to þam cýnȝe hir [a]aðume to Scot-
lande. ȝ to hir rpurtor. On manȝ þam
þe se cýnȝ Pillelm ut of Engle-lande
pær. ferde se cýnȝ Melcolm of Scot-
lande hiden into Englum. ȝ hir mý-
celne dæl ofer-hergode. oð þ þa ȝode
mén þe bir lande bepirton him fýnde
ongean rændon. ȝ hine ȝecýndon. Da
þa se cýnȝ Pillelm into Normandige
bir ȝehýnde. þa ȝearcode he hir fare,
ȝ to Engle-lande com. ȝ hir bróðer
se eorl Rodbeard mid him. ȝ rona
fýnde het ut abeodan. æȝðer rcip-
fýnde ȝ landfýnde. ac ðeo rcipfýnde.
ær he to Scotlande cuman mihte. æl-
mæft earmlic forfor. feopan dazon
toforan re Michæles mærran. And
se cýnȝ ȝ hir bróðer mid þæne land-
fýnde ferdon. ac þa þa se cýnȝ Mel-
colm ȝehýnde þ hine man mid fýnde
recean polde. he for mid hir fýnde ut
of Scotlande into Loðene on Engla-land
ȝ þær abad. Da ða se cýnȝ Pillelm
mid hir fýnde ȝenealehte. þa ferdon
betpux Rodbeard eorl ȝ Eadȝar æþe-
linȝ. ȝ þæra cýnȝa rehte rpa ȝema-

should be heir of all Normandy; and by virtue of this same treaty, if the king died, the earl should be heir of all England. To this treaty swore twelve of the best men of the king's side, and twelve of the earl's, though it stood but a little while afterwards. In the midst of this treaty was Edgar etheling deprived of the land that the earl had before permitted him to keep in hand; and he went out of Normandy to the king, his sister's husband, in Scotland, and to his sister. Whilst the king William was out of England, the king Melcolm of Scotland came hither into England, and overran a great deal of it, until the good men that governed this land sent an army against him and repulsed him. When the king William in Normandy heard this, then prepared he his departure, and came to England, and his brother, the earl Robert, with him; and he soon issued an order to collect a force both naval and military; but the naval force, ere it could come to Scotland, perished almost miserably, a few days before St. Michael's mass. And the king and his brother proceeded with the land-force; but when the king Melcolm heard that they were resolved to seek him with an army, he went with his force out of Scotland into Lothaine in England, and there abode. When the king William came near with his army, then interceded between them earl Robert and Edgar etheling, and so made

[a] "*Vox ea non hic, ut fere, reddendum est per generum, si quidem Melcolmus Eadgari sororem, (ut testatur nostri Chronici An.* MLXVII.) *non vero filiam duxerit uxorem.*"—Gibs.

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cebon. ꝥ ꝛe cyng Melcolm to unan cyngꝛe com. ⁊ hiꝛ man peaꝛð. to eall ꝛpylcne gehyꝛꝛumniꝛꝛe ꝛpa he æn hiꝛ ꝛæden dyde. ⁊ ꝥ mid aðe gefeꝛtnode. ⁊ ꝛe cyng Pillelm him behet on lande ⁊ on eallon þingꝛ þæꝛ þe he unden hiꝛ ꝛæden æn hæfde. On þiꝛum ꝛehte peaꝛð eac Edgaꝛ ebelinꝛ pið þone cyng ge-ꝛæhtlad. ⁊ þa cyngaꝛ þa mid mycclum ꝛehte tohpunꝛon. ac ꝥ litle hpile ꝛtod. And ꝛe eoꝛl Rodbeaꝛd hen oð Cniꝛtef mæꝛꝛe ꝛoꝛneah mid þam cyngꝛe punode. ⁊ litel ꝛoðef þæn on manꝛ oꝛ heopa ꝛoꝛepaꝛde onꝛand. ⁊ tpam dazon æn þæne tide on Piht ꝛcipode. ⁊ into Noꝛmandiꝛ ꝛoꝛ. ⁊ Eadgaꝛ æbelinꝛ mid him:

the peace of the kings, that the king Melcolm came to our king, and did homage[1], promising all such obedience as he formerly paid to his father; and that he confirmed with an oath. And the king William promised him in land and in all things whatever he formerly had under his father. In this settlement was also Edgar etheling united with the king. And the kings then with much satisfaction departed; yet that stood but a little while. And the earl Robert tarried here full nigh until Christmas with the king, and during this time found but little of the truth of their agreement; and two days before that tide he took ship in the isle of Wight, and went into Normandy, and Edgar etheling with him.

An. MXCII. On þiꝛum ꝛeaꝛe ꝛe cyng Pillelm mid mycelne fynde fende noꝛð to Caꝛleol. ⁊ þa buꝛh ge-æðꝛta-þelede. ⁊ þone caꝛtel aneꝛde. ⁊ Dolfin utadꝛaf þe æꝛeꝛ þæn þeꝛ landeꝛ peold. ⁊ þone caꝛtel mid hiꝛ mannan ꝛefette. ⁊ ꝛiððan hideꝛ ꝛuð ꝛepænde. ⁊ mycele mænige cynliꝛceꝛ folceꝛ mid piꝛan ⁊ mid oꝛꝛe þydeꝛ ꝛænde. þæn to punigenne ꝥ land to tilianne:

A. D. 1092. In this year the king William with a large army went north to Carlisle[2], and restored the town, and reared the castle, and drove out Dolphin that before governed the land, and set his own men in the castle, and then returned hither southward. And a vast number of rustic[3] people with wives and with cattle he sent thither, to dwell there in order to till the land.

An. MXCIII. On þiꝛum ꝛeaꝛe to þam Lænꝛtene paꝛð ꝛe cyng Pillelm on Gleapceaꝛtꝛe to þam ꝛpiðe ꝛefeclod. ꝥ he pæꝛ oꝛeꝛ eall deað ꝛecyð. And on hiꝛ bnoke he ꝛode fela behæꝛa behet. hiꝛ agen liꝛ on niht to lædene. and

A. D. 1093. In this year, during Lent, was the king William at Gloucester so sick, that he was by all reported dead. And in his illness he made many good promises—to lead his own life aright; to grant peace and protection

[1] Literally "became his man"—"Ic becom eopn man" was the formula of doing homage. See ancient court-rolls *passim*.

[2] *Ad civitatem, quæ Britannice Kairleu, Latine Legubalia vocatur.*—Flor.

[3] cynliꝛceꝛ folceꝛ. Gibson finding in the MS. Eynliꝛceꝛ, proposes to read Englisceꝛ, and translates it "*multitudinem* Anglorum"—but it is presumed that the slight alteration of e into o will give a more natural sense to the passage.

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Godeſ cýrcean ȝriðian ⁊ frioðian. ⁊ næfre ma eft pið feo ȝefýllan. ⁊ ealle rihte laȝe on hir þeode to habbene. ⁊ þ ancebircoprice on Cantpaȝ-býriȝ þe æȝ on hir aȝenre hanð rtod. Anrelme betæhte. re pæȝ æȝ abbot on Bæc. ⁊ Rodbeaȝð hir cancelere þ birtoprice on Lincolne. ⁊ to manezan mýnrtren land ȝeuðe. ac þ he riððan ætbræd. þa him ȝebotað pæȝ. ⁊ ealle þa ȝode laȝa forlæt þe he ur æȝ behet. Ða æfteȝ þirron rende cýnȝ of Scotlande. ⁊ þære foreparde ȝýrnde þe him behaten pæȝ. ⁊ re cýnȝ Pillelm him rteofnode to Glope-ceartre. ⁊ him to Scotlande ȝirlaȝ rende. ⁊ Eaðȝaȝ æþelinȝ æft ⁊ þa men riððan onȝean. þe hine mid mýcclon puȝðfcipe to þam cýnȝe bfohtan. Ac þa þa he to þam cýnȝe com. ne mihte he beon peorðe naðre ne ure cýnȝeȝ rpæce. ne þæra foreparde þe him æȝ behatene pæron. ⁊ forði hi þa mid mýcelon unrehte tohpurfon. ⁊ re cýnȝ Melcolm ham to Scotlande ȝepænde. Ac hnaðe þæȝ þe he ham com. he hir fýrde ȝeȝaðeode. ⁊ into Engle-lande herȝende mid maȝan unræde fende þone him abehofode. ⁊ hine þa Rodbeaȝð re eorl of Norð-hýmbran mid hir mannan unpæreȝ berýrede ⁊ ofrloh. Dine rloh Moræl of Bæbbabuȝh. re pæȝ þæȝ eorleȝ rtiȝaȝð. ⁊ Melcomeȝ cýnȝeȝ ȝoðfib. Mid him pæȝ eac Eðaȝð hir rune ofrlaȝen. re æfteȝ him cýnȝ beon rceolde. ȝif

to the churches of God, and never more again with fee to sell; to have none but righteous laws amongst his people. The archbishopric of Canterbury, that before remained in his own hand, he transferred to Anselm, who was before abbot of Bec; to Robert his chancellor the bishopric of Lincoln; and to many minsters he gave land; but that he afterwards took away, when he was better, and annulled all the good laws that he promised us before. Then after this sent the king of Scotland, and demanded the fulfilment of the treaty that was promised him. And the king William cited him to Glocester, and sent him hostages to Scotland; and Edgar etheling, afterwards, and the men returned, that brought him with great dignity to the king. But when he came to the king, he could not be considered worthy either of our king's speech, or of the conditions that were formerly promised him. For this reason therefore they parted with great dissatisfaction, and the king Melcolm returned to Scotland. And soon after he came home, he gathered his army, and came harrowing into England with more hostility than behoved him; and Robert the earl of Northumberland surrounded him unawares with his men, and slew him. Morel of Bamborough slew him, who was the earl's steward, and a baptismal friend[1] of king Melcolm. With him was also slain Edward

[1] Literally a *gossip*; but such are the changes which words undergo in their meaning as well as in their form, that a title of honour formerly implying a spiritual relationship in God, is now applied only to those whose conversation resembles the contemptible tittle-tattle of a Christening. Gibson translates it "*susceptor*," *i. e.* an "undertaker."

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he hit gelipode. Đa þa reo gode cpen Mapgapita þip gehýpde hipe þa leop-rtan hlapopd ⁊ punu þup berpikene. heo peapð oð deað on mode geanc-rumed. ⁊ mid hipe ppeptan to cýncean eode. ⁊ hipe genihtan undeppeng. ⁊ æt Gode abæd. ꝥ heo hipe gapt ageap. And þa Scottap þa Dupenal to cýnge gecupon Melcolmep bpoðep. ⁊ ealle þa Englirce utadpæpdon. þe æp mid þam cýnge Melcolme pæpon. Đa þa Dunecan Melcolmep cýngep punu þip eall gehýpde þup gepapen. pe on þæp cýngep hýpede Pillelmep pæp. ppa ppa hip pæden hine upep cýngep pæden æp to girle gepealð hæpde. ⁊ hep ppa pið-ðan belap. he to þam cýnge com. ⁊ ppilce getnýpða dýde. ppa pe cýng æt him habban polde. ⁊ ppa mid hip unne to Scotlande pop. mid þam pultume þe he begýtan mihte Englircna ⁊ Fpencircna. ⁊ hip mæge Dupenal þep picep benam. ⁊ to cýnge peapð undep-pangen. Ac þa Scottap hi ept pume gegadepoden. ⁊ popneah ealle hip mænu opplogan. ⁊ he pýlp mid peapum æt-bæpt. Siððan hi pupdon pehte on þa gepad. ꝥ he næpne ept Englirce ne Fpencirce into þam lande ne gelo-gize:

his son; who after him should have been king, if he had lived. When the good queen Margaret heard this—her most beloved lord and son thus betrayed—she was in her mind almost distracted to death. She with her priests went to church, and performed her rites, and prayed before God, that she might give up the ghost. And the Scots then chose[1] Dufenal to king, Melcolm's brother, and drove out all the English that formerly were with the king Melcolm. When Duncan, king Melcolm's son, heard all that had thus taken place (he was then in the king William's court, because his father had given him as a hostage to our king's father, and so he lived here afterwards), he came to the king, and did such fealty as the king required at his hands; and so with his permission went to Scotland, with all the support that he could get of English and French, and deprived his uncle Dufenal of the kingdom, and was received as king. But the Scots afterwards gathered some force together, and slew full nigh all his men; and he himself with a few made his escape[2]. Afterwards they were reconciled, on the condition that he never again brought into the land English or French.

An. MXCIV. Đep hæpde pe cýng Pillelm to Cpipter mæppan hip hipede æt Gleape-ceaptpe. ⁊ him pideп ppam hip bpoðep Rodbeapde op Nopmandig.

A.D. 1094. This year the king William held his court at Christmas in Glocester; and messengers came to him thither from his brother Robert of Nor-

[1] From this expression it is evident, that though preference was naturally and properly given to hereditary claims, the monarchy of Scotland, as well as of England, was in principle *elective*. The doctrine of hereditary, of divine, of indefeasible *right*, is of modern growth.

[2] See the following year towards the end, where Duncan is said to be slain.

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bodan coman. þa cýðdon þ hiꝛ bꝛoðeꝛ
gꝛið ⁊ foꝛewaꝛde eall æꝛteꝛ-cweð.
butan se cýng gelæꝛtan wolde eall þet
hi on foꝛewaꝛde hæfdon æꝛ gesꝛohte.
⁊ uppon þ hine foꝛsꝛoꝛenne ⁊ tꝛýw-
leaꝛne clýpode. buton he þa foꝛewaꝛde
geheolde. oððe þideꝛ feꝛde ⁊ hine
þæꝛ betealde þæꝛ seo foꝛewaꝛde æꝛ
þæꝛ gesꝛohte and eac gesꝛoꝛen. Ða
feꝛde se cýng to Dæꝛtingan to þam
Candel-mæssan. ⁊ on mang þam þe he
þæꝛ wedeneꝛ abad. he let halgian þ
mýnsteꝛ æt þæꝛe Bataille. and Deꝛ-
beande Loꝛange þam biscope oꝛ Deot-
foꝛdan hiꝛ stæf benam. and þæꝛ
æꝛteꝛ to mid Lengtene oꝛeꝛ sæ foꝛ
into Noꝛmandige. Syððan he þideꝛ
com. he ⁊ hiꝛ bꝛoðeꝛ Rodbeaꝛd se
eoꝛl gecwæðan. þ hi mid gꝛiðe to-
gædeꝛe cuman sceoldan. ⁊ swa dýdon.
⁊ gesemede beonne mihtan. Syððan
eft hi togædeꝛe coman mid þam ilcan
mannan þe æꝛ þ loc makedon. ⁊ eac þa
aðaꝛ swoꝛen. ⁊ ealne þone bꝛýce
uppon þone cýng tealdon. ac he nolde
þæꝛ gesaca beon. ne eac þa foꝛewaꝛde
healdan. ⁊ foꝛþam hi þa mid mýcelon
unꝛehte tocýdon. And se cýng sýð-
ðan þone caꝛtel æt Buꝛeꝛ gewann. ⁊
þeꝛ eoꝛleꝛ men þæꝛ inne genam. þa
sume hýdeꝛ to lande sende. Dæꝛ to-
geaneꝛ se eoꝛl mid þeꝛ cýngeꝛ sul-
tume oꝛ Fꝛance gewann þone caꝛtel
æt Aꝛgentꝛeꝛ. ⁊ þeaꝛ inne Rogeꝛ
Peiteuin genam. ⁊ seoꝛen hundɒeð
þeꝛ cýngeꝛ cnihta mid him. ⁊ sýððan

mandy; who said that his brother re-
nounced all peace and conditions, un-
less the king would fulfil all that they
had stipulated in the treaty; and upon
that he called him forsworn and void
of truth, unless he adhered to the treaty,
or went thither and explained himself
there, where the treaty was formerly
made and also sworn. Then went the
king to Hastings at Candlemas; and
whilst he there abode waiting the
weather, he let hallow the minster at
Battel[1], and deprived Herbert Losang
the bishop of Thetford of his staff;
and thereafter about mid-Lent went
over sea into Normandy. After he
came thither, he and his brother Ro-
bert the earl said that they should
come together in peace (and so they
did), and might be united. After-
wards they came together with the same
men that before made the treaty, and
also confirmed it by oaths; and all the
blame of breaking the treaty they threw
upon the king; but he would not con-
fess this, nor even adhere to the treaty;
and for this reason they parted with
much dissatisfaction. And the king af-
erwards won the castle at Bures, and
took the earl's men therein; some of
whom he sent hither to this land. On
the other hand the earl, with the assist-
ance of the king of France, won the
castle at Argence, and took therein
Roger of Poitou[2], and seven hundred
of the king's knights with him; and

[1] *Ecclesiam de Bello.*—Flor. *i. e.* Battel-abbey, in Sussex.

[2] Peitevin, which is the connecting link between *Pictaviensem* and *Poitou*.

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þone æt Hulme. ȝ oft ræðlice heora ærȝðer uppon oðerne tunas bærnde ȝ eac menne læhte. Ða sende cyng hider to lande. ȝ het abeodan ut xx. þusenda Engliscra manna him to fultume to Normandiȝ. ac þa hi to sæ comon þa het hi man cyrran. ȝ seoh fyllan to þæs cyngес behofe þe hi genumen hæfdon. þet wæs ælc man healf punda. ȝ hi swa dydon. And se eorl minon Normandiȝ æfter þiron mid þam cyngе of France. ȝ mid ealle þan þe hi gegaderian mihton ferdon togaðer Ou. þær se cyng Willelm inne wæs. ȝ þohtan hine inne to belittanne. ȝ swa forðan oð hi coman to Lungeuile. Ðær weard se cyng of France þurh gerneah gecyrred. ȝ swa syððan eal seo fyrding tohearst. Der on manȝ þiron se cyng Willelm sende æfter his broðer Heanrize se wæs on þam castele æt Damfront. ac forþi þe he mid fride þurh Normandiȝ faran ne mihte. he him sende scipon æfter. ȝ Huzo eorl of Ceastre. Ac þa þa hi togaðer Ou faran sceoldan þær se cyng wæs. hi foran to Engle-lande. ȝ upp coman æt Hamtune on ealra halgena mæsse-æfne. ȝ her syððon wunedon. ȝ to Cristes mæssan wæron on Lunden. Eac on þirum ilcan geare þa Wylisce menn hi gegaderodon. ȝ wið þa Frencisce þe on Walon oððe on þære neasrte wæron. ȝ hiæs belandedon. gesinn uppahofon. ȝ manige sceattena ȝ castelas abræcon. ȝ menn ofslogon. ȝ syððan

afterwards that at Hulme; and oft readily did either of them burn the towns of the other, and also took men. Then sent the king hither to this land, and ordered twenty thousand Englishmen to be sent out to Normandy to his assistance; but when they came to sea, they then had orders to return, and to pay to the king's behoof the fee that they had taken; which was half a pound each man; and they did so. And the earl after this, with the king of France, and with all that he could gather together, went through the midst of Normandy, towards Ou, where the king William was, and thought to besiege him within; and so they advanced until they came to Luneville. There was the king of France through cunning turned aside; and so afterwards all the army dispersed. In the midst of these things the king William sent after his brother Henry, who was in the castle at Damfront; but because he could not go through Normandy with security, he sent ships after him, and Hugh earl of Chester. When however they should have gone towards Ou where the king was, they went to England, and came up at Hamton[1], on the eve of the feast of All Saints, and here afterwards abode; and at Christmas they were in London. In this same year also the Welshmen gathered themselves together, and with the French that were in Wales, or in the neighbourhood, and had formerly seized their land, stirred up war,

[1] Now called Southampton, to distinguish it from Northampton; but the common people in both neighbourhoods generally say "Hamton" to this day.

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heopa zefylce peox. hí hí on ma to-dældon. Þið þum þæpa dæle zefeaht Dugo eopl of Scpob-pcipe ⁊ hi aflymde. Ac þeah-hpeðep þa oðpe ealle þæp zeapep nanep ýfelep ne zefpicon þe hi don mihton. Ðipep zeapep eac þa Scottap heopa cyng Dunecan befýpedon ⁊ offlogan. ⁊ heom fýðdan eft oðpe fýðe hip fædepan Dufenal to cynge zenamon. þuf þep lape ⁊ to-tihtinge he peapð to deaðe befpicen:

and broke into many fastnesses and castles, and slew many men. And when their followers had increased, they divided themselves into larger parties. With some part of them fought Hugh earl of Shropshire [1], and put them to flight. Nevertheless the other part of them all this year omitted no evil that they could do. This year also the Scots ensnared their king Duncan, and slew him; and afterwards, the second time, took his uncle Dufenal to king, through whose instruction and advice he was betrayed to death.

An MXCV. On þipum zeape pæf fe cyng Pillelm to Cnipter mæffan þa feopep fopepapde dagap on Dpitland. ⁊ æftep þam feopðan dæge hidep to lande fop. ⁊ upp com æt Dofepan. And Heanpiz þef cyngef bpoðep hep on lande oð Lenzten punode. ⁊ þa ofep fæ fop to Nopmandiz mid mycclon zepfuman. on þæf cyngef helðan. uppon heopa bpoðep Rodbeapd eopl. ⁊ zelomlice uppon þone eopl pann. ⁊ him mycelne heapm æzðep on lande ⁊ on mannan dyde. And þa to Eaftan heold fe cyng hif hipeð on Pinceaftre. ⁊ fe eopl Rodbeapd of Nopð-hymbpan nolde to hipede cuman. ⁊ fe cyng fopðan peapð pið hine fpiðe aftýpnod. ⁊ him to fænde ⁊ heapdlice bead. gif he zpiðef peopðe beon polde. þ he to Pentecoften to hipeð come. On þipum zeape pæpon Eaftpon on viii. kl. Apf. ⁊ þa uppon Eaftpon. on fče Ambpo-

A.D. 1095. In this year was the king William the first four days of Christmas at Whitsand, and after the fourth day came hither, and landed at Dover. And Henry the king's brother abode in this land until Lent, and then went over sea to Normandy with much treasure, on the king's behalf, against their brother, earl Robert, and frequently fought against the earl, and did him much harm, both in land and in men. And then at Easter held the king his court in Winchester; and the earl Robert of Northumberland would not come to court. And the king was much stirred to anger with him for this, and sent to him, and bade him harshly [2], if he would be worthy of protection, that he would come to court at Pentecost. In this year was Easter on the eighth day before the calends of April; and upon Easter, on the night of the feast

[1] The title is now earl of Shrewsbury.

[2] The Saxon is heapdlice, hardly—but *harsh*, in fact, is a derivative from *hard*, being probably contracted from *hardish*.

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ꝼiuꝼ mæꝼꝼe niht. ꝥ iꝼ ii. Non. Apꝛ. pæꝼ ꝿeꝼepen ꝼoꝛneah opeꝛ eall þiꝼ land ꝼꝛilce ꝼoꝛneah ealle þa niht ꝼꝛiðe mæni-ꝼealðlice ꝼteoꝛꝛan oꝼ heoꝼenan ꝼeollan. naht be anan oððe tꝛam. ac ꝼꝛa þiclice ꝥ hit nan mann ateallan ne mihte. Deꝛ æꝼteꝛ to Pentecoꝛten pæꝼ ꝛe cyning on Windleꝼoꝛan. ⁊ eall hiꝼ pitan mið him. butan þam eoꝛle oꝼ Noꝛð-hymbꝛan. ꝼoꝛðam ꝛe cyning him naðeꝛ nolde ne giꝼlaꝼ ꝼyllan. ne uppon tꝛywðan ꝿeunnon ꝥ he mið ꝿꝛiðe cumon moꝼte ⁊ ꝼaꝛan. And ꝛe cyning ꝼoꝛðꝛi hiꝼ ꝼyꝛde beað. ⁊ uppon þone eoꝛl to Noꝛð-hymbꝛan. ꝼoꝛ. ⁊ ꝛona þeꝼ þe he þideꝛ com. he maneȝe ⁊ ꝼoꝛneah ealle þa betꝛte oꝼ þæꝼ eoꝛleꝼ hiꝛede innan anan ꝼæꝛtene ȝepann. ⁊ on hæꝼtene ȝedyde. And þone caꝛtel æt Tine-muðan beꝛæt. oððet he hine ȝepann. ⁊ þæꝼ eoꝛleꝼ bꝛoðeꝛ þæꝛ inne. ⁊ ealle þa þe him mið pæꝛon. ⁊ ꝼyððan ꝼeꝛde to Bebbabuꝛh. ⁊ þone eoꝛl þæꝛ inne beꝛæt. Ac þa þa ꝛe cyning ȝeꝛeah ꝥ he hine ȝepinnan ne mihte. þa het he makian ænne caꝛtel toꝼoꝛan Bebbabuꝛh. ⁊ hine on hiꝼ ꝛꝼæce Malueiꝛin het. ꝥ iꝼ on Engliꝛc yꝼel nehhebuꝛ. ⁊ hine ꝛꝿiðe mið hiꝼ mannan ȝeꝛætte. and ꝼyððan ꝛuðꝛeaꝛð ꝼoꝛ. Ða ꝛona æꝼteꝛ þam þe ꝛe cyning pæꝼ ꝛuð aꝼaꝛen. ꝼeoꝛde ꝛe eoꝛl anne niht ut oꝼ Bebbabuꝛh

of St. Ambrose, that is, the second before the Nones of April[1], nearly over all this land, and almost all the night, numerous and manifold stars were seen to fall from heaven; not by one or two, but so thick in succession, that no man could tell it. Hereafter at Pentecost was the king at Windsor, and all his council[2] with him, except the earl of Northumberland; for the king would neither give him hostages, nor own[3] upon truth, that he might come and go with security. And the king therefore ordered his army, and went against the earl to Northumberland; and soon after he came thither, he won many and nearly all the best of the earl's clan in a fortress, and put them into custody; and the castle at Tinemouth he beset until he won it, and the earl's brother therein, and all that were with him; and afterwards went to Bamborough, and beset the earl therein. But when the king saw that he could not win it, then ordered he his men to make a castle before Bamborough, and called it in *his* speech "*Malveisin;*" that is in English, "Evil Neighbour[4]." And he fortified it strongly with his men, and afterwards went southward. Then, soon after that the king was gone south, went the earl one night out of Bamborough

[1] The fourth of April. Vid. *Ord. Vit.*

[2] hiꝼ pitan, his *wights*, his wise men, his council, or, pitena-ȝemote.

[3] ȝeunnon, an Anglo-Norman corruption of ȝeunnan, the usual termination of the infinitive in the pure Saxon, in which it remarkably coincides with the Greek. By a similar corruption, *vice versâ*, *an* is sometimes substituted in the third person plural of the indicative for *on*.

[4] "*Quod est Anglice* malus vicinus."—Gibs.

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towardes Tinemuðan. ac þa þe innan þam niwan castele wæron his gewær wurdon. ⁊ him æfter foran ⁊ onfuhton. ⁊ hine gewundedon. ⁊ syððan gelæhton. ⁊ þa þe mid him wæron sume ofslogan. sume lifes gefengon. On mang þison wearð þam cynge cuð. ꝥ þa Wylisce men on Wealon sumne castel hæfdon tobroken Muntgumri hatte. ⁊ Hugon eorles menn ofslagene þe hine healdon sceoldan. and he forði oðre fyrde het searlice abannan. ⁊ æfter sce Michaeles mæsse into Wealan ferde. ⁊ his fyrde to-scyfte. ⁊ ꝥ land eall þurhfor. swa ꝥ seo fyrde eall togædere com to eallra halgena to Snawdune. Ac þa Wylisce á toforan into muntan ⁊ moran ferdan. ꝥ heom man to cuman ne mihte. ⁊ se cyng þa hamweard gewende. forðam he geseah ꝥ he þær þes wintres mare don ne mihte. Ða þa se cyng ongean com. þa het he niman þone eorl Rotbeard of Norð-hymbran ⁊ to Bæbbaburh lædan. ⁊ ægðer eage ut adon. buton þa þe þær inne wæron þone castel agyfan woldan. Hine heoldan his wif ⁊ Moreal se wæs stiward ⁊ eac his mæg. Ðurh þis wearð se castel þa agyfen. ⁊ Moreal wearð þa on þæs cynges hirede. ⁊ þurh hine wurdon manege ægðer ge gehadode ⁊ eac læwede gewyrte. þe mid heora ræde on þes cynges unheldan wæron. Ða se cyng sume ær þære

towards Tinemouth; but they that were in the new castle were aware of him [1], and went after him, and fought him, and wounded him, and afterwards took him. And of those that were with him some they slew, and some they took alive. Among these things it was made known to the king, that the Welshmen in Wales had broken into a castle called Montgomery, and slain the men of earl Hugo, that should have held it. He therefore gave orders to levy another force immediately, and after Michaelmas went into Wales, and shifted his forces, and went through all that land, so that the army came all together by All Saints to Snowdon. But the Welsh always went before into the mountains and the moors [2], that no man could come to them. The king then went homeward; for he saw that he could do no more there this winter. When the king came home again, he gave orders to take the earl Robert of Northumberland, and lead him to Bamborough, and put out both his eyes [3], unless they that were therein would give up the castle. His wife held it, and Morel who was steward, and also his relative. Through this was the castle then given up; and Morel was then in the king's court [4]; and through him were many both of the clergy and laity surrendered, who with their counsels had conspired against the king. The king

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1 "*hujus* rei *præmoniti*"—Gibs. incorrectly.

2 "*Paludes*"—Gibs. improperly, as usual, confounding *moors*, or high ground, with *meres*, or lakes.

3 "ægðer eage," literally "either eye"—Gibson might have hazarded the same idiom in Latin, "*utroque oculo*"—In English, I fear, at present, the expression would imply "a choice of *one*."

4 Vid. *Ord. Vital.* sub anno.

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tide het on hæftneðe gebringan. ⁊ syððan swiðe gemahlice open eall þir land beodan. þ ealle þa þe of þam cynge land heoldan. eall swa hi swiðer weorðe beon woldan. þ hi on hinede to tide þæron. ⁊ þone eorl Rotbert het se cyng to Windlesoran lædan. ⁊ þær innan þam castele healdan. Eac on þir ylcan geare togeaner Eastron com þæt Papan sande hider to lande. þ pæt Walteap biscop swiðe god lifer man. of Albin þære ceastre. ⁊ þam arcebiscope Anselme uppon Pentecosten. of þæt Papan healfe Urbanus. hir Pallium geaf. ⁊ he hine underfeng æt hir arcestole on Cantpara-byrig. And se biscop Walteap her on lande þæt geaner syððan lange punode. ⁊ man syððan þ Rom-gescot be him sende swa man manegan gearan ær ne dyde. Dises ylcan eac geaner pæron swiðe untid gewidera. ⁊ forði geond eall þir land wurdon eorðwæstmas eall to medemlice gewende.

had before this time commanded some to be brought into prison, and afterwards had it very strictly proclaimed over all this country, "That all who held land of the king, as they wished to be considered worthy of protection, should come to court at the time appointed." And the king commanded that the earl Robert should be led to Windsor, and there held in the castle. Also in this same year, against Easter, came the Pope's nuncio hither to this land. This was bishop Walter, a man of very good life, of the town of Albano; and upon the day of Pentecost on the behalf of Pope Urban he gave archbishop Anselm his pall, and he received him [1] at his archiepiscopal stall in Canterbury. And bishop Walter remained afterwards in this land a great part of the year; and men then sent by him the Rome-scot [2], which they had not done for many years before. This same year also the weather was very unseasonable; in consequence of which throughout all this land were all the fruits of the earth reduced to a moderate crop.

An. MXCVI. On þiron geare heold se cyng Willelm his hired to Cristes mæssan on Windlesoran. ⁊ Willelm biscop of Dunholme þæt forðferde to geares dæge. ⁊ on Octab. Epiphan. pæs se cyng ⁊ ealle his witan on Sear-byrig. Đæs beteah Goffrei Bainard Willelm of Ou þæt cyninges mæg þ he hæfde gebeon on þes cynges gewicdome. and hit him ongeseahte. ⁊ hine on onsehte

A.D. 1096. In this year held the king William his court at Christmas in Windsor; and William bishop of Durham died there on new-year's day; and on the octave of the Epiphany was the king and all his councillors at Salisbury. There Geoffry Bainard challenged William of Ou, the king's relative, maintaining that he had been in the conspiracy against the king. And he fought with him, and

[1] So *Annal. Waverl.* and again *infrà* A. D. 1115.

[2] Commonly called *Peter-pence.*

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oꝼeꝛcom. ⁊ ꝛýððan he oꝼeꝛncumen pæꝛ. him heꝺ ꝛe cýnz þa eazan uꝛaꝺon. ⁊ ꝛýððan beliꝛnian. ⁊ hiꝛ ꝛꝺipaꝛꝺ Pillelm hatte ꝛe pæꝛ hiꝛ moꝺꝛian ꝛunu. heꝺ ꝛe cýnz on ꝛoꝺe ahon. Ða peaꝛð eac Eoda eoꝛl oꝼ Campaine þæꝛ cýnzeꝛ aðum ⁊ maneze oðꝛe belenꝺe. ⁊ ꝛumne man to Lunꝺene læꝺꝺe ⁊ þæꝛ ꝛpilꝺe. Ðiꝛeꝛ zeaꝛeꝛ eac to þam Eaꝛtꝛan peaꝛð ꝛpiðe mycel ꝛtýꝛunz zeonꝺ ealle þaꝛ þeoꝺe. ⁊ ꝼela oðꝛa þeoꝺan. þuꝛh Unꝛbanuꝛ ꝛe pæꝛ Papa zehaten. þeah þe he þæꝛ ꝛetleꝛ naþinz næꝼꝺe on Rome. ⁊ ꝼeꝛꝺe unaꝛimeꝺlice ꝼolc miꝺ piꝼan ⁊ cilꝺan to þi þ hi uppon hæðene þeoꝺan pinnan polꝺan. Ðuꝛh þaꝛ ꝼaꝛe peaꝛð ꝛe cýnz ⁊ hiꝛ bꝛoðoꝛ Roꝺbeaꝛꝺ eoꝛl ꝛehte. ꝛꝼa þ ꝛe cýnz oꝼeꝛ ꝼæ ꝼoꝛ. ⁊ eall Noꝛmanꝺiz æt him miꝺ ꝼeo aliꝛꝺe. ꝛꝼa ꝛꝼa hi þa ꝛehte pæꝛon. And ꝛe eoꝛl ꝛýððan ꝼeꝛꝺe. ⁊ miꝺ him ꝛe eoꝛl oꝼ Flanꝺꝛan. ⁊ ꝛe oꝼ Bunan. ⁊ eac manize oðꝛe heaꝼoꝺ men. ⁊ ꝛe eoꝛl Roꝺbeaꝛꝺ. ⁊ þa þe miꝺ him ꝼeꝛꝺon. þone pinteꝛ on Puille punedon. Ac þeꝛ ꝼolceꝛ þe be Ðunzꝛie ꝼoꝛ ꝼela ðuꝛenda ðæꝛ anꝺ be pæze eaꝛnmlice ꝼoꝛꝼoꝛan. anꝺ ꝼela hꝛeoplice ⁊ hunzeꝛbitene onzean pinteꝛ ham tuzon. Ðiꝛ pæꝛ ꝛpiðe heꝼiz-time zeaꝛ zeonꝺ eall Anzel-cýn. æzðeꝛ ze þuꝛh mæniz-ꝼealꝺe zýlꝺa. ⁊ eac þuꝛh ꝛpiðe heꝼiz-

overcame him in single combat; and after he was overcome, the king gave orders to put out his eyes, and afterwards to emasculate him; and his steward, William by name, who was the son of his stepmother, the king commanded to be hanged on a gibbet. Then was also Eoda, earl of Champagne, the king's son-in-law, and many others, deprived of their lands; whilst some were led to London, and there killed[1]. This year also, at Easter, there was a very great stir through all this nation and many others, on account of Urban, who was declared Pope, though he had nothing of a see at Rome. And an immense multitude went forth with their wives and children, that they might make war upon the heathens. Through this expedition were the king and his brother, earl Robert, reconciled; so that the king went over sea, and purchased all Normandy of him, on condition that they should be united. And the earl afterwards departed; and with him the earl of Flanders, and the earl of Boulogne, and also many other men of rank[2]. And the earl Robert, and they that went with him, passed the winter in Apulia[3]; but of the people that went by Hungary many thousands miserably perished there and by the way. And many drag-

[1] Gibson improperly says, "*ibi* interfecit," as if the king killed them with his own hand. The original says 'man læddeand ꝛpilde.' It is well known that in the Saxon idiom the prefix 'man' is used with a singular verb like the French *on*, i. e. *om*, now *homme*. Thus the phrase above may be rendered "*on menoit et tuoit.*"

[2] Literally "head-men, or chiefs." The term is still retained with a slight variation in the north of Europe, as the *hetman* Platoff of celebrated memory.

[3] "On Puille," N.S. from the Italian "La 'Puglia," without the article,—*en Puille*, Fr.

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timne hungep þe þirne eapð þæp geapep pþiðe gedpehte. Eac on þipon geape þa heapod men þe þir land heoldan optþæðlice þýnde into Pealon pendon. ȝ mæniȝ man mid þam pþiðe gedpehtan. ac man þæp ne gerpæddе. butan man-mýpþinge. ȝ þeoh-þpillinge.

ged themselves home rueful and hunger-bitten on the approach of winter. This was a very heavy-timed year through all England, both through the manifold tributes, and also through the very heavy-timed hunger that severely oppressed this earth in the course of the year. In the year also the principal men who held this land, frequently sent forces into Wales, and many men thereby grievously afflicted, producing no results but destruction of men, and waste of money.

An. MXCVII. Dep on þipon geape pear pe cýnȝ Pillelm to Cpipter mæpran on Nopmandiȝ. ȝ þa togeaneр Eaptpon hideр to landе þop. þoppam he þohte hir hiped on Pinceaptpe to healdenne. ac he peapð þurh pedeр gelet oððet Eaptpe æfen. þ he uppcom æpopt æt Apundel. ȝ þopði hir hiped æt Pindlepopan heold. And þæp æpteр mid mýcclum hepe into Pealon pepde. ȝ þ land pþiðe mid hir þýnde þurhfop. þurh rume þa Pýlipcean þe him to pæpon cumen. ȝ hir lædteopap pæpon. ȝ þæp inne punode þnam midrumepan popneah oð Auȝupt. ȝ mýcel þæp inne popleap on mannan ȝ on hopran. ȝ eac on manezan oðpan þinȝan. Ða Pýlirce men. þýðon hi þnam þam cýnȝe ȝebuȝon. heom maneȝe ealdnap of heom þýlfan ȝecupon. rum þæpa pær Cadunȝaun ȝehaten. þe heopa peopðapt pær. pe pær Gnipfineр bpoðeр punu cýnȝeр. And þa þa pe cýnȝ ȝepeah þ he nan þinȝe hir pilleр þæp ȝepopðian ne mihte. he

A.D. 1097. In this year was the king William at Christmas in Normandy; and afterwards against Easter he embarked for this land; for that he thought to hold his court at Winchester; but he was weather-bound until Easter-eve, when he first landed at Arundel; and for this reason held his court at Windsor. And thereafter with a great army he went into Wales, and quickly penetrated that land with his forces, through some of the Welsh who were come to him, and were his guides; and he remained in that country from midsummer nearly until August, and suffered much loss there in men and in horses, and also in many other things. The Welshmen, after they had revolted from the king, chose them many elders from themselves; one of whom was called Cadwgan[1], who was the worthiest of them, being brother's son to king Griffin. And when the king saw that he could do nothing in furtherance of his

[1] This name is now written, improperly, Cadogan; though the ancient pronunciation continues. "Cadung," *Ann. Wav.* erroneously, perhaps, for "*Cadugn.*"

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ongean into þiron lande foꝛ. ⁊ hraðe æfteꝛ þam he be þam gemænon caꝛtelaꝛ let gemakian. Ða uppon fċe Michaeleꝛ mæſſan. iv. Non. Octob. ætýpde an ſelcuð ſteoꝛꝛa on æfen . fcýnende ⁊ ſona to ſetle gangende. Ðe pæſ gefepen ſuð-peaꝛt. ⁊ ſe leoma þe him ofꝛtod pæſ ſpiðe lang geþuht. ſuð-eaꝛt ſcinende. ⁊ foꝛneah ealle þa pucan on þaꝛ piꝛan ætýpde. Manege . men leton ꝥ hit cometa pæne. Sona æfteꝛ þiꝛon ſe aꝛcebiſcop Anſealm oꝛ Cantpaꝛ-býꝛig leaſe æt þam cýnge nam. þeah hit þam cýnge ungepill pæne. þæſ þe men leton. ⁊ ofeꝛ ſæ . foꝛ. foꝛðam him þuhte ꝥ man on þiꝛne þeodan lýtel æfteꝛ niht ⁊ æfteꝛ hiꝛ dýhte dýde. And ſe cýng þæꝛ æfteꝛ uppon fċe Maꝛtineꝛ mæſſan ofeꝛ ſæ into Noꝛmandig foꝛ. ac . þa hpile ðe he pedeꝛeꝛ abad. hiꝛ hineð innon þam ſcinan ðæꝛ hi lagon. ðone mæꝛton heaꝛm dýdon ðe æfne hineð oððe heꝛe innon fnið-lande don ſceolde. Ðiꝛ pæſ on eallon þingan ſpiðe . heꝛig-týme geaꝛ. ⁊ ofeꝛ geſpincfull on ungepedeꝛan. þa man oððe tilian ſceolde. oððe eft tilða gegadeꝛian. and on ungýldan þa næfne ne ablunnon. Eac manege ſcinan. þe mid peonce .

will, he returned again into this land; and soon after that he let his men build castles on the borders. Then upon the feast of St. Michael, the fourth day before the Nones of October[1], appeared an uncommon star, shining in the evening. and soon hastening to set. It[2] was seen south-west, and the ray that stood off from it was thought very long, shining south-east. And it appeared on this wise nearly all the week. Many men supposed that it was a comet. Soon after this the archbishop Anselm of Canterbury obtained leave[3] of the king (though it was contrary to the wishes of the king, as men supposed[4]), and went over sea; because he thought[5] that men in this country did little according to right and after his instruction. And the king thereafter upon St. Martin's mass went over sea into Normandy; but whilst he was waiting for fair weather, his court in the county where they lay, did the most harm that ever court or army could do in a friendly and peaceable land. This was in all things a very heavy-timed year, and beyond measure laborious from badness of weather, both when men attempted to till the land, and afterwards to gather the

[1] It was evidently, therefore, not on Michaelmas day, which would probably have been æt or to; but during the continuance of the mass or festival which was celebrated till the octave following. "Upon" also sometimes signifies "soon after." See below.

[2] In the original "he;" so that the Saxons agreed with the Greeks and Romans with respect to the gender of a comet.

[3] Literally "took leave:" hence the modern phrase to signify the departure of one person from another, which in feudal times could not be done without *leave* or *permission* formally obtained.

[4] "leton," in the same sense as above, "men leton þæt hit cometa pæne." Gibson translates the words "*hunc populum relinquendi*," &c.

[5] In the original, "*him thought*," him þuhte; "methought" is still retained from the Saxon idiom. Vid. *Επεα πτεροεντα*, vol. ii. p. 406.

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to Lundenne belumpon. punðon þæple gedhehte. þuph þone peall þe hi popht-ton on butan þone tup. ⁊ þuph þa bpicge þe popneah eall to plotan pæp. ⁊ þuph þæp cyngep healle gepeopc þe man on Pepcmynptpe pophte. ⁊ mæ-nige men þæp mid gedhehte. Eac on þipum ylcan geape pona uppon pče Michaelep mæppan pepde Eadgap æþel-ing mid pýnde þuph þæp cyngep pul-tum into Scotlande. ⁊ þet land mid ptpanglicum peohte gepann. ⁊ þone cyng Dupenal ut adpæpde. ⁊ hip mæg Eadgap. pe pæp Melcolmep punu cyngep ⁊ Mapgapite þæpe cpenan. he þæp on þæp cyngep Pillelmep heldan to cynge gepette. and pídðan ongean into Engle-land popð.

fruits of their tilth; and from unjust contributions they never rested. Many counties also that were confined to London by work, were grievously oppressed on account of the wall that they were building about the tower, and the bridge that was nearly all afloat, and the work of the king's hall that they were building at Westminster; and many men perished thereby. Also in this same year soon after Michaelmas went Edgar etheling with an army through the king's assistance into Scotland, and with hard fighting won that land, and drove out the king Dufnal; and his nephew Edgar, who was son of king Melcolm and of Margaret the queen, he there appointed king in fealty to the king William; and afterwards again returned to England.

An. MXCVIII. On þipum geape to Cpipter mæppan pæp pe cyng Pillelm on Nopmandig. ⁊ Palcelin bipcop on Pinceaptpe ⁊ Baldepine abbot on pče Ædmund innan þæpe tide bægen popð-pepdan. And on þipum geape eac Tu-pold abbot op Buph popðpepde. Dipep geapep eac to þam pumepan innan Bapphucpcipe æt Finchamptæde an mepe blod peoll. ppa ppa manige tpýpe men pædan þe hit gepeon pceolban. And Hugo eopl peapð opplagen innan Angleþege þnam utpikingan. ⁊ hip bpoðep Rodbept peapð hip ýnpe-numa. ppa ppa he hit æt þam cynge op-eode.

A.D. 1098. In this year at Christmas was the king William in Normandy; and Walkelin bishop of Winchester, and Baldwin abbot of St. Edmund's, within this tide[1] both departed. And in this year also died Turold abbot of Peterborough. In the summer of this year also, at Finchamstead in Berkshire, a pool welled with blood, as many true men said that should see[2] it. And earl Hugh was slain in Anglesey by foreign pirates[3], and his brother Robert was his heir, as he had settled it before with the king. Before Michaelmas the heaven was of

[1] That is, within the twelve days after Christmas, or the interval between Christmas day, properly called the Nativity, and the Epiphany; the whole of which was called Christmas-tide or Yule-tide, and was dedicated to feasting and mirth.

[2] —"*qui hoc videre* debuerunt." *Ann. Wav.* an evident translation from the Saxon.

[3] The king of Norway and his men. *Vid.* Flor.

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Toforan ſce Michaeleſ mæſſan ætÿdde ſeo heofon ſwilce heo forneah ealle þa niht bÿrnende wære. Dis wær ſwiðe gefwincfull gear þurh manigfeald ungÿld. 7 þurh mycele wenaſ ðe ealle gearas ne ablunnon forneah ælc tilð on merſc-lande forfearde:·

An. MXCIX. Den wær ſe cÿng Willelm to mide-wintra on Normandig. and to Eastron hider to lande com. 7 to Pentecoſten forman ſiðe his hired innan his nigan gebÿttlan æt Weſtmynſtre heold. 7 þær Rannulfe his capellane ꝑ biſcoprice æt Dunholme geaf. þe æfor ealle his gemot ofer eall Engle-land draf 7 bewiſte. 7 ſona þær æfter ofer ſæ for. 7 þone eorl Eliaſ of þære Manige adraf. 7 hi ſiðdan on his gewealde gefætte. 7 ſwa to ſce Michaeleſ mæſſan eft hider to lande com. Diſes gear eac on ſce Martines mæſſe-dæg aſwanag up to to þan ſwiðe ſæ-flod. 7 ſwa mycel to heanme gedÿde. ſwa nan man ne gemunet ꝑ hit æfre æfor dÿde. 7 wær þær ylcan dæges luna prima. And Osmond biſcop of Searbÿrig innon Aduent forðferde:·

An. MC. On þiſon geare ſe cÿng Willelm heold his hired to Cniſtes

such an hue, as if it were burning, nearly all the night. This was a very troublesome year through manifold impositions; and from the abundant rains, that ceased not all the year, nearly all the tilth in the marsh-lands perished.

A.D. 1099. This year was the king William at midwinter in Normandy, and at Easter came hither to land, and at Pentecost held his court the first time in his new building at Westminster; and there he gave the bishopric of Durham to Ranulf his chaplain, who had long directed and governed his councils over all England[1]. And soon after this he went over sea, and drove the earl Elias out of Maine, which he reduced under his power, and so by Michaelmas returned to this land. This year also, on the festival of St. Martin, the sea-flood sprung up to such a height, and did so much harm, as no man remembered that it ever did before. And this was the first day of the new moon. And Osmond bishop of Salisbury died in Advent.

A. D. 1100. In this year the king William held his court at Christmas

[1] "*Qui prius tenuerat placita sua per totam Angliam.*" *Ann. Wav. p.* 141.

From the words "ðaſ his gemot," &c. he appears to have been a sort of *justice itinerant*, or judge of assize, who went through all England to redress grievances, to hear and determine causes, and to receive appeals, &c. In the Latin chronicle of Peterborough, published by Sparke *typis* Bowyer, fol. 1723. p. 57, there is a curious notice of this Ranulph at the conclusion of the year 1099—*Ranulphus, Regis Placitator, fit episcopus Dunelmensis: iste conscripsit quendam librum, quem titulavit*, De Legibus Angliæ." He may therefore be safely called the father of English lawyers, or at least law-writers. How many Lives of Saints might be surrendered in exchange for such a book, if it could be recovered. It was probably the foundation of the later works of Bracton, Fleta, Fortescue, and others.

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mæſſa on Gleape-ceaſtre. ȝ to Eaſtron on Þinceaſtre. ȝ to Pentecoſten on Þeſtmýnſtre. And to þam Pentecoſten pæſ ȝeſepen innan Baſſuchſcire æt anan tune blod peallan of eoſðan. ſpa ſpa mænige ræðan þe hit ȝeſeon ſceoldan. And þæſ æfteſ on moſȝen æfteſ hlammæſſe dæȝe peaſð ſe cýnȝ Þillelm on huntnoðe ſnam hiſ anan men mid anſe ſla ofſceoten. ȝ ſiððan to Þinceaſtre ȝebſoht. ȝ on þam biſcoſſice bebýſȝed. ð þæſ þæſ þſeotteðan ȝeaſeſ þe he ſice onſenȝ. Þe þæſ ſpiðe ſtſangȝ ȝ neðe ofeſ hiſ land ȝ hiſ mænn. ȝ pið ealle hiſ neahhebuſaſ. ȝ ſpiðe onðſædendlic. ȝ þuſh ýfelſa manna ſæðaſ þe him æfſe ȝecpeme pæſan. ȝ þuſh hiſ aȝene ȝitſunȝa. he æfſe þaſ leode mid heſe ȝ mid unȝýlde týſſiȝende pæſ. ſoſðan þe on hiſ ðaȝan ælc ſiht afeoll. ȝ ælc unſiht foſ Gode ȝ foſ poſulde upaſaſ. Godeſ cýſcean he nýðeſade. ȝ þa biſcoſſiceſ ȝ abbotſiceſ þe þa ealðaſ on hiſ ðaȝan feollan. ealle he hi oððe pið feo ȝefealde. oððe on hiſ aȝenſe hand heold. and to ȝafle ȝefette. ſoſðan þe he ælceſ manneſ ȝehaboðeſ ȝ læpeðeſ ýfe-numa beon polde. ȝ ſpa ð þæſ dæȝeſ þe he ȝefeoll. he hæfde on hiſ aȝenſe hand ð aſcebiſcoſſice on Cantaſ-býſiȝ. ȝ ð biſcoſſice on Þinceaſtre. ȝ ð on Seaſbýſiȝ. ȝ xi. abbotſiceſ. ealle to ȝafle ȝefette. ȝ þeah þe ic hit lænȝ ýlde.

in Glocester, and at Easter in Winchester, and at Pentecost in Westminster. And at Pentecost was seen in Berkshire at a certain town[1] blood to well from the earth; as many said that should see it. And thereafter on the morning after Lammas day was the king William shot in hunting, by an arrow from his own men, and afterwards brought to Winchester, and buried in the cathedral[2]. This was in the thirteenth year after that he assumed the government. He was very harsh and severe over his land and his men, and with all his neighbours; and very formidable; and through the counsels of evil men, that to him were always agreeable, and through his own avarice, he was ever tiring this nation with an army, and with unjust contributions. For in his days all right fell to the ground, and every wrong rose up before God and before the world. God's church he humbled; and all the bishoprics and abbacies, whose elders fell in his days, he either sold in fee, or held in his own hands, and let for a certain sum; because he would be the heir of every man, both of the clergy and laity; so that on the day that he fell he had in his own hand the archbishopric of Canterbury, with the bishopric of Winchester, and that of Salisbury, and eleven abbacies, all let for a sum; and (though I may be tedious) all that was

[1] Q. Finchamstead? Vid. An. 1098 and 1103.

[2] "*In choro monachorum ante majus altare.*" —*Ann. Waverl.* His monument is still to be seen there, a plain gravestone of black marble, of the common shape called "*dos d'âne;*" such as are now frequently seen, though of inferior materials, in the church-yards of villages; and are only one remove from the grassy sod.

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eall þet þe Gode pær laƀ. ȝ unrihtfull mannan. eall ƿ pær ȝefunelic on þiſan lande on hiſ tỳman. ȝ forȝi he pær forneah ealne hiſ leode laƀ. ȝ Gode andfæte. ſua ſua hiſ ænde ætỳde. forƀan þe he on midde-panden hiſ unrihte buten behreowfunge ȝ ælcere bæƀ-bote ȝepat. On þæne þunreſdæȝ he pær ofſlazen. ȝ þær on morȝen bebỳrȝed. ȝ riƀƀan he bebỳrȝed pær. þa pitan. þe þa neh handa pæron. hiſ broƀer Heanriȝ to cỳnȝe ȝecuran. ȝ he þæn rihte ƿ biſcoprice on Pinceaſtre Pillelme Giffarde ȝeaf. and riƀƀan to Lundene for. and on þan runnan dæȝe þæn æftер toforan þam peoforde on Pertmỳnſtre Gode and eallan folce behet eallan þa unrihte to alecȝenne þe on hiſ broƀer time pæran. and þa betſtan lazan to healdene þe on æniȝer cỳnȝer dæȝe toforan him ſtodan. and hine riƀƀan æftер þan ſe biſcop of Lundene Mauricius to cỳnȝe ȝehalȝode. ȝ him ealle on þeoſan lande to abuȝan. ȝ aƀaſ ſporan. ȝ hiſ men punden. And ſe cỳnȝ ſona æftер þam be þæne næde þe him abutan pæran. þone biſcop Rannulf of Dunholme let niman. ȝ into þam tune on Lundene let ȝebringon. ȝ þæn healdan. Đa toforan ſċe Michaeles mæſſan com ſe ærcebiſcop Anſealm of Cantpaſ-bỳriȝ hiden to lande. ſua ſua ſe cỳnȝ Heanriȝ be hiſ

loathsome to God and righteous men, all *that* was customary in this land in his time. And for this he was loathed by nearly all his people, and odious to God, as his end testified:—for he departed in the midst of his unrighteousness, without any power of repentance or recompense for his deeds. On the thursday he was slain; and in the morning afterwards buried; and after he was buried, the statesmen that were then nigh at hand, chose his brother Henry to king. And he immediately[1] gave the bishopric of Winchester to William Giffard; and afterwards went to London; and on the Sunday following, before the altar at Westminster, he promised God and all the people, to annul all the unrighteous acts that took place in his brother's time, and to maintain the best laws that were valid in any king's day before him. And after this the bishop of London, Maurice, consecrated him king; and all in this land submitted to him, and swore oaths, and became his men. And the king, soon after this, by the advice of those that were about him, allowed men to take the bishop Ranulf of Durham, and bring him into the tower of London, and hold him there. Then, before Michaelmas, came the archbishop Anselm of Canterbury hither to this land; as the king Henry by the advice of his minis-

[1] *i. e.* before he left Winchester for London; literally "there-right"—an expression still used in many parts of England. Neither does the word "directly," which in its turn has almost become too vulgar to be used, nor its substitute, "immediately," which has nearly superseded it, appear to answer the purpose so well as the Saxon, which is equally expressive with the French "*sur le champ.*" The author of *Ann. Wav.* translates it "*illicò.*"

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pitena pæde him æptep pende. popþan þe he pæp ut op þip lande gepapen. pop þan mycelan unpihte þe pe cyng Pilelm him dyde. And pyþþan pona hep æptep pe cyng genam Mahalde him to pife. Malcolmep cyngep dohtep op Scotlande ȝ Mapgapeta þæpe goda cpæne Edpapdep cyngep magan. and op þan pihtan Ængla-landep kyne-kynne. ȝ on pce Mapteinep mæpre-dæg heo peapþ him mid mycelan peopþpcipe popgifen on Pertmynptre. ȝ pe apce-biscop Anpealm hi him bepæddade. ȝ pyþþan to cpene gehalgode. ȝ pe apce-biscop Domap op Eopeppic hep æptep pona popþpende. Deopep ylcep geapep eac innan hæpfept com pe eopl Rotbept ham into Nopmandi. ȝ pe eopl Rotbept op Flandpep. ȝ Eupstatiup eopl op Bunan. pnam Ierupalem. ȝ pona ppa pe eopl Rotbept into Nop-mandiȝ com. he peapþ pnam eallan þam polce blipelice undepfangen. butan þam captelan þe pæpon gefætte mid þæp cyngep Deanpiȝep manna. tozeanep þan he manega gepealc ȝ gepinn hæfde.

An. MCI. Dep on þipum geape to Cpistep mæssan heold pe cyng Deanpiȝ hip hipeð on Pertminstre. ȝ to Eastpan on Pinceastre. And þa pona þæp æptep pundon þa heapod-men hep on lande piðepnæden tozeanep þam cynge. ægðep ge pop heopan agenan mycelan ungetnyþþan. ȝ eac þuph þone eopl Rodbept op Nopmandiȝ. þe

ters had sent after him, because he had gone out of this land for the great wrongs that the king William did unto him. And soon hereafter the king took him to wife Maud, daughter of Malcolm king of Scotland, and of Margaret the good queen, the relative of king Edward, and of the right royal[1] race of England. And on Martinmas day she was publicly given to him with much pomp at Westminster, and the archbishop Anselm wedded her to him, and afterwards consecrated her queen. And the archbishop[2] Thomas of York soon hereafter died. During the harvest of this same year also came the earl Robert home into Normandy, and the earl Robert of Flanders, and Eustace earl of Boulogne, from Jerusalem. And as soon as the earl Robert came into Normandy, he was joyfully received by[3] all his people; except those of the castles that were garrisoned with the king Henry's men. Against them he had many contests and struggles.

A. D. 1101. In this year at Christmas held the king Henry his court in Westminster, and at Easter in Winchester. And soon thereafter were the chief[4] men in this land in a conspiracy against the king; partly from their own great infidelity, and also through the earl Robert of Normandy, who with hostility aspired to the invasion of

[1] This expression shows the adherence of the writer to the Saxon line of kings, and his consequent satisfaction in recording this alliance of Henry with the daughter of Margaret of Scotland.

[2] iv. *Cal. Decembris, die Dominica.*—Flor.

[3] Or, "he experienced a blithe reception *from*," &c.

[4] "*Barones hujus terræ.*"—Ann. Wav.

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mid unfriðe hiden to lande funden. And fe cyng friðdan fcipa ut on fæ fende hir bnoðen to dæne ⁊ to lættinge. ac hi fume æft æt fæne neode abnuðon. ⁊ fnam fam cynge gecyndon. ⁊ to fam eorle Rotbente gebugan. Ða to middefumefan fende fe cyng ut to Pefeneræ mid eall hir fynde togeanef hir bnoðen. ⁊ hir fæn abad. Ac on mang firon com fe eorl Rotbent up æt Portef-muðan xii. nihtan tofonan Dlaf-mæffan. ⁊ fe cyng mid ealne hir fynde him togeanef com. Ac fa heafod-men him betpenan fonan. ⁊ fa bnoðna gefehtodan on fa genad. fet fe cyng fonlet eall ⁊ he mid ftfeangðe innan Nofmandig togeanef fam eorl heold. ⁊ ⁊ ealle fa on Engle-lande heona land ongean hæfdon. fe hit æn funh fone eorl fonlufon. ⁊ Eurtatief eorl eac eall hir fædef-land hef on lande. ⁊ fet fe eorl Rotbent ælce geane fceolde of Engla-lande fneo fufend manc feolfner habban. ⁊ loc hpeðef fæna gebnoðna oðefne ofefbide. pæne ynfepeafð ealler Engla-landef ⁊ eac Nofmandigef: buton fe fonðfanena ynfe-
1 uman hæfde be nihtne æfe. ⁊ fir fa mid aðe gefeftnodan xii. fa hihte of ægðne healfe. ⁊ fe eorl fiðdan oðdet ofef fce Michaelef mæffe hef on lande punode. ⁊ hir men mycel to heafme æfne gebydon fpa hi gefefdon. fa hpile fe fe eorl hef on lande punode. Ðifef geafef eac fe bircop Rannulf to fam Candel-mæffan ut of fam tune on

this land. And the king afterwards sent ships out to sea, to thwart and impede his brother; but some of them in the time of need fell back[1], and turned from the king, and surrendered themselves to the earl Robert. Then at midsummer went the king out to Pevensey with all his force against his brother, and there awaited him. But in the mean time came the earl Robert up at Portsmouth twelve nights before Lammas; and the king with all his force came against him. But the chief men interceded between them, and settled the brothers on the condition, "that the king should forgo all that he held by main strength in Normandy against the earl; and that all then in England should have their lands again, who had lost it before through the earl, and earl Eustace also all his patrimony in this land; and that the earl Robert every year should receive from England three thousand marks of silver; and particularly, that whichever of the brothers should survive the other, he should be heir of all England and also of Normandy, except the deceased left an heir by lawful wedlock." And this twelve men of the highest rank on either side then confirmed with an oath. And the earl afterwards remained in this land till after Michaelmas; and his men did much harm wherever they went, the while that the earl continued in this land. This year also the bishop Ranulf at Candlemas burst out of the tower of

[1] æft, Sax. *aft* and *abaft* are now expressions strictly nautical. They are, however, pure English.

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Lunden nihtes oðbærst. þæs he on hæftneðe wæs. ⁊ to Normandige fos. þurh þes macunge mæst ⁊ tosprytinge se eorl Rotbert þires geares þis land mid unsriðe gesohte:

London by night, where he was in confinement, and went into Normandy; through whose contrivance and instigation mostly the earl Robert this year sought this land with hostility [1].

An. MCII. On þirum geare to Natiuiteð wæs se cyng Heanric on Westminstre. ⁊ to Eastron on Wincestre. And sona þæs æftes wurðon unsæhte se cyng ⁊ se eorl Rotbert of Bælæsme se hæfde þone eorldom hes on lande on Scrobbesbyrig. þe his fæder Roges eorl æs ahte. ⁊ micel rice þæstó ægðes ge beheonon þa sæ. ge begeondon. And se cyng sende ⁊ besæt þone castel æt Arundel. ac þa he hine sua hraðe gesinnan ne mihte. he let þæs torotnan castelas gemakian. ⁊ hi mid his mannan gesette. ⁊ siððan mid ealne his fyrde sende to Brigge. ⁊ þæs wunode oððet he þone castel hæfde ⁊ þone eorl Rotbert belænde. ⁊ ealles benæmde þes he on Engla-lande hæfde. ⁊ se eorl sua ofes sæ gesat. and se fyrde siððan ham cyrde. Ða þæs æftes to sce Michaeles mæssan wæs se cyng æt Westmynstre ⁊ ealle þa heaðo men on his lande. gehadode ⁊ læwede. ⁊ se ancebiscop Anselm heold gehadoda manna sinoð. ⁊ hi þæs manega beboda setton þe to Cristendome belimpað. ⁊ ægðes manige Frencisce

A. D. 1102. In this year at the Nativity was the king Henry at Westminster, and at Easter in Winchester. And soon thereafter arose a dissention between the king and the earl Robert of Belesme [2], who held in this land the earldom of Shrewsbury, that his father, earl Roger, had before, and much territory therewith both on this side [3] and beyond the sea. And the king went and beset the castle at Arundel; but when he could not easily win it, he allowed men to make castles before it, and filled them with his men; and afterwards with all his army he went to Bridgenorth, and there continued until he had the castle, and deprived the earl Robert of his land, and stripped him of all that [4] he had in England. And the earl accordingly went over sea, and the army afterwards returned home. Then was the king thereafter by Michaelmas at Westminster; and all the principal men in this land, clergy and laity. And the archbishop Anselm held a synod of clergy; and there they established many canons that belong to Christianity. And many [5], both French

[1] "*Erant et alii plurimi, qui ad idem stimulabant.*"—*Chron. Petrob. à* Sparke, *p.* 58.

[2] Hence, by corruption, the name of Bellamy.

[3] "beheonon," Sax. I have not ventured on the phrase "*behither* and *beyond*," though nothing is more common in the language of our English rustics.—*Ultra citraque*, Lat.

[4] "þes," the genitive case: literally "*of all of that he had.*" A complete Atticism; whereby the relative is made to agree with the antecedent in *case* as well as in gender and number.

[5] *Scilicet Guido Persorensis, Aldwinus Ramesiensis, Wimundus Tausstokensis, Haimo de Cernel, et ille de Wiceleneia, Ægelricus de Middeltuna, Godricus de Burgo, Ricardus de Heli, Robertus de sancto Eadmundo.*—Flor.

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ȝ Engliſce þæn heoꝛa ſtaꝛaꝛ ȝ nice ꝓoꝛluꝛon þe hi mid unꝛihte begeaton. oþþe mid poge þæn on liꝛedon. And on þiꝛum ỳlcan ȝeaꝛe on Pentecoꝛten mæꝛꝛan puce. þa coman þeoꝛaꝛ. ꝛum oꝓ Alueaꝛnie. ꝛum oꝓ Fꝛance. ȝ ꝛum oꝓ Flandꝛeꝛ. ȝ bꝛeokan þa mỳnꝛtꝛe oꝓ Buꝛh. ȝ þæn inne naman mỳcel to ȝode on ȝolde ȝ on ꝛeolꝛꝛe. þet pæꝛon ꝓoden ȝ calicen and candelꝛticcan:

and English, were there deprived of their staves[1] and dignity, which they either obtained with injustice, or enjoyed with dishonour. And in this same year, in the week of the feast of Pentecost[2], there came thieves, some from Auvergne[3], some from France, and some from Flanders, and broke into the minster of Peterborough, and therein seized much property in gold and in silver; namely, roods, and chalices, and candlesticks.

An. MCIII. Deꝛ on þiꝛum ȝeaꝛe to mide-pintꝛa pæꝛ ꝛe cỳnȝ Deanꝛiȝ æt Pæꝛtmỳnꝛtꝛe. And þæn æꝛteꝛ ꝛona ꝓeꝛde ꝛe biꝛcop Pilelm Giꝛꝓaꝛd ut oꝓ þiꝛ land. ꝓoꝛðan þe he onȝean niht nolde hiꝛ haðeꝛ onꝓon æt þam aꝛcebiꝛcop Giꝛaꝛde oꝓ Eoꝓeꝛpic. And þa to þan Eaꝛtꝛan heolð ꝛe cỳnȝ hiꝛ hiꝛeð on Pinceaꝛtꝛe. ȝ þæn æꝛteꝛ ꝓeꝛde ꝛe aꝛcebiꝛcop Anꝛealm oꝓ Cantꝛaꝛ-bỳꝛiȝ to Rome. ꝛꝓa ꝛꝓa him ȝ þam cỳnȝe ȝeꝓeaꝛð. Ðiꝛeꝛ ȝeaꝛeꝛ eac com ꝛe eoꝛl Rotbeꝛt oꝓ Noꝛmandiȝ to ꝛꝓꝛecene pið þone cỳnȝ heꝛ on lande. ȝ æꝛ he heonne ꝓeꝛde he ꝓoꝛȝeaꝛ þa ꝓneo þu-

A. D. 1103. In this year, at midwinter, was the king Henry at Westminster. And soon afterwards departed the bishop William Giffard out of this land; because he would not against right[4] accept his hood at the hands of the archbishop Gerard of York. And then at Easter held the king his court at Winchester, and afterwards went the archbishop Anselm from Canterbury to Rome[5], as was agreed between him and the king. This year also came the earl Robert of Normandy to speak with the king in this land; and ere he departed hence he forgave the king Henry the

[1] "ꝛtaꝛaꝛ."—*i. e.* their *pastoral* staves. The writer alludes to some abbots who lost their abbacies, and whose names are preserved by Florence of Worcester. See the preceding page.

[2] "On Pentecoꝛten mæꝛꝛan puce." We now say briefly "*Whitsun-week, Whitsun-tide*," &c.

[3] *Auvergne* at that time was an independent province, and formed no part of France. About the middle of the 14th century we find Jane, countess of Auvergne and Boulogne, and queen of France, assisting in the dedication of the church of the Carmelites at Paris, together with queen Jeanne d'Evreux, third wife and widow of Charles IV., Blanche of Navarre, widow of Philip VI., and Jeanne de France, queen of Navarre.—Felib. *Histoire de Paris*, *vol.* 1. *p.* 356.

[4] There is an ambiguity in the original, perhaps not altogether undesigned: for, according to the order of the words, it may be literally translated thus: "for that he, contrary to right, would not accept," &c.; which would transfer the blame to bishop Giffard. The Latin historians, however, being in general good catholics, have extolled the bishop for his refusal to accept his investiture from any other hands than those of the Pope, or such as were legitimately empowered by his holiness.

[5] *Quinto Cal. Maii.*—Flor.

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ſenð maſc þe him ſeo cyng Deanſig be ſoſepeaſð ælce geaſe gifan ſceolde. On þiſum geaſe eac æt Deamſtede innan Baſſuciſcire þæſ geſepen blod of eoſðan. Ðiſ æſ ſpiðe gedeoſfum geaſ heſ on lande þuſh mænifealde gyld. ⁊ þuſh oſſ-cpealm. ⁊ pæſtma ſoſſeoſðeneſſe ægðeſ ge on coſne. ⁊ eac on eallon tſeoſ-pæſtman. Eac on moſgen uppon ſce Lauſentiuſ mæſſedæg gedyde ſe pind ſpa mycel to heaſme heſ on lande on eallon pæſtman. ſpa nan man ne gemunde þ æfſe ænig æſ gedyde. On þiſum ylcan geaſe Maðiaſ abbot of Buſh ſoſðfeſde. ſe ne lyfode na leng þam an geaſe fyððan he abbot pæſ. Æfteſ ſce Michaeleſ mæſſan on xii. kt. Nov. he pæſ mid Pſoceſſion undefangan to abbot. ⁊ on þam ylcan dæge þeſ oðſeſ geaſeſ he peaſð dead on Gleap-ceaſtſe. ⁊ þæſ bebyſged:

An. MCIV. Deſ on þiſum geaſe to Cſiſteſ mæſſan heold ſe cyng Deanſig hiſ hiſed æt Peſtminſtſe. ⁊ to Eaſtſon on Pinceaſtſe. ⁊ to Pentecoſten eft on Peſtmynſtſe. Ðiſeſ geaſeſ pæſ ſe ſoſma Pentecoſteſ dæg on Non. Jun. ⁊ on þam tiſpæſdæge þæſ æfteſ ætypdan feopeſ ciſculaſ to þam mid-dæge onbutan þæſe funnan hpiteſ hiſeſ. ælc undeſ oðſan gebſoiden ſpylce hi gemette pæſon. Ealle þe hit

three thousand marks that he was bound by treaty to give him each year. In this year also at Hamstead[1] in Berkshire was seen blood [to rise] from the earth. This was a very calamitous year in this land, through manifold impositions, and through murrain of cattle, and deficiency of produce, not only in corn, but in every kind of fruit. Also in the morning, upon the mass day of St. Laurence, the wind did so much harm here on land to all fruits, as no man remembered that ever any did before. In this same year died Matthias abbot of Peterborough, who lived no longer than one year after he was abbot. After Michaelmas, on the twelfth day before the calends of November, he was in full Procession received as abbot; and on the same day of the next year he was dead at Glocester, and there buried.

A.D. 1104. In this year at Christmas held the king Henry his court at Westminster, and at Easter in Winchester, and at Pentecost again at Westminster. This year was the first day of Pentecost on the Nones of June[2]; and on the Tuesday following were seen four circles at mid-day about the sun, of a white hue, each described under the other as if they were measured[3]. All that saw it wondered; for they

[1] Q. Finchamstead? Vid. An. 1100.

[2] "*Nono Junii*," erroneously, in the Annals of Waverley, from the abbreviation "NON. IVN." *i.e. Nonis Junianis.*

[3] Gibson, from Florence of Worcester, says, "*quasi essent picti.*" So Matth. Westm.—"*albi*, picti, *et mirabiliter implicati.*" The writer means, that they were as accurately defined as if drawn with a pair of compasses. A white cross is said to have been observed in the heavens in 1815 with its angles precisely defined.

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ȝeſapon punðpeðon. ſoꝛðan hi næſne æꝛ ſꝛilce ne ȝemunðon. Ðeꝛ æſteꝛ puꝛðon ſehte ſe eoꝛl Rotbeꝛt oſ Noꝛmanðiȝ ⁊ Rotbeꝛt ðe Bælæſme. þe ſe cyniȝ Ðeanꝛiȝ æꝛoꝛ belænð hæfðe. ⁊ oſ Engla-lanðe aðꝛiſen. ⁊ þuꝛh heoꝛa ſehte puꝛðon piðeꝛ-næðe ſe cyniȝ oſ Engla-lanðe ⁊ ſe eoꝛl oſ Noꝛmanðiȝ. And ſe cyniȝ hiꝛ ſolc oſeꝛ ſæ into Noꝛmanðiȝ ſende. ⁊ þa heaſoð-men þeꝛ on lanðe hi unðeꝛſenȝon. ⁊ on heoꝛa hlaſoꝛðeꝛ þæꝛ eoꝛleꝛ ſꝛicðome into heoꝛa caſtelan ȝelogoðan. þanon hi maniȝe ȝeðꝛeceðniſſa on heꝛȝunȝa ⁊ on bæꝛnințe þam eoꝛle ȝeðýðon. Eac þiꝛeſ ȝeaꝛeſ Pillelm eoꝛl oſ Moꝛetoun heonon oſ lanðe into Noꝛmanðiȝ ſoꝛ. ac ſýððan he aſaꝛen peꝛ. he pið þone cyniȝ ȝeꝛoꝛhte. ſoꝛ hpan hine ſe cyniȝ ealleꝛ benæmðe ⁊ belænðe þæꝛ þe he heꝛ on lanðe hæfðe. Niꝛ eaðe to aꝛecȝenne þiꝛeſ lanðeꝛ eaꝛmðа þe hit to þiꝛan timan ðꝛeoȝende pæꝛ þuꝛh miꝛtlice ⁊ mæniȝ-ſealðlice unꝛiht ⁊ ȝýlð. þe næſne ne ȝeſꝛican ne ne ateoꝛoðon. ⁊ æſne eal ſꝛa ſe cyniȝ ſoꝛ. ſul heꝛȝunȝ þuꝛh hiꝛ hiꝛeð uppon hiꝛ ꝑꝛeccea ſolc pæꝛ. ⁊ þæꝛ on maniȝ ſoꝛ oft bæꝛneta ⁊ man-ſlihtaſ. Eall þiꝛ pæſ God mið to ȝnemienne. ⁊ þaꝛ aꝛme leoðe mið to tꝛeȝienne:·

never remembered such before. Afterwards were reconciled the earl Robert of Normandy and Robert de[1] Belesme, whom the king Henry had before deprived of his lands, and driven from England; and through their reconciliation the king of England and the earl of Normandy became adversaries. And the king sent his folk over sea into Normandy; and the head-men in that land received them, and with treachery to their lord, the earl, lodged them in their castles, whence they committed many outrages on the earl in plundering and burning. This year also William earl of Moreton[2] went from this land into Normandy; but after he was gone he acted against the king; because[3] the king stripped and deprived him of all that he had here in this land. It is not easy to describe the misery of this land, which it was suffering through various and manifold wrongs and impositions, that never failed nor ceased; and whereso-ever the king went, there was full licence given to his company to harrow and oppress his wretched people; and in the midst thereof happened oftentimes burnings and manslaughter. All this was done to the displeasure of God, and to the vexation of this unhappy people.

[1] The Latino-Franco-Norman particle de is here used, I believe for the first time, instead of the Saxon of.

[2] A title taken from a town in Normandy, now generally written Moretaine, or Moretagne; de Moreteon, de Moritonio, Flor. The name has been corruptly printed in many books, Moretoil, Moretail, Mortul, *de Moritolio*, &c.

[3] "ſoꝛ hpan." This is the first time that the modern form of the relative appears: and it seems to be here used *improperly* for þan; a common practice when a novelty of expression is introduced. It is not unlike the Atticisms ὠν ἑνεκα, ἀνθ' ὧν, &c. "*quia*"—*Ann. Wav.* So below we have a Græcism, ταυτης της γης την δυστυχιαν, ἣν επαθε, κ.τ.λ.

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An. MCV. On þisum geare to Natiuiteð heold se cyng Heanrig his hired æt Windlesoran. ⁊ þær æfter to þam Lengtene he for ofer sæ into Normandig uppon his broðer Rotbert eorl. And on mang þam þe he þær wunode he gewann of his broðer Caþum ⁊ Baius. ⁊ mæst ealle þa castelas ⁊ þa heafod-men þær on lande him wurdon under-þeodde. ⁊ se siððan to hærfest eft ongean hider to lande com. And ꝥ he on Normandig gewunen hæfde. syððan on sibbe ⁊ him gehyrsumnode. butan þa þe þam eorle Willelme of Moretoin ahwær neah wunedon. þa he gelomlice geswæncte swa he swiðost mihte for his land-lyre her on lande. And þa toforan Cristes mæssan com Rotbert de Bælesme hider to lande to þam cynge. Þis wæs swiðe gedyrfsum gear her on lande þurh wæstma forwordenessa. ⁊ þurh þa mænigfealde gyld þe næfre ne geswican ær se cyng oferfore. ⁊ þa hwile þe he þær wæs. ⁊ eft syððan he ongean com:·

A. D. 1105. In this year, on the Nativity[1], held the king Henry his court at Windsor; and afterwards in Lent he went over sea into Normandy against his brother earl Robert. And whilst he remained there he won of his brother Caen and Baieux; and almost all the castles and the chief men in that land were subdued. And afterwards by harvest he returned hither again; and that which he had won in Normandy remained afterwards in peace and subjection to him; except that which was any where near the earl William of Moretaine. This he often demanded as strongly as he could for the loss of his land in this country. And then before Christmas came Robert de Belesme hither to the king. This was a very calamitous year in this land, through loss of fruits, and through the manifold contributions, that never ceased before the king went over [to Normandy], or while he was there, or after he came back again.

An. MCVI. Her on þison geare wæs se cyng Henrig to Natiuiteð on Westmynstre. ⁊ þær his hired heold. ⁊ uppon þære tide Rotbert de Bælesme mid unsehte fram þam cynge ut of þison lande into Normandige for. Ða her æfter on foran Længtene wæs se cyng æt Norðhamtune. ⁊ se eorl Rotbert his broðer of Normandig þyder to him com. ⁊ forðam se cyng him nolde agifan ꝥ þe he on Normandige

A. D. 1106. In this year was the king Henry on the Nativity at Westminster, and there held his court; and at that season Robert de Belesme went unreconciled from the king out of this land into Normandy. Hereafter before Lent was the king at Northampton; and the earl Robert his brother came thither from Normandy to him; and because the king would not give him back that which he had taken from

[1] "Natiuiteð," N. S. from *Nativitas*. Vid. An. 1102; where, I believe, is the earliest appearance of this word; instead of which the older Saxons used *Christmas* or *Midwinter*.

uppon him genumen hæfde. hie mid unfehte tohpurfon. ⁊ fe eorl fefð ofef fé fona eft ongean. On þæfne forman Længten pucan on þone fnigedæg xiv. kl. Maf. on æfen ætýpde an ungefunelic fteorfa. ⁊ lange ftunde þæf æftef pæf ælce æfen gefepen hpile fcinende. Se fteorfa ætýpde innon ƿ fuð-peft. he pæf litel geþuht ⁊ deorc. ac fe leoma þe him fnam ftod pæf fpiðe beorht ⁊ fpilce ofmæte beam geþuht norð-eaft fcinende. ⁊ fumne æfen pæf gefepen fpilce fe beam ongeanpeapdef pið þef fteorfan pafð fýncliende pæfe. Gehpylce fædon ƿ hig ma on þiffon timon uncuðfa fteorfa gefapon. ac fe hit openlicof ne apnuton forðam þe fe hit fýlfe ne fapon. On þa niht þe on morgen pæf cena Domini. ƿ ir fe þunfdæg toforan Eaftran. pæfon gefepen tpegen monan on þæfne heofonan tofofan þam dæge. oðef be eaftan. ⁊ fe oðef be pæftan. begen fulle. ⁊ þæf ýlcan dægef pæf fe mona xiv. To Eaftran pæf fe cyng æt Baðan. ⁊ to Pentecoften æt Seafbýrig. forðam þe he nolde on hif fundungе ofef fæ hifed healdan. Đæf æftef tofofan Augurt fefde fe cyng ofef fæ into Normandig. ⁊ ealle mæft þe þæf on lande pæfon him on hif pillan to gebugon. piðuton Rotbeft de Bælefme. and þam eorle of Moretoin. ⁊ feapa oðfe of þam heafodmannan þe mid þam eorle of Norman-

him in Normandy, they parted in hostility; and the earl soon went over sea back again. In the first week of Lent, on the Friday, which was the fourteenth before the calends of March, in the evening appeared an unusual star; and a long time afterwards was seen every evening shining awhile. The star appeared in the south-west; it was thought little and dark; but the train of light which stood from it was very bright, and appeared like an immense beam[1] shining north-east; and some evening this beam was seen[2] as if it were moving itself forwards against[3] the star. Some said that they saw more of such unusual stars at this time; but we do not write more fully about it, because we saw it not ourselves. On the night preceding the Lord's supper[4], that is, the Thursday before Easter, were seen two moons in the heavens before day, the one in the east, and the other in the west, both full; and it was the fourteenth day of the moon. At Easter was the king at Bath, and at Pentecost at Salisbury; because he would not hold his court when he was beyond the sea. After this, and before August, went the king over sea into Normandy; and almost all that were in that land submitted to his will, except Robert de Belesme, and the earl of Moretaine, and a few others of the principal persons who yet held with the earl of Normandy.

[1] "*quasi ingens trabes.*"—Flor.

[2] pæf gefepen. So *videbatur* Lat. *i.e.* seemed or appeared as if, &c.

[3] Or, "in opposition to."

[4] "*cena Domini,*"—commonly called Maundy Thursday.

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dıge þe ȝyt heoldan. ȝ forðan fe cyng fyðdan mid fynde forn. ȝ befæt þæf eorlef ænne cartel of Monetoin. Tenencebrai hatte. On manȝ þam þe fe cyng þone cartel befæt. com fe eorl Rotbeft of Normandiȝ on fċe Michaelef mæffe æfen uppon þone cyng mid hif fynde. ȝ mid him Rotbeft de Bælefme. ȝ Pillelm eorl of Monetoin. ȝ ealle þa þe mid heom poldan. ac feo ftfeongðe ȝ fe fige peaft þæf cyngef. Ða peaft fe eorl of Normandiȝ gefangen. ȝ fe eorl of Monetoin. ȝ Rotbeft de Stutteuile. ȝ to Engla-lande fyðdan gefende. ȝ on hæftneðe gebfohte. Rotbeft de Bælefme þæf peaft aflymed. ȝ Pillelm Cnifpin gelæht. ȝ manige forðmid. Eadgaf æþelinȝ. þe litle æf fnam þam cyngе to þam eorl pæf gefafen. þæf pæf eac gefangen. þone let fe cyng fyðdan facleaf fafan. Syðdan geeode fe cyng eall ƿ on Normandige pæf. ȝ hit on hif fillan ȝ gepealde gefette. Ðifef geafef eac pæfon fpiðe hefige and finlice gefinne betpux þam Cafefe of Sexlande and hif funu. ȝ on manȝ þam gefinnan fe fæden forðfende. ȝ fe funu fenȝ to þam nice:

An. MCVII. On þifum geafe to Cnifter mæffan pæf fe cyng Henfi on Normandiȝ. ȝ ƿ land on hif gepeald dihte. ȝ fette. ȝ þæf æfter to Lænȝtene hidef to lande com. ȝ to Eaftfan hif hined on Pindlefonan heold. and to Pentecoften on Pefterminftre. And fyðdan eft to Auguftef anginne on Pefterminftre pæf. ȝ þæf þa bifcop-

For this reason the king afterwards advanced with an army, and beset a castle of the earl of Moretaine, called Tenerchebrai[1]. Whilst the king beset the castle, came the earl Robert of Normandy on Michaelmas eve against the king with his army, and with him Robert of Belesme, and William earl of Moretaine, and all that would be with them; but the strength and the victory were the king's. There was the earl of Normandy taken, and the earl of Moretaine, and Robert of Stutteville, and afterwards sent to England, and put into custody. Robert of Belesme was there put to flight, and William Crispin was taken, and many others forthwith. Edgar etheling, who a little before had gone over from the king to the earl, was also there taken, whom the king afterwards let go unpunished. Then went the king over all that was in Normandy, and settled it according to his will and discretion. This year also were heavy and sinful conflicts between the emperor of Saxony and his son, and in the midst of these conflicts the father fell, and the son succeeded to the empire.

A.D. 1107. In this year at Christmas was the king Henry in Normandy; and, having disposed and settled that land to his will, he afterwards came hither in Lent, and at Easter held his court at Windsor, and at Pentecost in Westminster. And afterwards in the beginning of August he was again at Westminster, and there gave away and

[1] Now Tinchebrai.

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ꝑicen ⁊ abbodꝑicen ȝeaꝛ ⁊ ꝛette ꝥe on Engle-lande oððe on Noꝛmandiȝe butan ealdꝛe ⁊ hỳꝛde. Ðeꝛa pæꝛon ꝛꝛa ꝛela ꝛꝛa nan man næꝛ ꝥe ȝemunde ꝥ æꝛꝛe æꝛ ꝛꝛa ꝛela togædeꝛe ȝỳꝛene pæꝛon. And æt ꝥeꝛ ỳlcan ꝛỳðe. on manȝ ꝥa oððꝛe ꝥe abbotꝑicef undeꝛꝛenȝon. Ernulf ꝥe æꝛ pæꝛ ꝑꝛioꝛ on Cantꝛaꝛ-bỳꝛiȝ. ꝛenȝ to ꝥam abbotꝑice on Buꝛh. Ðiꝛ pæꝛ ꝑihtlice ymb vii. ȝeaꝛ ꝥæꝛ ꝥe ꝛe cỳnȝ Henꝛi cỳnedomeꝛ onꝛenȝ. ⁊ pæꝛ ꝥ an ⁊ ꝛopeꝛtiȝeðe ȝeaꝛ ꝥæꝛ ꝥe Fꝛancan ꝥiꝛeꝛ landeꝛ peoldan. Maneȝe ꝛædon ꝥet hi on ꝥam monan ꝥiꝛeꝛ ȝeaꝛeꝛ miꝛtlice tacna ȝeꝛapon. ⁊ ongean cỳnde hiꝛ leoman pexende ⁊ paniende. Ðiꝛeꝛ ȝeaꝛeꝛ ꝛoꝛðꝛeꝛdon Mauꝛiciuꝛ biꝛcop on Lunden. ⁊ Rotbeaꝛt abbot on ꝛče Eadmundeꝛbỳꝛiȝ. ⁊ Ricaꝛd abbot on Eliȝ. Ðiꝛeꝛ ȝeaꝛeꝛ eac ꝛoꝛðꝛende ꝛe cỳnȝ Eadȝaꝛ on Scotlande Idus Januaꝛ. ⁊ ꝛenȝ Alexandeꝛ hiꝛ bꝛoðeꝛ to ꝥam ꝑice ꝛꝛa ꝛe cỳnȝ Henꝛi him ȝeuðe:

An. MCVIII. Ðeꝛ on ꝥiꝛum ȝeaꝛe pæꝛ ꝛe cỳnȝ Henꝛi to Natiuiteð on Deꝛtmỳnꝛtne. ⁊ to Eaꝛtꝛon on Pinceaꝛtne. ⁊ to Pentecoꝛten eꝛt on Deꝛtmỳnꝛtne. ⁊ ꝥæꝛ æꝛteꝛ toꝛoꝛan Aug. he ꝛeꝛde into Noꝛmandiȝ. And ꝛe cỳnȝ oꝛ Fꝛance Philippuꝛ ꝛoꝛðꝛende Non. Aug. ⁊ ꝛenȝ hiꝛ ꝛunu Loðeꝛiꝛ to ꝥam ꝑice. ⁊ puꝛdon ꝛỳððon maneȝe ȝepinn betpux ꝥam cỳnȝe oꝛ Fꝛance ⁊ ꝥam oꝛ Engle-lande. ꝥa hꝑile ꝥe he on Noꝛmandiȝ punode. On ꝥiꝛum ȝeaꝛe

settled the bishoprics and abbacies that either in England or in Normandy were without elders and pastors. Of these there were so many, that there was no man who remembered that ever so many together were given away before. And on this same occasion, among the others who accepted abbacies, Ernulf, who before was prior at Canterbury, succeeded to the abbacy in Peterborough. This was nearly about seven years after the king Henry undertook the kingdom, and the one and fortieth year since the Franks governed this land. Many said that they saw sundry tokens in the moon this year, and its [1] orb increasing and decreasing contrary to nature. This year died Maurice bishop of London, and Robert abbot of St. Edmund's bury, and Richard abbot of Ely. This year also died the king Edgar in Scotland, on the ides of January, and Alexander his brother succeeded to the kingdom, as the king Henry granted him.

A. D. 1108. In this year was the king Henry on the Nativity at Westminster, and at Easter at Winchester, and by Pentecost at Westminster again. After this, before August, he went into Normandy. And Philip the king of France died on the Nones of August, and his son Louis succeeded to the kingdom. And there were afterwards many struggles between the king of France and the king of England, while the latter remained in Normandy. In

[1] "hiꝛ," Sax. the moon being of the masculine gender, as in Arabic, and the sun of the feminine. *Vid. an.* 1110.

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eac forðferd se arcebiscop Girard of Eoferwic toforan Pentecosten. ⁊ wearð syððan Ðomas þær to geset:·

An. MCIX. Her on þison geare wæs se cyng Henri to Cristes mæssan ⁊ to Eastron on Normandig. ⁊ toforan Pentecosten hider to lande com. ⁊ his hired on Westmynstre heold. Ðær wurdon þa forewearda fullworhte. ⁊ þa aðas gesworene his dohter þam Casere to gifene. Ðises geares gewurdon swiðe fela þunra. ⁊ þa swiðe ægeslice. ⁊ se arcebiscop Anselm of Cantwara-byrig forðferde on þam dæge xi. kl. Apr. ⁊ wæs se forma Eastre dæg on Letania maior:·

An. MCX. On þisum geare heold se cyng Henri his hired to Cristes mæssan æt Westmynstre. ⁊ to Eastron he wæs æt Mærlebeorge. ⁊ to Pentecosten forman siðe his hired on þam niwan Windlesoran heold. Ðises geares send se cyng toforan Længtene his dohter mid mænigfealdan madman ofer sæ. ⁊ hi þam Casere forgeaf. On þære fiftan nihte on Maies monðe. ætywde se mona on æfen beorhte scinende. ⁊ siððan litlan ⁊ litlan his leoht wanode. swa ꝥ he sona nihtes to þam swiðe mid ealle acwanc. ꝥ naðer ne leoht. ne trændel. ne nan þing mid ealle of him wæs gesæwen. ⁊ swa þurh-wunode fulneah oð dæg. ⁊ syððan full ⁊ beorhte scinende ætywde. he wæs þæs ylcan dæges feower-

this year also died the archbishop Girard of York, before Pentecost, and Thomas was afterwards appointed thereto.

A.D. 1109. In this year was the king Henry at Christmas and at Easter in Normandy; and before Pentecost he came to this land, and held his court at Westminster. There were the conditions fully settled, and the oaths sworn, for giving his daughter [1] to the emperor [2]. This year were very frequent storms of thunder, and very tremendous; and the archbishop Anselm of Canterbury died on the eleventh day before the calends of April; and the first day of Easter was on "Litania major."

A.D. 1110. In this year held the king Henry his court at Christmas in Westminster, and at Easter he was at Marlborough, and at Pentecost he held his court for the first time in New Windsor. This year before Lent the king sent his daughter with manifold treasures over sea, and gave her to the emperor. On the fifth night in the month of May appeared the moon shining bright in the evening, and afterwards by little and little its light diminished, so that, as soon as night came [3], it [4] was so completely extinguished withal, that neither light, nor orb [5], nor any thing at all of it [6] was seen. And so it continued nearly until day, and then appeared shining full and bright. It [7] was this same day a

[1] Matilda, Mathilde, or Maud.
Henry V. of Germany, the son of Henry IV.
[3] Or, "in the early part of the night," &c.
[4] "he," Sax. *Vid. an.* 1107.
[5] "trændel," Sax. whence the modern word "trendle," and, by corruption, "trundle."
[6] "of him," Sax. *Vid an.* 1107.
[7] "he," Sax. See above, and *an.* 1107.

tỳne nihta ealð. Ealle þa niht pær reo lyft rriðe clene. ⁊ þa rteorran ofer eall þa heofon rriðe beorhte rcinende. ⁊ tpeop-pærtmar purdon þære nihte þurh forrte rriðe forrnumene. Ðær æfter on Junier mondе ætỳpde an rteorra norðan-eartan. ⁊ hir leoma rtod toforan him on þet ruð-pert. ⁊ þur manega niht pær gerepen. ⁊ rurðor nihter. rỳðdan he ufor artah. he pær gerepen on bæc on þ norð-pert gangende. Ðirer geaner purdon belænde Philippur de Bnaure. ⁊ Pillelm Mallet. ⁊ Pillelm Bainart. Eac þirer geaner forðferde Eliar eorl. þe þa Mannie of þam cỳnge Heanri geheold. ⁊ on [a]cpeor". ⁊ æfter hir rorrið reng to re eorl of Angeor. ⁊ hi togeaner þam cỳnge heold. Dir pær rriðe gedeorfrum gear her on lande þurh gỳld þe re cỳng nam for hir dohter gỳfte. ⁊ þurh ungepædera for hpan eorðpertmar purdon rriðe amỳrde. ⁊ tpeop-pertmar ofer eall þir land forneah eall forrpurdon. Ðirer geaner me began ærorst to peorcenne on þam nipan mỳnrtre on Ceorteræge:

fortnight old. All the night was the firmament very clear, and the stars over all the heavens shining very bright. And the fruits of the trees were this night sorely nipt by frost. Afterwards, in the month of June, appeared a star north-east, and its train stood before it towards the south-west. Thus was it seen many nights; and as the night advanced, when it rose higher, it was seen going backward toward the north-west. This year were deprived of their lands Philip of Braiose[1], and William Mallet, and William Bainard. This year also died earl Elias, who held Maine in fee-tail[2] of king Henry; and after his death the earl of Anjou succeeded to it, and held it against the king. This was a very calamitous[3] year in this land, through the contributions which the king received for his daughter's portion, and through the badness of the weather, by which the fruits of the earth were very much marred, and the produce of the trees over all this land almost entirely perished. This year men began first to work at the new minster at Chertsey.

An. MCXI. On þiron gear ne bær re cỳng Henri hir coronan to Cnirter mærran. ne to Eartron. ne to Pente-

A.D. 1111. This year the king Henry bare not his crown at Christmas, nor at Easter, nor at Pentecost. And in

[a] Gibson says, "*Lectio fortasse vitiosa: certè vocabuli significatio me latet.*"—Gibs.

[1] "*De Braiosa,*"—Ord. Vit. *Vid. an.* 1112.

[2] That is, the territory was not a *fee simple*, but subject to *taillage* or taxation; and that particular species is probably here intended which is called in old French "*en queuage,*" an expression not very different from that in the text above.

[3] gedeorfrum—the same as gehearfrum. The author of the *Waverley Annals* seems to have read gedeorfrum, or to have understood the word as synonymous with deor or gedeor: for in the passage which is an evident translation of this, he says, "*Hic annus erat valde* carus," &c.

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coꝛten. And innan Auguꝛt he ꝼeꝛde oꝼeꝛ ꝼæ into Noꝛmandiġ. ꝼoꝛ unꝛehte þe piꝺ him hæꝼꝺon ꝼume be þam ġemæꝛan oꝼ Fꝛance. ⁊ ꝼꝛiꝺoꝛt ꝼoꝛ þam eoꝛle oꝼ Anġeoꝛ þe þa Mannie toġeaneꝼ him heolꝺ. ⁊ ꝼiꝺꝺan he biꝺeꝛ oꝼeꝛ com. maneġa unꝛaꝺa ⁊ bæꝛnetta ⁊ heꝛġunga hi heom betweonan ġeꝺýꝺan. On þiꝛon ġeaꝛe ꝼoꝛꝺꝼeꝛde ꝛe eoꝛl Roꝺbeꝛt oꝼ Flanꝺꝛan. ⁊ ꝼenġ hiꝛ ꝼunu Balꝺepine þæꝛto. Ðiꝛeꝼ ġeaꝛeꝼ pæꝼ ꝼꝛiꝺe lanġ pinteꝛ. ⁊ heꝛiġ time ⁊ ꝛtꝛanġ. ⁊ þuꝛh þ eoꝛꝺþæꝼtmaꝼ puꝛꝺon ꝼꝛiꝺe amýꝛꝺe. ⁊ ġeꝛeaꝛꝺ ꝛe mæꝛta oꝛꝼcꝛealm þe æniġ mann mihte ġemunan:

An. MCXII. Ġall þiꝛ ġeaꝛ punoꝺe ꝛe cýniġ Ðenꝛi on Noꝛmandiġ ꝼoꝛ þæꝛe unꝛehte þe he hæꝼꝺe piꝺ Fꝛance. ⁊ piꝺ þone eoꝛl oꝼ Anġeoꝛ þe þa Mannie toġeaneꝼ him heolꝺ. And on maniġ þam þe he þæꝛ pæꝼ. he belænꝺe þone eoꝛl oꝼ Ġuꝛeuꝼ. ⁊ Pillelm Cꝛiꝛpin. ⁊ ut oꝼ Noꝛmanꝺi aꝺꝛaꝼ. ⁊ Philippe ꝺe Bꝛauꝼ hiꝛ lanꝺ aġeaꝼ. þe æꝛ pæꝼ belænꝺ. ⁊ Roꝺbeꝛt ꝺe Bælemme he leꝺ niman. ⁊ on pꝛiꝛune ꝺon. Ðiꝛ pæꝼ ꝼꝛiꝺe ġoꝺ ġeaꝛ ⁊ ꝼꝛiꝺe piꝛtꝼull on puꝺan ⁊ on ꝼelꝺan. ac hit pæꝼ ꝼꝛiꝺe heꝛiġ time ⁊ ꝛoꝛhꝼull þuꝛh oꝛmætne mancpealm:

An. MCXIII. Ðeꝛ on þiꝛon ġeaꝛe pæꝼ ꝛe cýniġ Ðenꝛi to Natiuiteꝺ ⁊ to Eaꝛtꝛon ⁊ to Penteconten on Noꝛmandiġ. And þæꝛ æꝼteꝛ to ꝼumeꝛan he ꝼænꝺe hiꝺeꝛ. to lanꝺe Roꝺbeꝛt ꝺe Bælemme

August he went over sea into Normandy, on account of the broils that some had with him by the confines of France, and chiefly on account of the earl of Anjou, who held Maine against him. And after he came over thither, many conspiracies, and burnings, and harrowings, did they between them. In this year died the earl Robert of Flanders, and his son Baldwin succeeded thereto [1]. This year was the winter very long, and the season heavy and severe; and through that were the fruits of the earth sorely marred, and there was the greatest murrain of cattle that any man could remember.

A.D. 1112. All this year remained the king Henry in Normandy on account of the broils that he had with France, and with the earl of Anjou, who held Maine against him. And whilst he was there, he deprived of their lands the earl of Evreux, and William Crispin, and drove them out of Normandy. To Philip of Braiose he restored his land, who had been before deprived of it; and Robert of Belesme he suffered to be seized, and put into prison. This was a very good year, and very fruitful, in wood and in field; but it was a very heavy time and sorrowful, through a severe mortality amongst men.

A.D. 1113. In this year was the king Henry on the Nativity and at Easter and at Pentecost in Normandy. And after that, in the summer, he sent hither Robert of Belesme into the

[1] *i.e.* to the earldom of Flanders.

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into þam cartele to Pæpham. ⁊ himſylf ſona þæp æfteꝛ hiðeꝛ to lande com:·

An. MCXIV. On þiſon ȝeape heolð ſe cyng Denꝛi hiꝛ hiꝛeð to Natiuiteð on Pindleſoꝛan. ⁊ þæꝛ ȝeapeꝛ ſyððan he ne heolð hiꝛeð nan oftaꝛ. And to middan ſumeꝛan he ferde mid fyꝛde into Pealon. ⁊ þa Pylꝛcean coman ⁊ pið þone cyng ȝꝛiðedon. ⁊ he let þæꝛ inne cartelaꝛ peoꝛcean. ⁊ þæꝛ æfteꝛ. innan Septembeꝛ. he foꝛ oſeꝛ ſæ into Noꝛmandiȝ. Diſeꝛ ȝeapeꝛ. on æfteꝛpaꝛd Mai. pæꝛ ȝeſepen an ſelcuð ſteoꝛꝛa mid langan leoman maneȝe niht ſcinende. Eac on þiꝛ ylcan ȝeape pæꝛ ſpa mycel ebba æȝhpæꝛ aneꝛ dæȝeꝛ. ſpa nan man æꝛoꝛ ne ȝemunde. ⁊ ſpa þ man feꝛde ꝛiðende ⁊ ȝanȝende oſeꝛ Tæmeſe be eaſtan þæꝛe bꝛiȝȝe on Lunden. Diſeꝛ ȝeapeꝛ pæꝛon ſpiðe mycele pindaꝛ on Octobeꝛ monðe. ac he pæꝛ oꝛmæte mycel on þa niht Octab. ſancti Maꝛtini. ⁊ þ ȝehpæꝛ on pudan ⁊ on tunan ȝecyðde. Eac on þiꝛum ȝeape ſe cyng ȝeaf þ aꝛcebiſcoppice on Cantpaꝛa-byꝛiȝ Raulfe. ſe pæꝛ æꝛoꝛ biſcop on Doꝛoſceaꝛtꝛe. ⁊ ſe aꝛcebiſcop on Eoſeꝛpic Domaꝛ ſoꝛðfeꝛde ⁊ fenȝ Tuꝛſtein þæꝛto. ſe pæꝛ æꝛoꝛ þæꝛ cyngeꝛ capelein. On þæꝛ ylcan tyme feoꝛde ſe cyng topeaꝛd þone fæ. ⁊ oſeꝛ polde. ac pæðeꝛ him lætte. þa hpile þa ſende he hiꝛ ꝛꝛit æfteꝛ þone abbot Ernulf oꝛ Buꝛh. ⁊ bebeað him þ he eſeoꝛtlice ſolde to him cuman.

castle at Wareham, and himself soon [1] afterwards came hither to this land.

A.D. 1114. In this year held the king Henry his court on the Nativity at Windsor, and held no other court afterwards during the year. And at midsummer he went with an army into Wales; and the Welsh came and made peace with the king. And he let men build castles therein. And thereafter, in September, he went over sea into Normandy. This year, in the latter end of May, was seen an uncommon star with a long train, shining many nights. In this year also was so great an ebb of the tide every where in one day, as no man remembered before; so that men went riding and walking over the Thames eastward of London bridge. This year were very violent winds in the month of October; but it [2] was immoderately rough in the night of the octave of St. Martin; and that was every where manifest both in town and country [3]. In this year also the king gave [4] the archbishopric of Canterbury to Ralph, who was before bishop of Rochester; and Thomas [5] archbishop of York died; and Turstein [6] succeeded thereto, who was before the king's chaplain. About this same time went the king toward the sea, and was desirous of going over, but the weather prevented him; then meanwhile sent he his writ after the abbot Ernulf [7] of Pe-

[1] *Mense Julio.*—Flor.

[2] "he," Sax. So the French idiom has "il *fait froid*," &c.

[3] Literally, "in woods and in towns."

[4] iv. *Cal. Maii, die Dominica.*—Flor.

[5] vi. *Cal. Maii, feria tertia.*—Flor.

[6] *Die Assumptionis sanctæ Mariæ.*—Flor.

[7] *Vid. an.* 1107, *p.* 330.

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ꝼoꝛðı ꝥ he polde ꝼꝛꝛecon mıð hım dæꝛne ꝼꝛꝛece. Ða he to hım com. þa neodde he hım to þam bıꝛcopꝛıce oꝼ Dꝛoꝼe-ceaꝛtꝛe. ⁊ þa aꝛcebıꝛcopeꝛ ⁊ bıꝛcopeꝛ ⁊ ꝥ ðuzeð ꝥ pæꝛ on Enzla-landе ꝼoꝛð mıð ꝛe cyng. ⁊ he lange pıð-ꝛtod. ac hıt ne ꝼoꝛheol naht. ⁊ ꝛe cyng þa bebeaþ þone aꝛcebıꝛcop ꝥ he ꝛceolde hım læden to Cantꝛaꝛa-bỳꝛıg. ⁊ bleꝛ-ꝼon hım to bıꝛcop polde he nolde he. Ðıꝛ pæꝛ ðon on þæꝛe tuna þa man cleopaþ Buꝛne. ꝥ pæꝛ þeꝛ dæzeꝛ xvii. kal. Octob. Ða þe munecaꝛ oꝼ Buꝛch hıt heꝛðon ꝛæzen. þa pæꝛon hı ꝛꝛa ꝛaꝛı ꝛꝛa hı næꝼꝛe æꝛ ne pæꝛon. ꝼoꝛðı ꝥ he pæꝛ ꝛꝛıðe zoð ⁊ ꝼoꝛte man. ⁊ ðỳde mỳcel to zode pıðınnan ⁊ pıð-utan þa hꝛıle þe he þæꝛ punode. God ælmıhtıg punıe æꝼꝛe mıð hım. Ða ꝛona þæꝛ æꝼteꝛ þa zeaꝼ ꝛe cyng þone abbot-ꝛıce an munec oꝼ Sæıꝛ Johan pæꝛ ze-haten. þuꝛh þæꝛ aꝛceb zeaꝛnunze oꝼ Cantꝛaꝛ-bỳꝛıg. And ꝛona þæꝛ æꝼteꝛ ꝛende ꝛe cyng hım ⁊ ꝛe aꝛcebıꝛcop oꝼ Cantꝛaꝛ-bỳꝛıg to Rome æꝼteꝛ þæꝛ æꝛceb Pallıum. ⁊ an munec mıð hım. Ꝑaꝛneꝛ pæꝛ zehaten. ⁊ þone æꝛce-ðıæcne Johan þæꝛ æꝛcebıꝛcopeꝛ neaꝼe. ⁊ hı þæꝛ pell ꝛꝛæddon. Ðıꝛ pæꝛ ðon þeꝛ dæzeꝛ xı. kal. Octob. on þone tuna þe man cleopaþ Ruzenoꝛe. ⁊ þæꝛ ỳlceꝛ dæzeꝛ eode ꝛe cyng on ꝛcıꝛa on Poꝛteꝛ-muðe:

terborough, and bade that he should come to him quickly, for that he wished to speak with him on an interesting subject. When he came to him, he appointed him to the bishopric of Rochester; and the archbishops and bishops and all the nobility that were in England coincided with the king. And he long withstood, but it availed nothing. And the king bade the archbishop that he should lead him to Canterbury, and consecrate him bishop whether he would or not[1]. This was done in the town called Bourne[2] on the seventeenth day before the calends of October. When the monks of Peterborough heard of this, they felt greater sorrow than they had ever experienced before; because he was a very good and amiable man, and did much good within and without whilst he abode there. God almighty abide ever with him. Soon after this gave the king the abbacy to a monk of Sieyes, whose name was John, through the intreaty of the archbishop of Canterbury. And soon after this the king and the archbishop of Canterbury sent him to Rome after the archbishop's pall, and a monk also with him, whose name was Warner, and the archdeacon John, the nephew of the archbishop. And they sped well there. This was done on the seventh day before the calends of October, in the town that is yclept Rowner. And this same day went the king on board ship at Portsmouth.

[1] We have still the form of saying "*Nolo episcopari*," when a see is offered to a bishop.

[2] *i.e.* East Bourne in Sussex; where the king was waiting for a fair wind to carry him over sea.

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An. MCXV. Dep pæp pe cýnz Denpi to Natiuiteð on Nopmandiz. ȝ on manz þam þe he þæp pæp. he dýde þ ealle þa heapod mæn on Nopmandiz dýdon manpæden and holdaðap hip punu Pillelme. þe he be hip cpene hæfde. ȝ æftep þan pýððan innon Julief monðe hidep into lande com. Dipep ȝeapep pæp ppa ptpanz pintep mid pnape ȝ mid ꝓopfte. ppa nan man þe þa lifode æp þan nan. ptpengpe ne ȝemunde. ȝ peapð þuph þ unȝemæte opfcpealm. On þipon ȝeape rænde pe papa Paſchalip Raulfe apceb on Cantpapa-býpiz pallium hidep to lande. ȝ he hip onfenz mid mycelan. pupðpcipe æt hip apcepcole on Cantpapa-býpiz. Dine bꝛohte Anſealm abbot of Rome. pe pæp nefa Anſealmep æpceb. ȝ pe abb Johan. of Buph:

A.D. 1115. This year was the king Henry on the Nativity in Normandy. And whilst he was there, he contrived that all the head men in Normandy did homage and fealty to his son William, whom he had by his queen. And after this, in the month of July, he returned to this land. This year was the winter so severe, with snow and with frost, that no man who was then living ever remembered one more severe; in consequence of which there was great destruction of cattle. During this year the pope Paschalis sent the pall into this land to Ralph archbishop of Canterbury; and he received it with great worship at his archiepiscopal stall in Canterbury[1]. It was brought hither from Rome by abbot Anselm, who was the nephew of archbishop Anselm, and the abbot John of Peterborough.

An. MCXVI. On þipon ȝeapa pæp pe cýnz Denpi to Natiuiteð æt pce Albane. ȝ þæp let þ mynpten halȝian. ȝ to Eapton on Pudiham. And pep eac þýpep ȝeapep ppiðe hefiz-týme pintep. ȝ ptpanz ȝ lanz. piþ opf ȝ piþ ealle þinz. And pe cýnz æftep Eaptpon pona fepde ofep pæ into Nopmandiz. ȝ pupdon manega unpaba. ȝ pæfunga. and capcelap ȝenumene. betpux Fpance ȝ Nopmandiz. Mæpt þip unpehte pæp ꝓopðan þe pe cýnz Denpi fýlfte hip nefan þam eople Tæðbalde de Blaip. þe þa pýnne hæfde tozeanep hip hlafopde. þam cýnze of Fpance Loðepip. Dip pæp ppiðe ȝepfincfull ȝeap ȝ býnftfull

A. D. 1116. In this year was the king Henry on the Nativity at St. Alban's, where he permitted the consecration of that monastery; and at Easter he was at Odiham. And there was also this year a very heavy-timed winter, strong and long, for cattle and for all things. And the king soon after Easter went over sea into Normandy. And there were many conspiracies and robberies, and castles taken betwixt France and Normandy. Most of this disturbance was because the king Henry assisted his nephew, Theobald de Blois, who was engaged in a war against his lord, Louis, the king of France. This was a

[1] v. *Calend. Julii, die Dominica.*—Flor.

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on eorðpæſtman þuſh þa oſmæte ſeinaſ þe coman ſona onſoſan Auguſt. ȝ ſpiðe ȝedoehton ȝ ȝeſſencton þe ȝit þe com Candel-mæſſan. Eac þiſ ȝeaſ pæſ ſpa [a]ȝæſne on mæſtene". ſpa þ on eallon þiſon lande ne eac on Pealon ne ȝehẏnde me oſ nanan ſeȝcean. Diſ land ȝ þaſ leodan puſdon eac þiſeſ ȝeaſeſ oftſædlice ſaſe ȝeſſencte þuſh þa ȝẏld þe ſe cẏnȝ nam. æȝðeſ ȝe binnan buſȝan ȝ butan. On þiſum ẏlcan ȝeaſe bæſnde eall þ mẏnſtſe oſ Buſh. ȝ eallæ þa huſaſ butan ſe captel-huſ ȝ ſe ſlæppeſne. ȝ þæſ to eac bæſnde eall þa mæſte dæl oſ þa tuna. Eall þiſ belamp on an ſſiȝdæȝ. þ pæſ II. Non. Auȝt.

An. MCXVII. Eall þiſ ȝeaſ punode ſe cẏnȝ Denſi on Noſmandiȝ. foſ þeſ cinȝeſ unſehte oſ Fſance ȝ hiſ oðſa nehhebuſa. And þa to þan ſumeſan com ſe cẏnȝ oſ Fſance ȝ ſe eoſl oſ Flandſa mid him mid ſẏnde into Noſmandiȝ. ȝ ane niht þæſ inne punedon. ȝ on moſȝen butan ȝeſeohte onȝean þeſden. And Noſmandiȝ peaſð ſpiðe ȝedoeht æȝðeſ ȝe þuſh ȝẏld ȝe þuſh ſẏnde þe ſe cẏnȝ Denſi þæſ onȝean ȝadeſode. Eac þeoſ þeode þuſh þiſ ẏlce. þuſh manifealde ȝẏld. peaſð ſtſanȝe ȝeſſenct. Diſeſ ȝeaſeſ eac on þæſe nihte kł. Decembſiſ puſdon oſmætlica pædeſa mid þunſe. ȝ liht-inȝe. ȝ ſeine. ȝ hazole. And on þæſe

very vexatious and destructive year with respect to the fruits of the earth, through the immoderate rains that fell soon after the beginning of August, harrassing and perplexing men till Candlemas-day. This year also was so deficient in mast, that there was never heard such in all this land or in Wales. This land and nation were also this year oft and sorely swincked by the guilds which the king took both within the boroughs and without. In this same year was consumed by fire the whole monastery of Peterborough, and all the buildings, except the chapter-house and the dormitory, and therewith also all the greater part of the town. All this happened on a Friday, which was the second day before the Nones of August.

A. D. 1117. All this year remained the king Henry in Normandy, on account of the hostility of the king of France and his other neighbours. And in the summer came the king of France and the earl of Flanders with him with an army into Normandy. And having stayed therein one night, they returned again in the morning without fighting. But Normandy was very much afflicted both by the exactions and by the armies which the king Henry collected against them. This nation also was severely oppressed through the same means, namely, through manifold exactions. This year also, in the night of the calends of December, were immoderate storms with

[a] "*Harum vocum significationem ignoro.*"—Gibs. The Waverley Annals omit the passage; but *gixened* and *wixened* are still understood in Scotland.

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nihte III. Idus Decembris. pearð se mona lange nihtes swylce he eall blodig pære. ⁊ syððan abirstode. Eac on þære nihte XVII. kl Janr. pæs seo heofon swyðe neab gesewen. swylce hit . byrne pære. And on octab. sči Johannis Euangelistæ pæs seo mycele eorðbysung on Lumbardige. for hwan manega mynstras ⁊ turas ⁊ huses gefeollon. ⁊ mycelne hearm on mannan gedydon. Dis pæs swiðe bysterful gear on corne. þurh þa renas þe forneh ealles gear ne gestiron. And se abbot Gilebert of Westmynstre forð- ferde VIII. Idus Decembris. ⁊ Faritis . abbot of Abbandune VII. kl Martii. And on þisum ylcan gear.....

thunder, and lightning, and rain, and hail. And in the night of the third day before the Ides of December was the moon, during a long time of the night, as if covered with blood, and afterwards eclipsed. Also in the night of the seventeenth day before the calends of January, was the heaven seen very red, as if it were burning. And on the octave of St. John the Evangelist was the great earthquake in Lombardy; from the shock of which many minsters, and towers, and houses fell, and did much harm to men. This was a very blighted year in corn, through the rains that scarcely ceased for nearly all the year. And the abbot Gilbert of Westminster died on the eighth day before the Ides of December; and Faritz[1] abbot of Abingdon, on the seventh day before the calends of March. And in this same year.....

An. MCXVIII. Her eall þis gear wunode se cyng Henri on Normandig for þes cyniges sysse of France. and þæs eorles of Angeow. ⁊ þæs eorles of Flandran. And se eorl of Flandra wæs innan Normandig gewundod. ⁊ swa gewundon into Flandran ford. Durh þisse unrehte wæs se cyng swiðe gedreht. ⁊ mycel forlear ægðer ge on feoh ⁊ eac on lande. ⁊ mæst hine dryfdon his agene men þe him gelome fram budon ⁊ swicon. ⁊ to his feondan cydon. ⁊ heom to þæs cynges hearme ⁊ swicdome heora cartelas ageafon. Eall þis strange gebohte Engla-land þurh þa mænigfealdlice gyld þe ealles

A.D. 1118. All this year abode the king Henry in Normandy on account of the war of the king of France and the earl of Anjou, and the earl of Flanders. And the earl of Flanders was wounded in Normandy, and went so wounded into Flanders. By this war was the king much exhausted, and he was a great loser both in land and money. And his own men grieved him most, who often from him turned, and betrayed him; and going over to his foes surrendered to them their castles, to the injury and disappointment of the king. All this England dearly bought through the manifold guilds that all this year

[1] Faricius—*Ann. de Margan.*

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þiſeſ ȝeaꝛeſ ne ȝeſſicon. On þiſon ȝeaꝛe. on þæꝛe ꝓucon Ðeophanie. þæꝛ aneſ æꝛeneſ ſꝛýðe mýcel lihtinȝe. ⁊ unȝemetlice ſlæȝe þæꝛ æꝛteꝛ. And ꝛeo cꝛen Mahalð ꝓoꝛðfeꝛde on Weſtmýnſtꝛe þæꝛ dæȝeſ kl Mai. ⁊ þæꝛ þæꝛ bebýꝛȝed. And ꝛe eoꝛl Rotbeꝛt oꝑ Mellent þiſeſ ȝeaꝛeſ eac ꝓoꝛðfeꝛde. Eac on þiſon ȝeaꝛe to ꝛċe Ðomaſ mæſſe. þæꝛ ſꝛa ſꝛiðe unȝemetlice mýcel ꝓinð ꝧ nan man þe þa liꝛode nænne maꝛan ne ȝemunde. ⁊ ꝧ þæꝛ æȝhþæꝛ ȝeꝛeone. æȝðeꝛ ȝe on huſan. ⁊ eac on tꝛeoꝛan. Ðiſeſ ȝeaꝛeſ eac ꝓoꝛðfeꝛde ſe Papa Paſchaliſ. ⁊ ſenȝ Johan oꝑ Gaitan to þam Papdome þam þæſ oðeꝛ nama Gelaſiuſ.

An. MCXIX. Ðiſ ȝeaꝛ eall ꝓunode ſe cýnȝ Ðenꝛi on Noꝛmandiȝ. ⁊ þæꝛ þuꝛh þæſ cýnȝeſ ýſinſe oꝑ Fꝛance. ⁊ eac hiſ aȝenꝛa manna þe him mid ſꝛiꝛdome ſꝛam þæꝛon. mid abuȝon oꝑtæðlice. ſꝛiðe ȝedꝛeht. oððet þa tꝛeȝen cýnȝaſ innan Noꝛmandiȝe mid heoꝛan ꝓolcan comon toȝædeꝛe. Ðæꝛ ꝓeaꝛð ꝛeo cýnȝ oꝑ Fꝛance aflýmed. ⁊ ealle hiſ beſtꝛe mæn ȝenumene. ⁊ ſýððan þæſ cýnȝeſ mæn Ðeanꝛiȝeſ maneȝa him to ȝebuȝen ⁊ piþ hine acoꝛdedan. þe æꝛoꝛ mid heoꝛa caſtelan him toȝeaneſ þæꝛon. ⁊ ſume þa caſtelaſ he mid ſtꝛenȝþe ȝenam. Ðiſeſ ȝeaꝛeſ ſende Willelm. þæſ cýnȝeſ ſunu Ðeanꝛiȝeſ ⁊ þæꝛe cꝛen Mahalde. into

abated not. This year, in the week of the Epiphany [1], there was one evening a great deal of lightning, and thereafter unusual thunder. And the queen Matilda died at Westminster on the calends of May, and there was buried. And the earl Robert of Mellent died also this year. In this year also, on the feast of St. Thomas, was so very immoderately violent a wind, that no man who was then living ever remembered any greater; and that was every where seen both in houses and also in trees. This year [2] also died Pope Paschalis; and John of Gaëta succeeded to the popedom, whose other name was Gelasius.

A.D. 1119. All this year continued the king Henry in Normandy; and he was greatly perplexed by the hostility of the king of France, and also of his own men, who with treachery deserted from him, and oft readily betrayed him; until the two kings came together in Normandy with their forces. There was the king of France [3] put to flight, and all his best men taken. And afterwards many of king Henry's men returned to him, and accorded with him, who were before, with their castellans [4], against him. And some of the castles he took by main strength. This year went William, the son of king Henry and queen Matilda, into Normandy to his

[1] "Theophany," according to the original; "*La vigile de la Thephan*," occurs in old French. See Wheatley's *Illust. Com. Prayer*.

[2] xiv. *Calend. Februarii*.—Florentii Contin.

[3] Louis le Gros.

[4] "*Châtellans*," Fr. from "*Castellani*," Lat. "those who form the garrison of a castle." Gibson translates, "*castella adversùs illum tenuerunt*;" confounding "caſtelan" with "caſtelaſ" in the next sentence.

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Noꝛmandiʒe to hiꝛ ꝓædeꝛ. ⁊ þæꝛ ꝓeanꝺ him ꝓoꝛʒiꝛen ⁊ to piꝛe bepeꝺꝺoꝺ þæꝛ eoꝛleꝛ ꝺohteꝛ oꝛ Anʒeoꝛ. On ꝛce Michaeleꝛ mæꝛꝛe æꝛen pæꝛ mẏcel eoꝛðbiꝛunʒ on ꝛuman ꝛteoꝺan heꝛ on lanꝺe. þeah ꝛpiðoꝛt on Glopeceaꝛtꝛe-ꝛciꝛe. ⁊ on Ꝓiʒꝛeceaꝛtꝛe-ꝛciꝛe. On þiꝛ ẏlcan ʒeaꝛe ꝓoꝛðꝼeꝛꝺe ꝛe Papa Gelaꝛiuꝛ on þaꝛ halꝛe þæꝛe muntan. ⁊ pæꝛ on Cluniʒ bebẏꝛʒeꝺ. ⁊ æꝛteꝛ him ꝛe aꝛcebiꝛcop oꝛ Uiana peanꝺ to Papan ʒecoꝛen. þam peanꝺ nama Calixtuꝛ. Se ꝛẏððan to ꝛce Lucaꝛ mæꝛꝛan Ɛuanʒeliꝛta com into Fꝛance to Ræmꝛ ⁊ þæꝛ heolꝺ Conciliꝛum. ⁊ ꝛe aꝛcebiꝛcop Tuꝛꝛtein oꝛ Ɛoꝛeꝛꝛpic þẏꝺeꝛ ꝼeꝛꝺe. ⁊ ꝓoꝛðı þe he toʒeaneꝛ ꝛihte. ⁊ toʒeaneꝛ þam aꝛceꝛtole on Cantꝛapa-bẏꝛiʒ. ⁊ toʒeaneꝛ þæꝛ cẏnʒeꝛ pillan hiꝛ haꝺ æt þam Papan unꝺeꝛꝼenʒ. him ꝛiðcpæð ꝛe cẏnʒ ælceꝛ ʒeanꝼaꝛeꝛ to Ɛnʒla-lanꝺe. ⁊ he þuꝛ hiꝛ aꝛcebiꝛcoppiceꝛ þæꝛnoꝺe. ⁊ miꝺ þam Papan topaꝛꝺeꝛ Rome ꝓoꝛ. Ɛac on þiꝛon ʒeaꝛe ꝓoꝛðꝼeꝛꝺe ꝛe eoꝛl Baꝺepine oꝛ Flanꝺꝛan oꝛ þam punꝺan þe he innan Noꝛmandiʒe ʒeꝼenʒ. ⁊ æꝛteꝛ him ꝼenʒ Caꝛl hiꝛ ꝼaðа ꝛunu to þam pice. ꝛe pæꝛ Cnuteꝛ ꝛunu þæꝛ haliʒan cẏnʒeꝛ oꝛ Denmaꝛcan:

An. MCXX. Ðiꝛeꝛ ʒeaꝛeꝛ puꝛꝺon ꝛehte ꝛeo cẏnʒ oꝛ Ɛnʒle-lanꝺe ⁊ ꝛe oꝛ

father, and there was given to him, and wedded to wife, the daughter of the earl of Anjou. On the eve [1] of the mass of St. Michael was much earth-heaving in some places in this land; though most of all in Glocestershire and in Worcestershire. In this same year died the pope Gelasius, on this side of the Alps, and was buried at Clugny. And after him the archbishop of Vienna was chosen pope, whose name was Calixtus. He afterwards, on the festival of St. Luke the Evangelist, came into France to Rheims, and there held a council [2]. And the archbishop Turstin of York went thither; and, because that he against right, and against the archiepiscopal stall in Canterbury, and against the king's will, received his hood at the hands of the pope, the king interdicted him from all return to England. And thus he lost his archbishopric, and with the pope went towards Rome. In this year also died the earl Baldwin of Flanders of the wounds that he received in Normandy. And after him succeeded to the earldom Charles, the son of his uncle by the father's side, who was son of Cnute, the holy king of Denmark.

A.D. 1120. This year were reconciled the king of England and the king

[1] "On ꝛce̅ Michaeleꝛ mæꝛꝛe æꝛen," Sax.—"on Michaelmas eve;" which Gibson improperly translates, "*In S. Michaelis festo, vesperi*,"—"on Michaelmas day, in the evening;" whereas it ought to have been "*In* vigiliâ *S. Michaelis*." "iv. kal. Octobris,"—Cont. Flor. Vig. &c. *an.* 1119. So far was it also from being in the *evening*, that the authority above cited states the earthquake to have been felt "*circa horam diei tertiam*;" *i. e.* "about nine o'clock in the morning."

[2] Of this council see a full account in the *Histoire de Reims* by Anquetil, i. 266. *Sim. Dun.* inter. x. Script. p. 240.

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Fɲance. ȝ æfteꝛ heoꝛa ꝛehte acoꝛdedan ealle þæꝛ cyngeꝛ Deanꝛiȝeꝛ aȝene mæn piþ hine innan Noꝛmandiȝe. ȝ ꝛe eoꝛl oꝛ Flandꝛan ȝ ꝛe oꝛ Puntip. Syþþan heꝛ æfteꝛ ꝛætte ꝛe cyng Denꝛiȝ hiꝛ caꝛtelaꝛ ȝ hiꝛ land on Noꝛmandi æfteꝛ hiꝛ pillan. ȝ ꝛpa toꝛoꝛan Aduent hideꝛ to lande ꝛoꝛ. And on þam ꝛaꝛe puꝛdon adꝛucene[a] þæꝛ cyngeꝛ tpezen ꝛunan Pillelm ȝ Ricaꝛd. ȝ Ricaꝛd eoꝛl oꝛ Ceaꝛtꝛe. ȝ Ottuel hiꝛ bꝛoþoꝛ. ȝ ꝛpiþe maneȝa oꝛ þæꝛ cyngeꝛ hiꝛed. ꝛtiꝛaꝛdaꝛ. ȝ buꝛþenaꝛ. ȝ bỳꝛlaꝛ. ȝ oꝛ mỳꝛtlicean pican. and unȝeꝛim ꝛpiþe ænlicaꝛ folcaꝛ ꝛoꝛþ mid. Đỳꝛꝛa deaþ þæꝛ heoꝛa ꝛneondan tpỳꝛealdlic ꝛaꝛ. an þ hi ꝛpa ꝛeaꝛlice þiꝛeꝛ liꝛeꝛ loꝛedan. oþeꝛ þ ꝛeapa heoꝛa lichaman ahpæꝛ ꝛỳþþan ꝛundena pæꝛon. Diꝛeꝛ ȝeaꝛeꝛ com þet leoht to Sepulchꝛum Domini innan Ieꝛuꝛalem tpiȝeꝛ. æneꝛ to Eaꝛtꝛon. ȝ oþꝛe ꝛiþe to Aꝛꝛumptio ꝛce Maꝛie. ꝛpa ꝛpa ȝeleaꝛꝛulle ꝛædon þe þanon coman. And ꝛe aꝛcebiꝛcop Tuꝛꝛtein oꝛ Eoꝛeꝛpic peaꝛþ þuꝛh þone Papan piþ þone cyng acoꝛdad. and hideꝛ to lande com. and hiꝛ biꝛcoppiceꝛ onꝛenȝ. þeah hit þam aꝛcebiꝛcope oꝛ Cantpaꝛa-bỳꝛiȝ ꝛpiþe unȝepille pæꝛe:

of France; and after their reconciliation all the king Henry's own men accorded with him in Normandy, as well as the earl of Flanders and the earl of Ponthieu. From this time forward the king Henry settled his castles and his land in Normandy after his will; and so before Advent came to this land. And in this expedition were drowned the king's two sons, William and Richard, and Richard earl of Chester, and Ottuel his brother, and very many of the king's household, stewards, and chamberlains, and butlers, and men of various abodes; and with them a countless multitude of very incomparable folk besides. Sore was their death to their friends in a twofold respect; one, that they so suddenly lost this life; the other, that few[1] of their bodies were found any where afterwards. This year came that light to the sepulchre of the Lord in Jerusalem twice; once at Easter, and the other time on the assumption of St. Mary, as credible persons said who came thence. And the archbishop Turstin of York was through the pope reconciled with the king, and came to this land[2], and recovered his bishopric, though it was very undesirable to the archbishop of Canterbury.

An. MCXXI. Deꝛ þæꝛ ꝛe cyng Denꝛi to Cꝛiꝛteꝛ mæꝛꝛan on Bꝛamtune. ȝ þæꝛnæfteꝛ. toꝛoꝛan Candel-mæꝛꝛan. on Pindleꝛoꝛan him to piꝛe ꝛoꝛȝỳꝛen

A. D. 1121. This year was the king Henry at Christmas at Bramton, and afterwards, before Candlemas, at Windsor was given him to wife Athe-

[a] *l.* aduncene.

[1] Amongst those few was the body of Richard earl of Chester, according to *Ordericus Vitalis*; who uses the Greek word σωματα, instead of *corpora*. "*Pernices viri*—*quærentes* somata *perditorum, avidè discurrunt per litora maris*, &c." *an.* 1119.

[2] ii. *Nonas Januarii.*—Flor. Cont.

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Aðelif. ȝ fiððan to cpene ȝehalȝod. feo pæf þæf hefetogan dohtof of Luuain. And fe mona afýftnode on þæfe nihte None Apfilif. ȝ pæf xiv. luna. And fe cýnȝ pæf to Eaftfan on Beofclea. ȝ þæf æftef to Pentecoften he heold mycelne hýfned on Feftmynftfe. ȝ fýððan þæf fumefef mid fýnde into Fealan fof. ȝ þa Fýlifcean him ongean coman. ȝ æftef þef cýnȝef pillan hi fið hine acofdedan. Ðifef ȝeafef com fe eofl of Anȝeof fnam Iefuralem into hif lande. ȝ fýððan hidef to lande fende. ȝ hif dohtef let feccean. feo pæf Fillelme þef cýnȝef fune æfof to pife fofȝýfan. And on þæfe nihte mȝtha Natalif Domini pæf fpiðe mycel fnid ofef eall þif land. ȝ þet peafð on manezan þinȝan fpiðe ȝefene.

An. MCXXII. On þif ȝeafe pæf fe cýng Deanfi on Cniftef mæffan on Nofhtfic. ȝ on Pafcheſ he peaf on Nofht-hamtune. And on þone Lenten týde þæf tofofen fofbeafn fe bufch on Gleapeceaftfe. þa hfile þe þa munecaf fungen þæfe mefſe. ȝ fe dæcne hafde onȝunnan þone Godfpell "Fnæteſienf Iefuf." þa com fe fýf on ufenpeafd þone fcepel. ȝ fofbæfnde ealle þe mynftfe. ȝ ealle þa

lis[1]; soon afterwards consecrated queen, who was daughter of the duke of Louvain[2]. And the moon was eclipsed in the night of the Nones of April, being a fortnight old. And the king was at Easter at Berkley; and after that at Pentecost he held a full court at Westminster; and afterwards in the summer went with an army into Wales. And the Welsh came against him; and after the king's will they accorded with him. This year came the earl of Anjou from Jerusalem into his land; and soon after sent hither to fetch his daughter, who had been given to wife to William the king's son. And in the night of the eve of *Natalis Domini*[3] was a very violent wind over all this land, and that was in many things evidently seen.

A. D. 1122. In this year was the king Henry at Christmas in Norwich, and at Easter in Northamton. And in the Lent-tide before[4] that, the town of Glocester was on fire: the while that the monks were singing their mass, and the deacon had begun the gospel, "Prætereins Jesus," at that very moment came the fire from the upper part of the steeple[5], and burned all the minster, and all the treasures that

[1] *Atheleida.*—Flor. Cont.

[2] *Lotharingæ.*—Flor. Cont.

[3] A new term; hitherto "Christmas," or the "Nativity."

[4] "þæf tofofen," Sax.—theretofore or thentofore: the latter expression occurs in legal documents of no very distant date. The alteration of an to en is here also remarkable; and is an additional proof of the gradual introduction of the Franco-Norman orthography. The whole paragraph relating to the fire of Glocester is an addition by a different hand.

[5] By "steeple" we are here to understand not a *spire*, but a *tower*; spires not being then invented. I believe fpeaf is the word in Saxon to express what we mean by a spire; fcepel, or fneopel, signifying only a steep, lofty or perpendicular structure: and our old antiquaries very properly make a distinction between a "*spire*-steeple" and a "*tower*-steeple."

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ȝeſſumeſ þe þæſ binnen pæſon. ſoſ-
uton ſeape bec. ⁊ III. meſſehakeleſ.
þet peſ þeſ dæieſ VIII. Idus Mart.
And þæſ æfteſ. þe Tipeſdæi æfteſ
Palmeſ Sunendæi. þæſ ſpiðe mycel
pind on ᵹ dæi XI. kl Apſ. þæſ æf-
teſ comen ſeale tacne pide hpeaſ on
Engle-land. ⁊ ſeole dpild peaſen ȝe-
ſeozen ⁊ ȝehſopd. And þeſ niht VIII.
kl Aug. þæſ ſpiðe micel eoſðdyne
ofeſ eall Sumeſſetefcipe. ⁊ on Gleape-
ceſtſieſcipe. Siððon on þæſ dæi VI.
Idus. Sept. þet þæſ on ſċe Marie
mæſſe-dæi. þa peaſð ſpiðe micel pind
ſnam þa undeſn-dæieſ to þa ſpaſte
nihte. Deoſ ilce ȝeaſeſ foſðfeſde
Raulf ſeo apcebiſcop of Cantpaſa-
byſiȝ. ᵹ þæſ on þæſ dæieſ XIII. kl.
Nouemb. Dæſ æfteſ pæſon ſeole
ſcipmen on ſæ. ⁊ on pæteſ. ⁊ ſædon
ᵹ hi ſæȝon on noſð-eaſt ſiſ micel ⁊
bpad pið þone eoſðe. ⁊ peax on lenȝþe
up on an to þam polcne. and ſe polcne
undide on ſofeſ healfe. ⁊ ſaht þæſ
tozeaneſ. ſpilc hit ſcolde á cpencen. ⁊
ſe ſiſ peax na þa ma up to þe heouene.
Dæt ſiſ hi ſeaȝon in ðe dæi-time and
læſte ſpa lange ᵹ hit þæſ liht ofeſ
eall. þet þæſ þæſ dæieſ VII. Idus De-
cemb.

were there within; except a few books, and three mass-hackles. That was on the eighth [1] day before the Ides of March. And thereafter, the Tuesday after Palm-Sunday, was a very violent wind on the eleventh day before the calends of April; after which came many tokens far and wide in England, and many spectres were both seen and heard. And the eighth night before the calends of August was a very violent earthquake over all Somersetshire, and in Glocestershire. Soon after, on the sixth day before the Ides of September, which was on the festival of St. Mary [2], there was a very violent wind from the fore part of the day to the depth of the night. This same year died Ralph the archbishop of Canterbury; that was on the thirteenth [3] day before the calends of November. After this there were many shipmen on the sea, and on fresh water, who said, that they saw in the north-east, level with the earth, a fire huge and broad, which anon waxed in length up to the welkin; and the welkin undid itself in four parts, and fought against it, as if it would quench it; and the fire waxed never the less up to the heaven. The fire they saw in the day-dawn; and it lasted until it was light over all. That was on the seventh day before the Ides of December.

An. MCXXIII [a]. On þyſſum ȝeaſe þæſ ſe kinȝ Henſi on Cniſteſ tide æt Duneſtaple. ⁊ þæſ comen þeſ

A.D. 1123. In this year was the king Henry at Christmas-tide at Dunstable; and there came to him the am-

[a] In *C.T.* B. iv. there is a paper transcript by Joscelin, which begins here, and ends, after some omissions, with the year 1131; but it is of no great value, and differs but little from Gibson's edition.

[1] vii.—Flor. Cont.

[2] The nativity of the Virgin Mary.

[3] xiv.—Flor. Cont.

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eorlef ſandbermen of Angeop to him. ȝ þeonen he ferde to Woubertoke. ȝ hiſ biſcopeſ ȝ hiſ hiwb eall mib him. Ða tibde hit on an Wodneſda. þet wæſ on iv. Idus Januar. þ ſe kinȝ rad in hiſ deȝ-fald. ȝ ſe biſcop Rogef of Seferbýriȝ on an half him. ȝ ſe biſcop Rotbeft Bloet of Lincolne on oþef half him. and riden þæf ſpræcende. Ða areh dune ſe biſcop of Lincolne ȝ ſeide to þam kýnȝ. Lafeſd kýnȝ. ic ſpelte. ȝ ſe kýnȝ alihte dune of hiſ hoſſ. ȝ alehte hine betwux hiſ eaſmeſ. and let hine beran ham to hiſ inne. ȝ deaþ þa ſone dead. ȝ man feredde hine to Lincolne mib micel wurþſcipe. ȝ bebýriȝde hine toforen ſče Marie meſod. ȝ hine bebýriȝde ſe biſcop of Ceaſtre Rotbeft Peccef þæſ ȝehaten. Ða ſona þæf æfteſ ſende ſe kýnȝ hiſe write ofef eall Engla-lande. ȝ bed hiſe biſcopeſ ȝ hiſe abbateſ ȝ hiſe þeiȝneſ ealle þet hi ſcolden cumen to hiſ ȝemitene mot on Candel-meſſe deiȝ to Gleaf-ceaſtre him togeaneſ. ȝ hi ſwa diden. Ða hi wæran þæf ȝegabeſod. þa bed ſe cýnȝ heom. þæt hi ſcolden ceſen hem æncebiſcop to Cantwara-býriȝ ſwa hwam ſwa ſwa hi woldon. ȝ he hem hit

bassadors of the earl of Anjou. And thence he went to Woodstock; and his bishops and his whole court with him. Then did it betide on a Wednesday, which was on the fourth day before the Ides of January, that the king rode in his deer-fold [1]; the bishop Roger of Salisbury [2] on one side of him, and the bishop Robert Bloet of Lincoln on the other side of him. And they rode there talking together. Then sank down the bishop of Lincoln, and said to the king, "Lord king, I die." And the king alighted down from his horse, and lifted him betwixt his arms, and let men bear him home to his inn. There he was soon dead; and they carried him to Lincoln with great worship, and buried him before the altar of St. Mary. And the bishop of Chester, whose name was Robert Pecceth [3], buried him. Soon after this sent the king his writ over all England, and bade all his bishops and his abbots and his thanes, that they should come to his wittenmoot on Candlemas day at Glocester to meet him: and they did so. When they were there gathered together, then the king bade them, that they should choose for themselves an archbishop of Canter-

[1] *i.e.* an inclosure or park for deer. This is now called Blenheim Park, and is one of the few old parks which still remain in this country.

[2] This may appear rather an anticipation of the modern see of *Salisbury*, which was not then in existence; the borough of Old Sarum, or "Saresberie," being then the episcopal seat: but as "Sarum" is a barbarous and unauthorized corruption of "Sorbiodunum," or "Sardown," that appellation would be equally improper.

[3] Now written Peckett, and Peckitt. The monkish historians, who chose to write the affairs of their own country in Latin, have attempted to *elegantize* this name; some calling him "Peccator," others "Peccatum." Hence, probably, the Normanized appellations of Pyke, Peake, and Peachey.

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polde týþian. Đa ſpræcon þa biſcopaſ hem betpenan. ⁊ ſæden. þæt hi næfre mare ne polden haſen munec-haderman to ercebiſcop oſer hem. ac ieðon ealle ſamodlice to þone kyng ⁊ ieornden. ꝑ hi morten ceſen of cleric-haderman ſpa hpam ſpa ſpa hi polden to ercebiſcop. ⁊ ſe kyng hit hem tiðde. Điſ pæſ eallea ſ geðon þurh ſe biſcop of Seliſbyriġ. ⁊ þurh ſe biſcop of Lincolneæſ he pæſe deað. forðí þet næfre ne luueden hi munece ſeġol. ac pæſon æfre togeaneſ muneceſ ⁊ heſe ſeġol. And ſe priof. ⁊ ſe munecaſ of Cantpara-byriġ. ⁊ ealle þa oðre þe þæſ pæſon munec-haderſ-men. hit priðcpæðen fulle tpa dageſ. ac hit naht ne behelð. for ſe biſcop of Sæliſ-byriġ pæſ ſtranġ. ⁊ pealde eall Engle-land. ⁊ pæſ þæſ togeaneſ eall ꝑ he mihte ⁊ cuðe. Đa curen hi an cleric. Pillelm of Curboil pæſ ġehaten. he pæſ canonie of an mynſtre Cice hatte. ⁊ bnohten him toforen ſe kyng. ⁊ ſe kyng him ġeaf þone ærcebiſcoppice. ⁊ ealle þa biſcopaſ him undenfenġen. him priðcpæðen muneceſ. ⁊ eorleſ. ⁊ þeiġneſ ealle meſt þe þæſ pæſon. On þa ilca tyma ſeſden þeſ eorleſ ſandermen mid unfæhte fram kyng. na of hiſ ġyfe naht ne dohton. On þa ilca tyma com an legat of Rome. Henri pæſ ġehaten. he pæſ abbot of ſce Johſ. bury, whomsoever they would, and he would confirm it. Then spoke the bishops among themselves, and said that they never more would have a man of the monastic order as archbishop over them. And they went all in a body to the king, and earnestly requested that they might choose from the clerical order whomsoever they would for archbishop. And the king granted it to them. This was all concerted before, through the bishop of Salisbury, and through the bishop of Lincoln ere he was[1] dead; for that they never loved the rule of monks, but were ever against monks and their rule. And the prior and the monks of Canterbury, and all the other persons of the monastic order that were there, withstood it full two days; but it availed nought: for the bishop of Salisbury was strong, and wielded all England, and opposed them with all his power and might. Then chose they a clerk, named William of Curboil. He was canon of a monastery called Chiche[2]. And they brought him before the king; and the king gave him the archbishopric. And all the bishops received him: but almost all the monks, and the earls, and the thanes that were there, protested against him. About the same time departed the earl's messengers[3] in hostility from the king, reck-

[1] "pæſe," Sax. *i. e.* "Ere he *were* dead." This is one of the earliest instances of a *subjunctive* mood, as it has been called: "*antequam* esset *mortuus*." Such a distinction was unknown to the earlier writers among the Saxons, as well as among the Romans. They had no idea of the *governing prerogatives* of certain conjunctions, without any reference to *sense*.

[2] St. Osythe, in Essex; a priory rebuilt a. 1118, for canons of the Augustine order, of which there are considerable remains.

[3] *i. e.* Of the earl of Anjou.

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mynſtre of Anieli. and he com æfter þe Rome-ſcot. ⁊ he ſæde þone cyng. þ hit pær togeanes riht þ man ſcolde ſetten clenc ofer munecas. ⁊ ſpa ſpa hi hæfden coren ærcebiſcop æfter in hene capitele æfter rihte. ac se cyng hit nolde undon. for þes biſcop luuen of Sæneſbyrig. Đa ſende se ærce-biſcop ſone þæn æfter to Cantpara-byrig. ⁊ pær þæn undenfangan. þæh hit pære hene unþancaſ. ⁊ par þære ſone ȝebletſod to biſcop fram se biſcop of Lundene. ⁊ se biſcop Ernulf of Roueceaſtre. ⁊ se biſcop Pillelm Gifard of Pinceaſtre. ⁊ se biſcop Bernard of Paleſ. ⁊ se biſcop Roȝer of Seaneſ-byrig. Đa ſone in þe Lenten ſende se ærcebiſcop to Rome æfter hiſ pallium. ⁊ mid him ſende se biſcop Bernard of Paleſ. ⁊ Sefred abbot of Gleaſtinȝ-byrig. ⁊ Anſealm abbot of ſ. Ædmund. ⁊ Johan ærcedæcne of Cantpara-byrig. and Gifard. pæſ þeſ kinȝes hird-clenc. On þa ilca tima ſende se ærcebiſcop Đurſtan of Eoferpic to Rome þurh ðes paſes hene. and com ðider ðne dagaſ æfter se ærcebiſcop of Cantpara-byrig come. ⁊ pær þære undenfangan mid micel purðſcipe. Đa com se ærcebiſcop of Cantpara-byrig. ⁊ pær þære fulle ſeoueniht æfter hi[a] mihte cumen to þeſ paſes ſpære. þ pær forðan þ hit pær don þone pape to undenſtanden. þ he hæfde undenfangen þone ærce-biſcopſtice togeaneſ þa munecaſ of

less of his favour. During the same time came a legate from Rome, whose name was Henry. He was abbot of the monastery of St. John of Angelo; and he came after the Rome-scot. And he said to the king, that it was against right that men should set a clerk over monks; and therefore they had chosen an archbishop before in their chapter after right. But the king would not undo it, for the love of the bishop of Salisbury. Then went the archbishop, soon after this, to Canterbury; and was there received, though it was against their will; and he was there soon blessed to bishop[1] by the bishop of London, and the bishop Ernulf of Rochester, and the bishop William Gifard of Winchester, and the bishop Bernard of Wales[2], and the bishop Roger of Salisbury. Then, early in Lent, went the archbishop to Rome, after his pall; and with him went the bishop Bernard of Wales[2]; and Sefred, abbot of Glastonbury; and Anselm, abbot of St. Edmund's bury; and John, archdeacon of Canterbury; and Gifard, who was the king's court-chaplain. At the same time went the archbishop Thurstan of York to Rome, through the behest of the pope, and came thither three days ere the archbishop of Canterbury came, and was there received with much worship. Then came the archbishop of Canterbury, and was there full seven nights ere they could come to a conference with

[a] "*Lege* he." Gibs.

[1] xiv. *Calend. Martii.*—Flor.

[2] *De sancto David.*—Flor.

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þe mýnſtre. ⁊ togeanes ſihte. Ac ꝥ opencom Rome ꝥ opencumeð eall peonuld. ꝥ ir gold ⁊ reoluſe. ⁊ re pape rpeðolode ⁊ gaf him hir pallium. ⁊ re æncebircop rpon him undeꝥeodnýrre of ealle þa þing ꝥ re Papa him on leide on r. Petres heuod. ⁊ r. Paules. ⁊ rende him ham þa mid hir bletrunge. Đa hpile ꝥ re æncebircop pær ut of lande geaf re cýng þone birchoppice of Baðe þes cpenes cancelen Godefpeið pær gehaten. he pær bopen of Luuein. ꝥ pær þes dæiges Annuntiatio r. Marie at Pudestoke. Đa rone þæn æften rende re kýng to Pinceartre. ⁊ pær ealle Eartren týde þæne. ⁊ þa hpile ꝥ he þæn pær þa geaf he þone birchoppice of Lincolne an clenc. Alexandes pær gehaten. he pær þes birchopes nefe of Seaſes-býrig. þir he dýde eall ron þes birchopes luuen. Đa rende re kýng þenen to Portesmuðe. ⁊ læi þære eall open Pentecorte puce. þa rone rpa he hæfde pind rpa rende he open into Normandie. ⁊ betæhte þa eall Englelaud to geamene ⁊ to pealden þone birchop Rogen of Seaſes-býrig. Đa pær re cýng eall þes geares in Normandie. ⁊ peax þa micel unfrið betpux him ⁊ hire þeignar. rpa ꝥ re eorl Palafam of Mellant. ⁊ Damalri. ⁊ Duzo of Mundforð. ⁊ Pillelm of

the pope. That was, because the pope was made to understand that he had obtained the archbishopric against the monks of the minster, and against right. But that overcame Rome, which overcometh all the world; that is, gold and silver[1]. And the pope softened, and gave him his pall. And the archbishop (of York) swore him subjection, in all those things which the pope enjoined him, by the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul; and the pope then sent him home with his blessing. The while that the archbishop was out of the land, the king gave the bishopric of Bath to the Queen's chancellor, whose name was Godfrey. He was born in Louvain. That was on the Annunciation of St. Mary, at Woodstock. Soon after this went the king to Winchester, and was all Easter-tide there. And the while that he was there, gave he the bishopric of Lincoln to a clerk hight Alexander. He was nephew of the bishop of Salisbury. This he did all for the love of the bishop. Then went the king thence to Portsmouth, and lay there all over Pentecost week. Then, as soon as he had a fair wind, he went over into Normandy; and meanwhile committed all England to the guidance and government of the bishop Roger of Salisbury. Then was the king all this year[2] in

[1] How fortunate for the writer that the pope and his cardinals did not understand Saxon! The boldness of this remark might otherwise have procured him the distinguished honour of an excommunication. Matthew Paris has a similar remark, but less openly expressed, respecting the venality of the Roman see: "*quæ nulli deesse consuevit, dummodo albi aliquid vel rubei intercedat.*"—*An.* 1103.

[2] The writer means, "the *remainder* of this year;" for the feast of Pentecost was already past, before the king left England.

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Romaṇe. ȝ ꝑela oðꝛe penðan ꝓnam him. and helðen heꝛe caꝛtleꝛ him toȝeaneꝛ. Anð ꝛe kyng helð ꝛtꝛanglice hem toȝeaneꝛ. ȝ þeꝛ ilceꝛ ȝeaꝛeꝛ he þan oꝛ Palaṇam hiꝛ caꝛtel Punt Alðemeṇ. ȝ oꝛ Duȝo Mundꝓoṇð. ȝ ꝛiððen he ꝛpeðde æꝛꝛe leonȝ þe beꝛ. Ðeꝛ ylce ȝeaꝛeꝛ æṇ ꝛe biꝛcop oꝛ Lincolne com to hiꝛ biꝛcoppice. ꝓoṇbeaṇn eall meaꝛt ꝛe buṇh oꝛ Lincolne. anð micel unȝeꝛime ꝓolceꝛ. pæpmen ȝ pimmen ꝓoṇbuṇnen. ȝ ꝛꝛa micel heaṇm þæꝛ pæꝛ ȝeðon ꝛꝛa nan man hit cuðe oðeṇ ꝛecȝen. ꝥ pæꝛ þeꝛ ðæȝeꝛ xiv. kl. Junii.

An. MCXXIV. Call þiꝛ ȝeaṇ pæꝛ ꝛe king Deaṇꝛi on Noꝛmandi. ꝥ peꝛ ꝓoꝛ ꝛe micele unꝓꝛiðꝥ he hæꝓðe piðꝥ ꝛe king Loðepiꝛ oꝛ Fꝛance ȝ piðꝥ ꝛe eoṇl oꝛ Anȝeop. ȝ piðꝥ hiꝛ aȝene men alꝛe meꝛt. Ða ȝelamp hit. on þeꝛ ðæȝeꝛ Annuntiatio ꝛ. Maꝛie. ꝥ ꝛe eoṇl Paleṇam oꝛ Mellant ꝓeṇðe ꝓnam hiꝛ an caꝛtel Belmunt het to hiꝛ an oðeṇ caꝛtel Patteuile. mið him ꝓeṇðe þeꝛ kingeꝛ ꝛtiꝛaṇð oꝛ Fꝛance Amalꝛi. ȝ Duȝo Geꝛueiꝛeꝛ ꝛunu. ȝ Duȝo oꝛ Munꝓoṇð. ȝ ꝑela oðꝛe ȝoðꝛe cnihte. Ða comen hem toȝeaneꝛ þeꝛ kingeꝛ cnihteꝛ oꝛ ealla þa caꝛteleꝛ þa þæṇ abuton pæꝛon. ȝ ꝛuhton piðꝥ hem. ȝ aꝛlemðen hem. ȝ namen þone eoṇl Paleṇam. ȝ Normandy. And much hostility arose betwixt him and his thanes; so that the earl Waleram of Mellent, and Hamalric, and Hugh of Montfort, and William of Romare, and many others, went from him, and held their castles against him. And the king strongly opposed them: and this same year he won of Waleram his castle of Pont-Audemer, and of Hugh that of Montfort; and ever after, the longer he stayed, the better he sped. This same year, ere the bishop of Lincoln came to his bishopric, almost all the borough of Lincoln was burned, and numberless folks, men and women, were consumed; and so much harm was there done as no man could describe to another. That was on the fourteenth day before the calends of June.

A.D. 1124. All this year was the king Henry in Normandy. That was for the great hostility that he had with the king Louis of France, and with the earl of Anjou, and most of all with his own men. Then it happened, on the day of the Annuntiation of St. Mary, that the earl Waleram of Mellent went from one of his castles called Belmont to another called Watteville. With him went the steward of the king of France, Amalric, and Hugh the son of Gervase[1], and Hugh of Montfort, and many other good knights. Then came against them the king's knights from all the castles that were thereabout, and fought with them, and put them to flight, and took

[1] Gervaisson, or Fitz-Jervoise.

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Hugo Genuelfeſ ſunu. ⁊ Hugo of Mundfort. ⁊ fif ⁊ twenti oðre cnihtef. ⁊ bohton hem to þone kinge. ⁊ se king let don þone eorl Waleran and Hugo Genuelfeſ ſunu on heftnunge on þone caſtel on Roðem. ⁊ Hugo of Mundfort he ſende to Engle-lande ⁊ let hine don on iſele bendaſ on þone caſtel on Gleſceſtre. ⁊ of þa oðre ſwa fela ſwa him þuhte he ſende norð ⁊ ſuð to hire caſteleſ on heftnunge. Ða siððon ſende se king. ⁊ pann ealle þeſ eorleſ caſteleſ Waleran þa pæron on Normandi. ⁊ ealla þa oðre þa hiſ siðfetinef healden him togeaneſ. Eall paſ þeſ unfrið ſon þeſ eorleſ ſunu Rotbeſt of Normandi Willelm het. Se ilce Willelm hefde numen Fulkeſ eorleſ gingre dohtef to wife of Angeou. ⁊ forði se king of France ⁊ ealle þaſ eorleſ healden mid him. ⁊ ealle þa rice men. ⁊ ſæidon þet se king heold hiſ broðef Rotbeſt mid pwange on heftnunge. and hiſ ſunu Willelm mid unrihte aſlembe ut of Normandi. Deſ ilceſ geaſef pæron fæla untime on Engle-lande. on corne and ealle peſtme. ſwa ⁊ betweonen Criſtef meſſe and Candel-meſſe man ſælde ⁊ acef-fæd hwæte. ⁊ iſ twegen fæd-læpaſ. to fix ſcillingaſ. ⁊ ⁊ bænlic. ⁊ iſ þre fed-læpaſ. to fix ſcillingaſ. ⁊ ⁊ acef-fæd aten. ⁊ iſ feoſef fæd-læpaſ. to feoſef ſcillingaſ. Det pæſ forði ⁊ corn pæſ litel. ⁊ se penig pæſ ſwa isel ⁊ se man þa hæfde at an maſket an pund he ne mihte cyften þæf of ſon nan þing

the earl Waleram, and Hugh the son of Gervase, and Hugh of Montfort, and five and twenty other knights, and brought them to the king. And the king committed the earl Waleram, and Hugh the son of Gervase, to close custody in the castle at Rouen; but Hugh of Montfort he sent to England, and ordered him to be secured with strong bonds in the castle at Glocester. And of the others as many as he chose he sent north and south to his castles in captivity. After this went the king, and won all the castles of the earl Waleram that were in Normandy, and all the others that his enemies held against him. All this hostility was on account of the son of the earl Robert of Normandy, named William. This same William had taken to wife the younger daughter of Fulke, earl of Anjou: and for this reason the king of France and all the earls held with him, and all the rich men; and said that the king held his brother Robert wrongfully in captivity, and drove his son William unjustly out of Normandy. This same year were the seasons very unfavourable in England for corn and all fruits; so that between Christmas and Candlemas men sold the acre-seed of wheat, that is two seedlips, for six shillings; and the barley, that is three seedlips, for six shillings also; and the acre-seed of oats, that is four seedlips, for four shillings. That was because that corn was scarce; and the penny was so adulterated [1], that a man who had a

[1] The pennies, or pence, it must be remembered, were of silver at this time.

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tpelfe penezar. On þer ilcer zeaner forðfende fe eadig birceop Ernulf of Roueceartne. fe æfor pær abbot on Burch. þet pær þer dæier Idus Martii. And þæn æften forðfende fe kinz Alexanden of Scotlande on þer dæier ix. kl. Mai. ȝ Dauid hir bropen. þa pær eorl of Norðhamtune-fcire. fenz to rice. ȝ hæfde þa baðe togedene þone kinefice of Scotlande. ȝ þone eorldome on Engle-lande. And on þær dæier xix. kl. Januar. forðfende fe pape on Rome. Calixtus pær zehaten. ȝ Honorius fenz to papedom. Ðer ilcer zeaner æften f. Andreas merre. toforen Cnirtes merre. held Raulf Barfet ȝ þer kinzes þæines zepitene mot on Leðecæftre-fcire at Hunde-hoze. ȝ ahenzen þæn fpa fela þefas fpa næfre æn ne pæron. þet pæron on þa litle hpile ealles feopen ȝ feopenti manne. ȝ fix men fpilde of hefe æzon ȝ of hefe ftanes. Fela foðfefte men fæidon ᵹ þæn pæron manege mid micel unrihte zefpilde. oc ure Laford God ælmihtiz. þa eall digelnerre feð ȝ pat. he feoð ᵹ man læt ᵹ æfme folc mid ealle unrihte. æfort man hem benæfoð hes eahte. ȝ fiððon man hem offlæð. Ful heui zeas pær hit. Se man þe æni zod heafde. him mẽ hit benæfode mid ftrange zeolder ȝ mid ftrange motes. þe nan ne heafde ftæfs of hunzor.

An. MCXXV. On þir zæs fende fe kinz Henri toforen Cnirtes merre of Normandi to Engla-lande. ȝ bebead ᵹ

pound at a market could not exchange twelve pence thereof for any thing. In this same year died the blessed bishop Ernulf of Rochester, who before was abbot of Peterborough. That was on the ides of March. And after this died the king Alexander of Scotland, on the ninth day before the calends of May. And David his brother, who was earl of Northamtonshire, succeeded to the kingdom; and had both together, the kingdom of Scotland and the earldom in England. And on the nineteenth day before the calends of January died the pope of Rome, whose name was Calixtus, and Honorius succeeded to the popedom. This same year, after St. Andrew's mass, and before Christmas, held Ralph Basset and the king's thanes a wittenmoot in Leicestershire, at Huncothoe, and there hanged more thieves than ever were known before; that is, in a little while, four and forty men altogether; and despoiled six men of their eyes and of their testicles. Many true men said that there were several who suffered very unjustly; but our Lord God Almighty, who seeth and knoweth every secret, seeth also that the wretched people are oppressed with all unrighteousness. First they are bereaved of their property, and then they are slain. Full heavy year was this. The man that had any property, was bereaved of it by violent guilds and violent moots. The man that had not, was starved with hunger.

A.D. 1125. In this year sent the king Henry, before Christmas, from Normandy to England, and bade that all

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man ſcolde benıman ealla þa mınıteȝe þe pæȝon on Engle-lande heoȝa lıman. ⁊ þæȝ heȝe elceȝ nıht hand. ⁊ heoȝa ſtanen beneðan. ⁊ þæȝ ſoȝ ȝe man þe haſde an punð he ne mihte cẏȝten ænne penı at anne maȝket. And ȝe bıſcop Roȝeȝ oſ Sæȝeȝ-bẏȝıȝ ſende oſeȝ eall Engla-lande. ⁊ bebead hı ealle ⁊ hı ſcolden cumen to Ẏınceaſtȝe to Cȝıſteſ meſſe. Ða hı þıdeȝ coman þa nam man an ⁊ an. ⁊ benam ælc þone nıht hand. ⁊ þa ſtaneȝ beneðan. Eall þıȝ þæȝ ȝedon ꝑıðınnon þa tȝelf-nıht. ⁊ ⁊ þæȝ eall mıd mıcel nıhte. ſoꝑðı ⁊ hı haſden ſoꝑdon eall ⁊ land mıd heȝe mıcele ſalȝ ⁊ hı ealle abohton. On þeȝ ılceȝ ȝæȝeȝ ſende ȝe Papa oſ Rome to þıȝe lande an Capdınal Johan oſ Cȝeme þæȝ ȝehaten. Þe com ſıȝſt to þone kınȝ on Noȝmandı. ⁊ ȝe kınȝ hıne undeȝſenȝ mıd mıcel puȝðſcıpe. beteahte hıne ȝıððon þone æȝcebıſcop Ẏ. oſ Cantpaȝa-bẏȝıȝ. ⁊ he hıne ledde to Cantpaȝa-bẏȝıȝ. ⁊ he þæȝ þæȝ undeȝſanȝen mıd mıcel puȝðſcıpe, ⁊ mıd mıcel ꝑȝoceſſıonem. ⁊ he ſanȝ þone heh-meſſe on Eaſtȝen dæı æt Cȝıſteſ peſod. And ȝıððon he ſende oſeȝ eall Engla-lande to ealle þa bıſcop-ȝıceſ ⁊ abbotȝıceſ þa pæȝon on þıȝ lande. ⁊ oſeȝ eall he þæȝ undeȝſanȝen mıd puȝðſcıpe. ⁊ ealle hıne ȝæſen mıcele ȝıſe ⁊ mæȝe. And ȝıððon he heold hıȝ Concılie on Lundene ſulle ȝneo dazaſ. on natıuıtaſ ſ. Maȝıæ on Septembeȝ. mıd æȝcebıſcopeſ ⁊ mıd leodbıſcopeſ. ⁊ abboteſ. ⁊ læȝed ⁊ laȝed. ⁊ bead þæȝ

the mint-men that were in England should be mutilated in their limbs; that was, that they should lose each of them the right hand, and their testicles beneath. This was because the man that had a pound could not lay out a penny at a market. And the bishop Roger of Salisbury sent over all England, and bade them all that they should come to Winchester at Christmas. When they came thither, then were they taken one by one, and deprived each of the right hand and the testicles beneath. All this was done within the twelfth-night. And that was all in perfect justice, because that they had undone all the land with the great quantity of base coin that they all bought. In this same year sent the pope of Rome to this land a cardinal, named John of Crema. He came first to the king in Normandy, and the king received him with much worship. He betook himself then to the archbishop William of Canterbury; and he led him to Canterbury; and he was there received with great veneration, and in solemn procession. And he sang the high mass on Easter day at the altar of Christ. Afterwards he went over all England, to all the bishoprics and abbacies that were in this land; and in all he was received with respect. And all gave him many and rich gifts. And afterwards he held his council[1] in London full three days, on the nativity of St. Mary in September, with archbishops, and diocesan bishops, and abbots,

[1] *Vid.* Flor. Continuat. *p.* 661.

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þa ilce lagaf þa Anfelm æncebiſcop hæfde æfter beboden. ⁊ fela ma. þeah hit litel fonftode. And þeonon he fop ofer fæ fone æfter ſ. Michaeles meſſe. ⁊ fpa to Rome. ⁊ fe æncebiſcop Pillelm of Cantpara-bỳrig. ⁊ fe æncebiſcop Ðurſtan of Eſefpic. ⁊ fe biſcop A. of Lincolne. ⁊ fe biſcop of Loðene J. ⁊ fe abbot of ſ. Alban G. ⁊ pæran þær underfangen of þone pape Honoriuſ mid micel puniſſcipe. ⁊ pæron þære eall þone pintre. On þeſ ilceſ geareſ pearið fpa micel flod on ſ. Laurent. meſſe-dæig. ⁊ feola tuneſ and men peoriðan adrencte. ⁊ briggeſ tobrokene. ⁊ corn ⁊ mæðe fpilt mid ealle. ⁊ hungeſ ⁊ cpealm on men ⁊ on eriue. ⁊ on ealle peſtme fpa micel untime pearið fpa hit ne pæſ feola gear æſ. And þeſ ilceſ geareſ foriðfepde fe abbot Johan of Burch on II. Idus Octob.

the learned and the lewd[1]; and enjoined there the same laws that archbishop Anselm had formerly enjoined, and many more, though it availed little. Thence he went over sea soon after Michaelmas, and so to Rome; and (with him) the archbishop William of Canterbury, and the archbishop Thurstan of York, and the bishop Alexander of Lincoln, and the bishop J. of Lothian, and the abbot G. of St. Alban's; and were there received by the pope Honorius with great respect; and continued there all the winter. In this same year was so great a flood on St. Laurence's day, that many towns and men were overwhelmed, and bridges broken down, and corn and meadows spoiled withal; and hunger and qualm[2] in men and in cattle; and in all fruits such unseasonableness as was not known for many years before. And this same year died the abbot John[3] of Peterborough, on the second day before the ides of October.

An. MCXXVI. Eall þiſ geaſ pæſ fe kỳng Heanri on Noſmandi. eall to æfter heruefte. þa com he to þiſ lande betpỳx natiuit. ſ. Mariæ ⁊ Michaeles meſſe. mid him com fe cpen. ⁊ hiſ dohter þ he æfter hafde giuen þone kaſere Heanri of Lohereneze to piſe. And he brohte mid him þone eorl Paleram. ⁊ Hugo Gerueiſeſ ſunu. ⁊ þone eorl he fende to Briggе on heftnunge. ⁊ þeonon he fende him to Palingeforde riððon. ⁊ Hugo to Pind-

A. D. 1126. All this year was the king Henry in Normandy—all till after harvest. Then came he to this land, betwixt the nativity of St. Mary and Michaelmas. With him came the queen, and his daughter, whom he had formerly given to the emperor Henry of Lorrain to wife. And he brought with him the earl Waleram, and Hugh the son of Gervase. And the earl he sent to Bridgenorth in captivity: and thence he sent him afterwards to Wallingford; and

[1] *i. e.* Clergy and laity.

[2] This word is still in use, but in a sense somewhat different; as qualms of conscience, &c.

[3] Johannes de Sais.

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lerorpa. ȝ let hine don on hapde bande. And þa æfter Michaeles merre com re Scotte kinȝ Dauid of Scotlande hidep to lande. ȝ re kyng Heanri underfenȝ hine mid micel purðrcipe. ȝ he punode þa eall þet ȝeap on þir lande. On þes ilces ȝeares let re kyninȝ nimen hir brodep Rotbeart fram þone bircop Rogep of Særesbyri. ȝ betahte hine hir rune Rotbeart eorl of Glepcæftre. ȝ let hine læden to Bricstope. ȝ þæn diden on þone caftel. Ðæt pæs eall don þurh hir dohtres ræd. ȝ þurh re Scotte kyng Dauid hire eam:

An. MCXXVII. Dir ȝear heald re kyng Heanri hir hird æt Cristes mærre on Pindlesoure. þæn pæs re Scotte kyng Dauid. ȝ eall þa heaued læred ȝ læuued ᵹ pæs on Engle-land. And þæn he let rperen ærcebircopes ȝ bircopes ȝ abbotes ȝ eorles. ȝ ealle þa þeines ᵹ þæn pæron. hir dohten Æðelic Engla-land ȝ Normandi to hande. æften hir dæi. þe æn pæs þes Casenes pif of Sexlande. And rende hire riðden to Normandi. ȝ mid hire rende hire brodep Rotbeart. eorl of Gleucestre. ȝ Brian þes eorles sunu Alein Fesgan. ȝ leot hire bededdan ðes eorles sunu of Angeop. Gosfreið Martæl pæs ȝehaten. Dit ofþuhte naðema ealle Frencisc ȝ Englisc. oc re kyng hit dyde fop to hauene sibbe

Hugh to Windsor, whom he ordered to be kept in strong bonds. Then after Michaelmas came David, the king of the Scots, from Scotland to this land; and the king Henry received him with great worship; and he continued all that year in this land. In this year the king had his brother Robert taken from the bishop Roger of Salisbury, and committed him to his son Robert, earl of Glocester, and had him led to Bristol, and there put into the castle. That was all done through his daughter's counsel, and through David, the king of the Scots, her uncle.

A.D. 1127. This year held the king Henry his court at Christmas in Windsor. There was David the king of the Scots, and all the head men that were in England, learned and lewd [1]. And there he engaged the archbishops, and bishops, and abbots, and earls, and all the thanes that were there, to swear England and Normandy after his day into the hands of his daughter Athelicia, who was formerly the wife of the emperor of Saxony. Afterwards he sent her to Normandy; and with her went her brother Robert, earl of Glocester, and Brian, son of the earl Alan Fergan [2]; and he let her wed the son of the earl of Anjou, whose name was Geoffry Martel. All the French and English, however, disapproved of this; but the

[1] V. *supra*, 1125.

[2] See an account of him in *Ord. Vit.* 544. Conan, another son of this Alan, earl of Brittany, married a daughter of Henry I.

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of ꝥe eorl of Angeop. ⁊ for helpe to hauene togæneꝛ hiꝛ neue Ꝩillelm. Ðeꝛ ilceꝛ gæꝛeꝛ on ꝥone Lenten tiðe pæꝛ ꝥe eorl Karle of Flandꝛeꝛ ofꝛlagen on ane circe. ꝥæꝛ he læi ⁊ bæð hine to Gode. toꝛoꝛ ꝥone peoꝛeðe. amang ꝥane meꝛꝛe. ꝛnam hiꝛ agene manne. And ꝥe kyng of Fꝛance bꝛohte ꝥone eorleꝛ ꝛunu Ꝩillelm of Noꝛmandi. ⁊ iæꝛ hine ꝥone eorldom. ⁊ ꝥet land folc him riꝥ toc. Ðeꝛ ilce Ꝩillelm hæfðe æꝛoꝛ numen ꝥeꝛ eorleꝛ ðohteꝛ of Angeop to pife. oc hi pæꝛon riðden totpeamde foꝛ ribꝛeden. ꝥet pæꝛ eall ꝥuꝛh ꝥone kyng Ðeanꝛi of Engle-land. Siðden ꝥa nam he ꝥeꝛ kyngeꝛ pifeꝛ ꝛpuꝛteꝛ of Fꝛance to pife. ⁊ foꝛði iæꝛ ꝥe kyng him ꝥone eorldom of Flandꝛeꝛ. Ðeꝛ ilce gæꝛeꝛ he geaꝛ ꝥone abbotꝛice of Buꝛch an abbot Ðeanꝛi pæꝛ gehaten of Peitope. ꝥe hæfde hiꝛ abbotꝛice. ꝛ. Johanniꝛ of Angeli on hande. ⁊ ealle ꝥa æꝛcebiꝛcopeꝛ ⁊ biꝛcopeꝛ ꝛeidon ꝥ hit pæꝛ togeaneꝛ riht. ⁊ ꝥ he ne mihte haꝛen tꝛa abbotꝛiceꝛ on hande. Oc ꝥe ilce Ðeanꝛi bide ꝥone kyng to undeꝛꝛtandene. ꝥ he hæfde læten hiꝛ abbotꝛice foꝛ ꝥ micele unꝛibbe ꝥ pæꝛ on ꝥ land, ⁊ ꝥ he bide ꝥuꝛh ꝥeꝛ paper ꝛæd ⁊ leue of Rome. ⁊ ꝥuꝛh ꝥeꝛ abboteꝛ of Clunni.

king did it for to have the alliance[1] of the earl of Anjou, and for to have help against his nephew William. In the Lent-tide of this same year was the earl Charles of Flanders slain in a church, as he lay there and prayed to God, before the altar, in the midst of the mass, by his own men[2]. And the king of France brought William the son of the earl of Normandy, and gave him the earldom; and the people of that land accepted him. This same William had before taken to wife the daughter of the earl of Anjou; but they were afterwards divorced on the plea of consanguinity. This was all through the king Henry of England. Afterwards took he to wife the sister of the king's wife of France; and for this reason the king gave him the earldom of Flanders. This same year he[3] gave the abbacy of Peterborough to an abbot named Henry of Poitou, who retained in hand his abbacy of St. John of Angeli; but all the archbishops and bishops said that it was against right, and that he could not have two abbacies on hand. But the same Henry gave the king to understand, that he had relinquished his abbacy on account of the great hostility that was in the land; and that he did through the counsel and

[1] Gibson translates it "*pacem*," but this idea appears derogatory to the character of the warlike Henry, who, after defying the united armies of France and Normandy, ought not to be represented as too solicitous about the *peaceful* disposition of the earl of Anjou. A matrimonial and political *alliance* with him, however, might seem peculiarly calculated to promote his views of territorial aggrandizement, and to crush the pretensions of his nephew William. V. *Ord. Vit.* 884.

[2] An amplification quite rhetorical: "*In foro P. R. publicum negotium agens*," &c. Cic.

[3] *i. e.* Henry, king of England.

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ȝ þuꝛh þæt he pæꝛ leȝat oꝛ þone Rome-ꝛcott. Oc hit ne pæꝛ naðema eallꝛa. oc he polde hauen baðe on hand. ȝ ꝛa haꝛde ꝛa lange ꝛa Godeꝛ pille pæꝛ. Þe pæꝛ on hiꝛ clænc-hade biꝛcop on Sceꝛꝛcunꝛ. þiððan paþð he munec on Clunni. ȝ þiððon pꝛioꝛ on þone ꝛeolue mynꝛtꝛe. ȝ þiððon he pæꝛð pꝛioꝛ on Sauenni. þaꝛ æꝛtoꝛ. þuꝛh ꝥ he pæꝛ þeꝛ kyngeꝛ mæi oꝛ Engle-land. and þeꝛ eoꝛleꝛ oꝛ Peitope. þa ȝeaꝛ ꝛe eoꝛl him þone abbotꝛice oꝛ ꝛ. Johan. mynꝛtꝛe oꝛ Angeli. Siððon þuꝛh hiꝛ micele ꝛꝛencer þa bejæt he þone æꝛcebiꝛcoppice oꝛ Beꝛencun. ȝ hæꝛde hit þa on hande þꝛe dageꝛ. þa ꝛoꝛlæꝛ he ꝥ mid ꝛihte. ꝛoꝛði ꝥ he hit hæꝛde æꝛeꝛ bejeten mid unꝛihte. þiððon þa bejet he þone biꝛcoppice oꝛ Seintes. ꝥ pæꝛ fiꝛ mile fꝛam hiꝛ abbotꝛice. ꝥ he hæꝛde fullneah ꝛeoueniht on hande. þenon bꝛoht ꝛe abbot him oꝛ Clunni. ꝛꝛa ꝛꝛa he æꝛeꝛ dide oꝛ Beꝛencun. Ða beþohte he him. ꝥ ȝif he mihte ben "ꝛotꝛeꝛt" on Engle-land ꝥ he miht habben eall hiꝛ pille. Beꝛohte þa þone kyng ȝ ꝛæide him ꝥ he pæꝛ eald man. ȝ ꝛoꝛbꝛocen man. ȝ ꝥ he ne mihte þolen þa micele unꝛihte. ȝ þa micele unꝛibbe. þa pæꝛen on hene land. ȝ jæꝛnde þa þuꝛh him ȝ þuꝛh ealle hiꝛ ꝛꝛeond namcuðlice þone abbotꝛice oꝛ Buꝛch. ȝ ꝛe cyng het

leave of the pope of Rome, and through that of the abbot of Clugny, and because he was legate of the Romescot. But, nevertheless, it was not so; for he would retain both in hand; and did so as long as God's will was. He was in his clerical state bishop of Soissons[1]; afterwards monk of Clugny; and then prior in the same monastery. Afterwards he became prior of Sevigny; and then, because he was a relation of the king of England, and of the earl of Poitou, the earl gave him the abbacy of St. John's minster of Angeli. Afterwards, through his great craft, he obtained the archbishopric of Besançon; and had it in hand three days; after which he justly lost it, because he had before unjustly obtained it. Afterwards he procured the bishopric of Saintes; which was five miles from his abbey. That he had full-nigh a week[2] in hand; but the abbot of Clugny brought him thence, as he before did from Besançon. Then he bethought him, that, if he could be fast-rooted in England, he might have all his will. Wherefore he besought the king, and said unto him, that he was an old man, —a man completely broken,—that he could not brook the great injustice and the great hostility that were in their land: and then, by his own endeavours, and by those of all his friends, he earnestly

[a] *Hujus vocis significatio mihi plane incognita.* Gibs.

[1] "*Apud Suessionem civitatem.*" Cont. Hug. Cand.

[2] Seoueniht, Sax. "a se'nnight," the space of seven nights; as we still say, "a fortnight," *i.e.* the space of fourteen nights. The French express the space of one week by "*huit jours*," the origin of the *octave* in English law; of two by "*quinze jours.*" So "*septimana*" signifies "seven mornings;" whence the French word "*semaine.*"

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him ȝætte foꝛðı ꝥ he pæꝛ hiꝛ mæȝ. ȝ foꝛðı ꝥ he pæꝛ an hæfod þa aðꝛ to ꝛpefene ȝ pitneꝛꝛe to befene þæꝛ þa eoꝛleꝛ ꝛunu oꝛ Noꝛmandı ȝ þeꝛ eoꝛleꝛ dohteꝛ oꝛ Anȝeoꝛ pæꝛon totꝛemde foꝛ ꝛibꝛeden. Đuꝛ eaꝛnlice pæꝛ ðone abbotꝛice ȝiꝛen betꝛix Cꝛiꝛteꝛmeꝛꝛe ȝ Candelmeꝛꝛe at Lundene. ȝ ꝛꝛa he ꝛeꝛde mid þe cyng to Ꝓinceꝛtꝛe· ȝ þanon he com to Buꝛnch. ȝ þæꝛ he punede ealle niht ꝛꝛa dꝛane doð on hiue. Eall ꝥ þa beon dꝛaȝen topaꝛnd. ꝛꝛa fnett þa dꝛane ȝ dꝛaȝað fnapaꝛnd. ꝛꝛa dide he. eall ꝥ he mihte tacen. piðinnen ȝ piðuten. oꝛ læꝛned ȝ oꝛ læꝛed. ꝛꝛa he ꝛende ouen ꝛæ. ȝ na ȝod þæꝛ ne dide. ne na ȝod þæꝛ ne læuede. Ne þince man na ꝛellice ꝥ pe ꝛoð ne ꝛeȝȝen. foꝛ hit pæꝛ ꝛul cuð oꝛen eall land. ꝥ ꝛꝛa nadlice ꝛꝛa he þæꝛ com. ꝥ pæꝛ þeꝛ ꝛunnendæieꝛ ꝥ man ꝛinȝað. Exuꝛȝe quaꝛe o D— ða ꝛon þæꝛ æfteꝛ þa ꝛæȝon ȝ heꝛdon ꝛela men ꝛeole huntef hunten. Đa huntef pæꝛon ꝛpaꝛte ȝ micele ȝ ladlice. ȝ heꝛe hundef ealle ꝛpaꝛte ȝ bnadeȝede ȝ ladlice. ȝ hi ꝛidone on ꝛpaꝛte hoꝛꝛ. ȝ on ꝛpaꝛte buccef. Điꝛ pæꝛ ꝛeȝon on þe ꝛelue deꝛ-ꝛald in þa tune on Buꝛnch. ȝ on ealle þa pudef þa pæꝛon ꝛnam þa ꝛelua tune to Stanfoꝛde. ȝ þa munecef heꝛdon þa hoꝛn blapen ꝥ hi blepen on nihtef. Soðfeꝛte men heom kepten on nihtef. ꝛæidon þeꝛ þe heom þuhte ꝥ þæꝛ mihte pel ben abuton tpenti oþeꝛ

and expressly entreated for the abbacy of Peterborough. And the king procured it for him, because he was his relation, and because he was the principal person to make oath and bear witness when the son of the earl of Normandy and the daughter of the earl of Anjou were divorced on the plea of consanguinity. Thus wretchedly was the abbacy given away, betwixt Christmas and Candlemas, at London; and so he went with the king to Winchester, and thence he came to Peterborough, and there he dwelt[1] right so as a drone doth in a hive. For as the drone fretteth and draggeth fromward all that the bees drag toward [the hive], so did he.—All that he might take, within and without, of learned and lewd, so sent he over sea; and no good did there—no good left there. Think no man unworthily that we say not the truth; for it was fully known over all the land; that, as soon as he came thither[2], which was on the Sunday when men sing "Exurge quare o D— &c." immediately after, several persons saw and heard many huntsmen hunting. The hunters were swarthy, and huge, and ugly; and their hounds were all swarthy, and broad-eyed, and ugly. And they rode on swarthy horses, and swarthy bucks. This was seen in the very deer-fold in the town of Peterborough, and in all the woods from that same town to Stamford. And the monks

[1] Literally, "woned." *Vid.* Chauc. *Cant. Tales*, v. 7745. In Scotland, a lazy indolent manner of doing any thing is called "*droning*.

[2] "þæꝛ," Sax. instead of ðyðeꝛ; the earliest instance, I believe, of that negligence, which observes no distinction between *there* and *thither*.

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þnitti hopn-blapeper. Dir pær rægon ȝ hepd pnam þ he þiden com eall þ Lented tid on an to Eartnen. Dir par hir ingang. op hir utgang ne cunne pe jett noht reggon. God rcape ropen:

heard the horn blow that they blew in the night. Credible men, who watched them in the night, said that they thought there might well be about twenty or thirty horn-blowers. This was seen and heard from the time that he[1] came thither, all the Lent-tide onward to Easter. This was his entry; of his exit we can as yet say nought. God provide.

An. MCXXVIII. Eall þir geapne pear re kyng Deanri on Noprmandi por þone unpriþ þ pær betpenen him ȝ hir nepe þone eorl op Flandrer. Oc re eorl peapþ gepundod at an gepihte pnam anne rpein. ȝ rpa gepundod he por to r. Bephtiner minrtre. ȝ rone þeap peapþ munec. ȝ liuode riþþon fif dagar. ȝ he peapþ þa dæd. ȝ þær bebyriged. God geapne hir raple. þ pær þer daier vi. kl. Aug. Der ilcer geaper porþpepde re birrop Randulf Paſſe-flambapd op Dunholme. ȝ pær þæne bebyriged on Non. Septemb. And þer ilcer geaper pepde re porenrpnecene abbot Deanri ham to hir agen min-rtre to Peitou be þer kyngep leue. De dide þone kyng to undeprtanden. þ he polde mid alle porlæten þone minrtre ȝ þ land. ȝ þær punien mid him on Engla-lande ȝ on þone myn-rtre op Burh. Oc hit ne par naþema rpa. he hit dide porþi þ he polde þurh hir micele pilep þeap beon. þæn hit tpeolf-monþ oþþe mape. ȝ riþþon on-geon cumen. God ælmihtig haue hir milce open þ pnecce rtede. Der ilcer geaper com pnam Jeruralem Dugo op

A.D. 1128. All this year was the king Henry in Normandy, on account of the hostility that was between him and his nephew, the earl of Flanders. But the earl was wounded in a fight by a swain; and so wounded he went to the monastery of St. Bertin; where he soon became a monk, lived five days afterwards, then died, and was there buried. God honour his soul. That was on the sixth day before the calends of August. This same year died the bishop Randulph Passeflambard of Durham; and was there buried on the nones of September. And this same year went the aforesaid abbot Henry home to his own minster at Poitou by the king's leave. He gave the king to understand, that he would withal forgo that minster, and that land, and dwell with him in England, and in the monastery of Peterborough. But it was not so nevertheless. He did this because he would be there, through his crafty wiles, were it a twelvemonth or more, and come again afterwards. May God almighty extend his mercy over that wretched place. This same year came from Jerusalem Hugh of the

[1] The abbot Henry of Angeli.

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þe temple to þone kyng on Normandig. ⁊ þe kyng him underfeng mid micel wurðscipe. ⁊ micele gefcrumef him geaf on gold ⁊ on filufe. And fiððon he fende him to Engla-lande. ⁊ þæf he þær underfangen of ealle gode men. ⁊ ealle him geafen gefcrume. ⁊ on Scotlande eall-þa. ⁊ be him fenden to Jerufalem micel eahte mid ealle on gold ⁊ on filufe. And he bebead folc ut to Jerufalem. ⁊ þa forð mid him ⁊ æftef him þa micel folc þa næfre æf ne bide fiððon þ fe firfte fare þær on Urbanef dæi pape. þeah hit litel behelde. Þe feide þ fulle feoht þar fect betpenen þa Criftene ⁊ þa heðene. þa hi þidef comen þa ne þær hit noht butan læfunge. þur earmlice peanð eall þ folc fpenct:

Translation: Temple to the king in Normandy; and the king received him with much honour, and gave him rich presents in gold and in silver. And afterwards he sent him into England; and there he was received by all good men, who all gave him presents, and in Scotland also: and by him they sent to Jerusalem much wealth withal in gold and in silver. And he invited folk out to Jerusalem; and there went with him and after him more people than ever did before, since that the first expedition was in the day of pope Urban. Though it availed little; for he said, that a mighty war was begun between the Christians and the heathens; but when they came thither, then was it nought but leasing[1]. Thus pitifully was all that people swinked[2].

An. MCXXIX. On þif geaf fende fe kyng to Engla-land æftef þone eorl Paleram. ⁊ æftef Hugo Gerueifef funu. ⁊ þæf hi gifleden hem. ⁊ Hugo fefde ham to hif agen lande to Fface. ⁊ Paleram belaf mid þone kyng. ⁊ fe kyng him geaf eall hif land buton hif caftel ane. Siððon þa com fe kyng to Engla-land innon hefuefte. ⁊ fe eorl com mid him. ⁊ wurðon þa alfpa gode fpeond fpa hi pæfon æfor feond. Ða fone. be þef kyngef pæð ⁊ be hif leue. fende fe ærcebiscop Willelm of Cantpara-byfig ofef eall Engla-land. ⁊ bead biscopef ⁊ abbotef ⁊ ærcedæcnef. and ealle þa prioref. munecef.

Translation: A.D. 1129. In this year sent the king to England after the earl Waleram, and after Hugh the son of Gervase. And they gave hostages for them. And Hugh went home to his own land in France; but Waleram was left with the king: and the king gave him all his land except his castle alone. Afterwards came the king to England within the harvest; and the earl came with him: and they became as good friends as they were foes before. Soon after, by the king's counsel, and by his leave, sent the archbishop William of Canterbury over all England, and bade bishops, and abbots, and archdeacons, and all the priors,

[1] "Thou shalt destroy them that speak *leasing*," &c. *Psalms.*

[2] *i. e.* Vexed, harassed, fatigued, &c. Milton has used the word in the last sense.

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and canonias. þa wæron on ealle þa cellas on Engla-land. ⁊ æftes ealle þa þet Cristendome hæfdon to begemen ⁊ to locen. ⁊ þ hi scolden ealle cumen to Lundene at Michaeles messe. ⁊ þæs scolden sprecon of ealle Godes rihtes. Da hi þiden comen þa began þ mot on monen-dæig ⁊ heold on an to þe fridæig. Da hit eall com forð þa weorð hit eall of ærce-dæcnes wifes. ⁊ of preostes wifes. þ hi scolden hi forlæten be s. Andreas messe. ⁊ se þe þ ne wolden done. forgede his cirice and his hus. ⁊ his ham. and nefre ma nan clepunge þæs to na hafde mare. Dis bebæd se ærcebiscop Willelm of Cantwara-byrig. and ealle þa leodbiscopes þa þa wæron on Engla-lande. and se king hem geaf ealle leue ham to farene. and sua hi ferdon ham. ⁊ ne forwtod noht ealle ða bodlaces. ealle heolden here wifes be þes kynges leue sua sua hi ear diden. Des ilces geares forðferde se biscop Willelm Gifard of Winceastre. ⁊ þear bebyrged on viii. kl Febr. and se king Henri geaf done biscoprice æftes Micheles messe done abbot Henri his nefe of Glasting-byri. ⁊ he wæs gehalgod to biscop sam done ærcebiscop Willelm of Cantwara-byri þes dæies xv. kl. Decemb. Des ilces geares forðferde Honorius papa. Ær he wære wel ded. þa wæren þæs coren twa papes. Se an wæs gehaten Petrus. he wæs munec of Clunni. ⁊ wæs boren of þa nicceste men of Rome. mid him

monks, and canons, that were in all the cells in England, and all who had the care and superintendence of christianity, that they should all come to London at Michaelmas, and there should speak of all God's rights. When they came thither, then began the moot on Monday, and continued without intermission to the Friday. When it all came forth, then was it all found to be about archdeacons' wives, and about priests' wives; that they should forgo them by St. Andrew's mass; and he who would not do that, should forgo his church, and his house, and his home, and never more have any calling thereto. This bade the archbishop William of Canterbury, and all the diocesan bishops that were then in England, but the king gave them all leave to go home. And so they went home; and all the ordinances amounted to nothing. All held their wives by the king's leave as they did before[1]. This same year died the bishop William Giffard of Winchester; and was there buried, on the eighth day before the calends of February. And the king Henry gave the bishopric after Michaelmas to the abbot Henry of Glastonbury, his nephew. And he was consecrated bishop by the archbishop William of Canterbury on the fifteenth day before the calends of December. This same year died pope Honorius. Ere he was well dead, there were chosen two popes. The one was named Peter, who was monk of Clugny, and was born of

[1] *Accepit rex pecuniam infinitam de presbyteris pro suis focariis redimendis.*" M. Par. p. 60.

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helden þa of Rome. ⁊ se duc of Sicilie. Se oðer het Gregorius. he wæs clerc. ⁊ wæs flemd ut of Rome fram þon oðer Pape ⁊ fram his cinnes men. mid him held se Kaisere of Sexlande. ⁊ se kyng of Fraunce. ⁊ se kyng Henri of Engle-land. ⁊ ealle þa be þis half þa munten. Nu wæs swa micel dwyld on Cristendom swa it næfre ær ne wæs. Crist sette reed for his wrecche folc. Dis ilces geares on ᵹ. Nicholaes messe niht litel ær dæi wæs micel eorðdine.

An. MCXXX. Dis gear wæs se mynstre of Cantwara-byri halgod fram þone ærcebiscop Willelm þes dæies IV. Non. Mai. Dær wæron þar biscopas. Johan of Roueceastre. Gilbert Uniuersal of Lundene. Henri of Winceastre. Alexander of Lincolne. Roger of Særesbyri. Simon of Wigorneastre. Roger of Couentre. Godefreid of Baðe. Eurard of Norwiz. Sigefrið of Cicestre. Bernard of ᵹ. Dauið. Audoenus of Eureus of Normandi. Johan of Sæis. Der feorðe dæges þæn æften wæs se king Henri on Roueceastre. ⁊ se burh forbernde ælmæst. ⁊ se ærcebiscop Willelm halgede ᵹ. Andreas mynstre. ⁊ þa forewarenan biscopes mid him. And se kyng Henri ferde ouer sæ into Normandi on herfeste. Der ilces geares com se abbot Henri of Angeli æften æstron to Burh. ⁊ sæide ᵹ he hæfde forlæten þone mynstre mid

the richest men of Rome; and with him held those of Rome, and the duke of Sicily. The other was Gregory: he was a clerk, and was driven out of Rome by the other pope, and by his kinsmen. With him held the emperor of Saxony, and the king of France, and the king Henry of England, and all those on this side of the Alps. Now was there such division in Christendom as never was before. May Christ consult for his wretched folk. This same year, on the night of the mass of St. Nicholas, a little before day, there was a great earthquake.

A. D. 1130. This year was the monastery of Canterbury consecrated by the archbishop William, on the fourth day before the nones of May. There were the bishops John of Rochester, Gilbert Universal of London, Henry of Winchester, Alexander of Lincoln, Roger of Salisbury, Simon of Worcester, Roger of Coventry, Geoffry of Bath, Evrard of Norwich, Sigefrith of Chichester, Bernard of St. David's, Owen of Evreux in Normandy, John of Sieves. On the fourth day after this was the king Henry in Rochester, when the town was almost consumed by fire; and the archbishop William consecrated the monastery of St. Andrew [1], and the aforesaid bishops with him. And the king Henry went over sea into Normandy in harvest. This same year came the abbot Henry of Angeli after Easter to Peterborough, and said that he had relinquished that monastery [2] withal.

[1] *In Dominica Ascensionis.*—Flor.

[2] The monastery of Angeli.

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ealle. Æfter him com ꝑe abbot [a]of Clunni. Peꝑus ȝehaten. to Engle-lande bi ꝑes kyngȝes leue. ⁊ pæꝑ undeꝑfangen ouer eall. ꝑa hpar ꝑa he com. mid micel puꝑðrcipe. To Bupch he com. ⁊ þæꝑ behet ꝑe abbot Deanꝑi him. þ he ꝑcolde beieton him þone mynꝑtre of Bupch. þ hit ꝑcolde beon undeꝑðed into Clunni. oc man ꝑeið to biꝑonde

"hæȝe ꝑitteð
ða aceꝑes dæleth."

God ælmihtiȝ adyleȝe iuele dæde. And ꝑone þæꝑ æfteꝑ ꝑende ꝑe abbot of Clunni ham to hiꝑ æꝑde. [b Der peꝑþ Anaȝuꝑ ofꝑleien ꝑnam Scotta éére. ⁊ þer peꝑþ micel peel ofꝑleiȝen mid him. Þeꝑ þeꝑ Coder ꝑiht ȝeꝑochen on him. ꝑoꝑ þæ he þeꝑ all ꝑoꝑꝑóðꝑn:·]

An. MCXXXI. Ðiꝑ ȝeaꝑ æfteꝑ Cꝑiꝑteꝑ meꝑꝑe. on an mone niht. æt þe ꝑoꝑme ꝑlæp. þæꝑ ꝑe heouene o' ðe noꝑðhalf eall ꝑpilc hit dæde bæꝑnende fiꝑ. ꝑꝑa þ ealle þe hit ꝑæȝon dæꝑon ꝑa ofꝑæꝑed ꝑa hi næfꝑe æꝑ ne dæꝑon. þ þæꝑ on III. Idus Ianuaꝑ. Ðeꝑ ilceꝑ ȝeaꝑeꝑ þæꝑ ꝑa micel ofꝑcpalm. ꝑa hit næfꝑe æꝑ ne þæꝑ on manne ȝemynd. ofeꝑ eall Engle-land. þ þæꝑ on næt ⁊ en ꝑpin. ꝑa þ on þa tun þa þæꝑ tenn plogeꝑ oðeꝑ tpelfe ȝang-

After him came the abbot of Clugny, Peter by name, to England by the king's leave; and was received by all, whithersoever he came, with much respect. To Peterborough he came; and there the abbot Henry promised him that he would procure him the minster of Peterborough, that it might be subject to Clugny. But it is said in the proverb,

"The hedge abideth,
that acres divideth."

May God almighty frustrate evil designs. Soon after this, went the abbot of Clugny home to his country. This year was Angus slain by the army of the Scots; and there was a great multitude slain with him. There was God's right sought upon him, for that he was all forsworn.

A.D. 1131. This year, after Christmas, on a Monday night[1], at the first sleep, was the heaven on the northern hemisphere[2] all as if it were burning fire; so that all who saw it were so dismayed[3] as they never were before. That was on the third day before the ides of January. This same year was so great a murrain of cattle as never was before in the memory of man over all England. That was in neat cattle and in swine; so that in a town where

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[a] From Joss. trans. abs. *Laud.* Gibs. But it appears necessary to the sense.

[b] This insulated fragment of Scottish history is inserted from *C.T.* B. iv. where it stands on a blank page, as an addition in a more modern hand, and improperly placed to the year MLXXX, whereas it ought to be MCXXX; the Saxon C being mistaken by the copyist for L. "*Angusius, comes Moraviensis,*" &c. Fordun, *Scotichron. an.* 1130. *Comes Murranensis,* &c. *ap.* Sparke, *p.* 69.

[1] "*Luna splendente,*" Gibs. "on an monenihte," Sax.

[2] Aurora Borealis, or the northern lights.

[3] ofꝑæꝑd, Sax. *affear'd* and *afear'd* are very frequently used by Shakespeare, while *afraid*, I believe, occurs only once.

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ende. ne belæf þær noht an. ⁊ se man þa heafde twa hundred oððe þre hundred swin ne beleaf him noht an. Ðær æfter swulten þa henne fugeles. þa scyrte þa flescmete. ⁊ se cese. ⁊ se butere. God hit bete þa his wille beð. And se kyng Heanri com ham to Engle-land toforen heruest æfter s. Petres messe þe firrer. Ðes ilces geares for se abbot Heanri toforen Eastren fram Burch ofer sæ to Normandi. ⁊ þær spreac mid þone kyng. ⁊ sæide him. þet se abbot of Clunni heafde him beboden. þ he scolde cumen to him ⁊ betæcen him þone abbotrice of Angeli. ⁊ siððen he wolde cumen ham be his læfe. and swa he ferde ham to his agen mynstre. ⁊ þær wunode eall to midsumer-dæi. And þes oðer dæies æfter s. Johannes messedæi. curen þa muneces abbot of hem self. ⁊ brohten him into cyrce mid processionem. sungen Te Deum laudamus. ringden þa belle. setten him on þes abbotes settle. diden him ealle hersumnesse swa swa hi scolden don here abbot. ⁊ se eorl ⁊ ealle þa heafed-menn ⁊ þa muneces of þa mynstre flemden se oðer abbot Heanri ut of þa mynstre. hi scolden neded. on fif ⁊ twenti wintre ne biden hi næfre an god dæi. Her him trucode ealle his mycele cræftes. nu him behofed þ he crape in his mycele codde in ælce hyrne. gif þær wære

there were ten ploughs going, or twelve, there was not left one: and the man that had two hundred or three hundred swine, had not one left. Afterwards perished the hen fowls; then shortened the flesh-meat, and the cheese, and the butter. May God better it when it shall be his will. And the king Henry came home to England before harvest, after the mass of St. Peter *ad vincula* [1]. This same year went the abbot Henry, before Easter, from Peterborough over sea to Normandy, and there spoke with the king, and told him that the abbot of Clugny had desired him to come to him, and resign to him the abbacy of Angeli, after which he would go home by his leave. And so he went home to his own minster, and there remained even to midsummer day. And the next day after the festival of St. John chose the monks an abbot of themselves, brought him into the church in procession, sang *Te Deum laudamus*, rang the bells, set him on the abbot's throne, did him all homage, as they should do their abbot: and the earl, and all the head men, and the monks of the minster, drove the other abbot Henry out of the monastery. And they had need; for in five-and-twenty winters had they never hailed one good day. Here failed him all his mighty crafts. Now it behoved him, that he crope in his skin into every corner, if peradventure there were any unresty

[1] "Ðe firrer," Sax. "*en la* ferrure," Fr. "*St. Pierre ès liens*," in the French calendars, which is the first day of August. Manning has given another interpretation. Vid. Supplement to Lye. Gibson says, very honestly, "*Vocis hujusce significationem plane nescio.*"

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hure an unƿreste ƿrenc ꝥ he mihte get besƿicen. ænes Crist ⁊ eall Cristene folc. Ða ferde he into Clunni. ⁊ þær man him held ꝥ he ne mihte na east na ƿest. sæide se abbot of Clunni ꝥ hi heafdon forloron s. Johannes mynstre þurh him. ⁊ þurh his mycele sotscipe. Ða ne cuðe he him na betre bote. bute behet hem. ⁊ aðes sƿor on halidom. ꝥ gif he moste Engle-land secen ꝥ he scolde begeton hem þone mynstre of Burch. sƿa ꝥ he scolde setten þær prior of Clunni ⁊ circeƿeard. ⁊ horderere. ⁊ reilþein. ⁊ alle þa þing þa ƿæron ƿiðinne mynstre ⁊ ƿiðuten. eall he scolde hem betæcen. Ðus he ferde into France. ⁊ þær ƿunode eall ꝥ gear. Crist ƿæde for þa ƿrecce muneces of Burch ⁊ for ꝥ ƿrecce stede. nu hem behoveð Cristes helpe ⁊ eall Cristenes folces[a]:.

wrench [1], whereby he might yet once more betray Christ and all Christian people. Then retired he into Clugny, where he was held so fast, that he could not move east or west. The abbot of Clugny said that they had lost St. John's minster through him, and through his great sottishness. Then could he not better recompense them; but he promised them, and swore oaths on the holy cross, that if he might go to England he should get them the minster of Peterborough; so that he should set there the prior of Clugny, with a churchwarden, a treasurer, and a sacristan: and all the things that were within the minster and without, he should procure for them. Thus he departed into France; and there remained all that year. Christ provide for the wretched monks of Peterborough, and for that wretched place. Now do they need the help of Christ and of all Christian folk.

An. MCXXXII. Ðis gear com Henri king to þis land. þa com Henri abbot ⁊ uureide þe muneces of Burch to þe king. forði ꝥ he uuolde underþeden ꝥ mynstre to Clunie. sƿa ꝥ te king ƿas ƿelneh beƿaht. ⁊ sende efter þe muneces. ⁊ þurh Godes milce. ⁊ þurh te biscop of Seresberi. ⁊ te biscop of Lincoln. ⁊ te oðre rice men þe þer ƿæron. þa ƿiste þe king ꝥ he ꝼeorde mid sƿicdom. Ða he nan mor ne mihte. þa uuolde he ꝥ his neve sculde ben

A. D. 1132. This year came king Henry to this land. Then came abbot Henry, and betrayed the monks of Peterborough to the king, because he would subject that minster to Clugny; so that the king was well nigh entrapped, and sent after the monks. But through the grace of God, and through the bishop of Salisbury, and the bishop of Lincoln, and the other rich men that were there, the king knew that he proceeded with treachery. When he no more could do,

[a] Here ends the last transcript or collation by Josselyn in *C.T.* B. iv.

[1] "Any restless manœuvre or stratagem." Both words occur in Chaucer. See *Tr.* and *Cr.* v. 1355, and *Canterbury Tales*, v. 16549. The idea seems to be taken from the habits of destructive and undermining vermin.

abbot in Burch. oc Crist hit ne uuolde. Þar hit noht sriðe lang þen eften. þ te king sende eften him. ȝ bide him ȝiuen up þ abbotrice of Burch. ȝ faren ut of lande. ȝ te king . iaf þ abbotrice an prion of s. Neod. Martin þar ȝehaten. he com on s. Petres messedei mid micel purscipe into þe minstre:·

MCXXXIII. MCXXXIV.

An. MCXXXV. On þis ȝere for se king Henri ofen sæ æt te Lammasse. ȝ þ oðer dei. þa he lai an slep in scip. þa þerstnede þe dæi ouer all landes. ȝ uuarð þe sunne srilc alse it uuare . þre-niht-ald mone. an stenres abuten him at middæi. Þurþen men sriðe ofsundred ȝ ofdred. ȝ sæden þ micel þinȝ sculde cumme hes eften. sða bide. for þ ilc ȝær þarð þe king ded. . þ oðer dæi eften s. Andreas masse-dæi. on Normandi. Ða wes tre sona þar landes. for æuric man sone stæuede oðer þe mihte. Ða namen his sune ȝ his sriend ȝ bröhten his hc to Engle-land. ȝ bebiried in Reding. God man he wes. ȝ micel æie wes of him. Durste nan man misdon wið oðer on his time. Pais he makede men ȝ dæs. Þua sua bare his bürðen . gold and silure. durste nan man sei to him naht bute god. En manȝ þis þar his nefe cumen to Engle-land. Stephne de Blais. ȝ com to Lundene. ȝ te Lundenisce folc him undenfenȝ. . ȝ senden eften þe ærcebiscop Willelm Cusbuil ȝ halechede him to kinge on midewinten dæi. On þis kinges time wes al unsrið. ȝ yfel. ȝ sæflac. for

then would he that his nephew should be abbot of Peterborough. But Christ forbade. Not very long after this was it that the king sent after him, and made him give up the abbey of Peterborough, and go out of the land. And the king gave the abbacy to a prior of St. Neot's, called Martin, who came on St. Peter's mass-day with great pomp into the minster.

An. 1135. In this year went the king Henry over sea at the Lammas; and the next day, as he lay asleep on ship, the day darkened over all lands, and the sun was all as it were a three night old moon, and the stars about him at midday. Men were very much astonished and terrified, and said that a great event should come hereafter. So it did; for that same year was the king dead, the next day after St. Andrew's mass-day, in Normandy. Then was there soon tribulation in the land; for every man that might, soon robbed another. Then his sons and his friends took his body, and brought it to England, and buried it at Reading. A good man he was; and there was great dread of him. No man durst do wrong with another in his time. Peace he made for man and beast. Whoso bare his burthen of gold and silver, durst no man say ought to him but good. Meanwhile was his nephew come to England, Stephen de Blois. He came to London, and the people of London received him, and sent after the archbishop William Curboil, and hallowed him to king on midwinter day. In this king's time was all dissention, and evil, and rapine; for

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agener him riren rona ða rice men þe pæpon rpikef. Al re rýrrt Baldwin ðe Redueff. ȝ held Execeftre agenef him. ȝ te kinȝ it beræt. ȝ rıððan Baldwin acoɒdede. Ða tocan ða oðre and helden hef caftlef agenef him. and Dauid kinȝ of Scotland toc to Perrien him. ða ðohpethefe* þ hefe randef feoɒden betpýx heom. and hi togædefe comen ȝ puɒðe fæhte. þoð it litel foɒftode.

MCXXXVI.

An. MCXXXVII. Ðir ȝæfe foɒ þe kinȝ Stephne ofef fæ to Noɒmandi. ȝ þef pef undefrangen. foɒði þ hi penden þ he rculde ben alruic alre þe eom pef. ȝ foɒ he hadde ȝet hif trefoɒ. ac he todeld it ȝ rcatefed rothice. Micel hadde Henri kinȝ gadefed gold ȝ rýlues. and na ȝod ne dide me foɒ hif raule þan of. Ða þe kinȝ Stephne to Enȝla-land com þa macod he hif ȝadefinȝ æt Oxenefoɒd. ȝ þaɒ he nam þe birrop Rozef of Sefefbefi. ȝ Alexandef birrop of Lincoln ȝ te cancelef Rozef hire neuef. ȝ dide ælle in prirun. til hi iafen up hefe caftlef. Ða þe ruikef undefȝæton. þ he milde man paf. ȝ rofte ȝ ȝod. ȝ na iuftire ne dide. þa diden hi alle punderf. Di hadden him manred maked and aðef rworen. ac hi nan treuðe ne heolden. alle he pæpon fofrroren. ȝ hefe treoðef forloren. foɒ æniric rice man hif caftlef makede and aȝænef him heolden. and

against him rose soon the rich men who were traitors: and first of all Baldwin de Redvers, who held Exeter against him. But the king beset it; and afterwards Baldwin accorded. Then took the others, and held their castles against him; and David king of Scotland took to Wessington against him. Nevertheless their messengers passed between them; and they came together, and were settled, but it availed little.

A.D. 1137. This year went the king Stephen over sea to Normandy, and there was received; for that they concluded that he should be all such as the uncle was; and because he had got his treasure: but he dealed it out, and scattered it foolishly. Much had king Henry gathered, gold and silver, but no good did men for his soul thereof. When the king Stephen came to England, he held his council at Oxford; where he seized the bishop Roger of Sarum, and Alexander bishop of Lincoln, and the chancellor Roger his nephew; and threw all into prison till they gave up their castles. When the traitors understood that he was a mild man, and soft, and good, and no justice executed, then did they all wonder. They had done him homage, and sworn oaths, but they no truth maintained. They were all forsworn, and forgetful of their troth; for every rich man built his castles, which they held against him: and they filled the land full of

* So *Laud.* ðohpethefe, Gibs. erroneously. It is observable, that p in this latter part of the MS. frequently resembles r. The Chronicle, indeed, is now more decidedly Anglo-Norman.

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ƿýlden þe land ƒull oƒ caƿtleƒ. Hi ƒuencten ƒuiðe þe þnecce men oƒ þe land mid caƿtelpeoncef. þa þe caƿtleƒ paþen maked. þa ƿýlden hi mid deoulef and ýuele men. Ða namen hi þa men þe hi penden ꝑ ani god heƒden. baðe be nihtef and be dæief. caþl-men ȝ þimmen. and diden heom in þniƿun eƒtef gold and ƿýlueþ. ȝ pined heom untellendlice piningf. ƒoþ ne pæþen næuþe nan maƿtýþ ƒa pined alƿe hi pæþon. Me henged up bi þe ƒet and ƒmoked heom mid ƒul ƒmoke. me henged bi þe þumbef. oþef bi þe heƒed. ȝ henged bnýnigef on heþ ƒet. Me dide cnotted ƒtþengef abuton heþe hæued. ȝ uuþýðen to ꝑ it gæde to þe hæþnef. Hi diden heom in quaƿteþne þaþ nadneƒ ȝ ƒnakeƒ ȝ padef pæþon inne. ȝ dnapen heom ƒa. Sume hi diden in cþucethuf. ꝑ if in an ceƒte ꝑ paf ƒcoþt ȝ naþeu. ȝ undep. ȝ dide ƒcæþpe ƒtaneƒ þef inne. ȝ þþengde þe man þæþ inne. ꝑ hi bnæcon alle þe limef. In manı oƒ þe caƿtleƒ pæþon loƒ ȝ gnim. ꝑ pæþon ƒachentegef ꝑ tpa oðef þne men hadden onoh to bæþon onne. ꝑ paf ƒpa maced. ꝑ if. fæƿtned to an beom. ȝ diden an ƒcæþp inen abuton þa manneƒ þnote ȝ hif half. ꝑ he ne mihte nopdeþ-paþdef ne ƒitten. ne lien. ne ƒlepen. oc bæþon al ꝑ inen. Manı þuƒen hi dnapen mid hungæþ. I ne canne. ȝ ne mai. tellen alle þe pundef. ne alle þe pineƒ. ꝑ hi diden þnecce men on þif land. ȝ ꝑ laƿtede þa xix. pintþe pile Stephne paf king. ȝ æuþe it paf uueþƿe ȝ uueþƿe. Hi læiden gæildef

castles. They cruelly oppressed the wretched men of the land with castle-works; and when the castles were made, they filled them with devils and evil men. Then took they those whom they supposed to have any goods, both by night and by day, labouring men and women, and threw them into prison for their gold and silver, and inflicted on them unutterable tortures; for never were any martyrs so tortured as they were. Some they hanged up by the feet, and smoked them with foul smoke; and some by the thumbs, or by the head, and hung coats of mail on their feet. They tied knotted strings about their heads, and twisted them till the pain went to the brains. They put them into dungeons, wherein were adders, and snakes, and toads; and so destroyed them. Some they placed in a crucet-house; that is, in a chest that was short and narrow, and not deep; wherein they put sharp stones, and so thrust the man therein, that they broke all the limbs. In many of the castles were things loathsome and grim, called "Sachenteges," of which two or three men had enough to bear one. It was thus made: that is, fastened to a beam; and they placed a sharp iron [collar] about the man's throat and neck, so that he could in no direction either sit, or lie, or sleep, but bear all that iron. Many thousands they wore out with hunger. I neither can, nor may I tell all the wounds and all the pains which they inflicted on wretched men in this land. This lasted the 19 winters while Stephen was king; and it grew

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on þe tunes æureu wile. ⁊ clepeden it tenserie[a]. þa þe wrecce men ne hadden nan more to giuen. þa ræueden hi and brenden alle þe tunes. ꝥ wel þu mihtes faren all a dæis fare sculdest þu neure finden man in tune sittende. ne land tiled. Ða was corn dære. ⁊ flec. ⁊ cæse. ⁊ butere. for nan ne wæs o þe land. Wrecce men sturuen of hungær. sume ieden on ælmes þe waren sum wile rice men. sum flugen ut of lande. Wes næure gæt mare wreccehed on land. ne næure heðen men werse ne diden þan hi diden. for ouer siðon ne forbaren hi nouðer circe ne cýrceiærd. oc nam al þe god ꝥ þar inne was. ⁊ brenden sýðen þe cýrce ⁊ altegædere. Ne hi ne forbaren biscopes land. ne abbotes. ne preostes. ac ræueden munecas. ⁊ clerekes. ⁊ æuric man oðer þe ouer mýhte. Gif twa men oðer þre coman ridend to an tun. al þe tunscipe flugæn for heom. wenden ꝥ hi wæron ræueres. Þe biscopes ⁊ lered men heom cursede æure. oc was heom naht þar of. for hi wæron all forcursæd ⁊ forsuoren ⁊ forloren. War sæ me tilede. þe erðe ne bar nan corn. for þe land was all fordon mid suilce dædes. ⁊ hi sæden openlice. ꝥ Crist slep. ⁊ his halechen. Suilc ⁊ mare þanne we cunnen sæin. we þolenden xix. wintre for ure sinnes. On al þis ýuele time heold Martin abbot his

continually worse and worse. They constantly laid guilds on the towns, and called it "tenserie;" and when the wretched men had no more to give, then they plundered and burned all the towns; that well thou mightest go a whole day's journey and never shouldest thou find a man sitting in a town, nor the land tilled. Then was corn dear, and flesh, and cheese, and butter; for none was there in the land. Wretched men starved of hunger. Some had recourse to alms, who were for a while rich men, and some fled out of the land. Never yet was there more wretchedness in the land; nor ever did heathen men worse than they did: for, after a time, they spared neither church nor churchyard, but took all the goods that were therein, and then burned the church and all together. Neither did they spare a bishop's land, or an abbot's, or a priest's, but plundered both monks and clerks; and every man robbed another who could. If two men, or three, came riding to a town, all the township fled for them, concluding them to be robbers. The bishops and learned men cursed them continually, but the effect thereof was nothing to them; for they were all accursed, and forsworn, and abandoned. To till the ground was to plough the sea[1]: the earth bare no corn, for the land was all laid waste by such deeds; and they said openly, that Christ slept, and

[a] "*Quæ sit hujus vocabuli significatio, videant alii*, Gibs. *Cens* and *censerie*, in Norman French, signify taxation and tribute, from *census*, Lat. c and t are often confounded.

[1] i.e. *Frustra arabant*. Gibs.

abbotrice xx. pinter. ȝ half ȝæn. ȝ viii. dæir. mid micel ruinc. ȝ fand þe munekef ȝ te ȝefterf al ꝑ heom behoued. ȝ heold mycel capited in the huf. and þoðpeðene pnohte on þe circe. ȝ fette þan to landef ȝ nenterf. ȝ ȝoded it fuyðe. and læt it nefen. and bnohte heom into þe nepæ mynftre on f. Petref mæffedæi mid micel puntyrcipe. ꝑ paf anno ab incarnatione Dom. mcxl. a combuftione loci xxiii. And he fop to Rome ȝ þæn pæf pæl undenfangen fnam þe Pape Eugenie. ȝ bezæt thane pniuilegief. an of alle þe landef of þ'abbotrice. ȝ an oðen of þe landef þe lien to þe cirecpican. ȝ gif he lenȝ mofte liuen. alre he mint to don of þe hondenpycan[a]. And he bezæt in landef ꝑ nice men hefden mid ftrenȝþe. of Pillelm Malduit. þe heold Rogingham þæ caftel. he pan Cotingham ȝ Eftun. ȝ of Hugo of Palteuile he pan Hyrtlingb. ȝ Stanepig. ȝ lx. fol. of Aldepingle ælc ȝæn. And he makede manie munekef. ȝ plantede piniærd. ȝ makede manie peonkef. ȝ pende þe tun betepe þan it æn pæf. and pæf ȝod munec ȝ ȝod man. ȝ fonði him luueden God and ȝode men. Nu pe pillen fæȝen fum del pat belamp on Stephnef kinȝef time. On hif time þe Iudeuf of Nopric bohton an Cnift ten cild. befonen Eftnen. and pineden him alle þe ilce pining ꝑ upe his saints. Such things, and more than we can say, suffered we nineteen winters for our sins. In all this evil time held abbot Martin his abbacy twenty years and a half, and eight days, with much tribulation; and found the monks and the guests every thing that behoved them; and held much charity in the house; and, notwithstanding all this, wrought on the church, and set thereto lands and rents, and enriched it very much, and bestowed vestments upon it. And he brought them[1] into the new minster on St. Peter's mass-day with much pomp; which was in the year, from the incarnation of our Lord, 1140, and in the 23rd from the destruction of the place by fire. And he went to Rome, and there was well received by the pope Eugenius; from whom he obtained their privileges:—one for all the lands of the abbey, and another for the lands that adjoin to the churchyard; and, if he might have lived longer, so he meant to do concerning the treasury. And he got in the lands that rich men retained by main strength. Of William Malduit, who held the castle of Rockingham, he won Cotingham and Easton; and of Hugh de Walteville, he won Hirtlingbury and Stanwick, and sixty shillings from Oldwinkle each year. And he made many monks, and planted a vineyard, and constructed many works, and made the town better than it was before.

[a] "*Hujus vocabuli sensum nescio,*" Gibs. The meaning, however, seems perfectly obvious; literally "the treasurer's house;" hondenpycan being opposed to circe-pican above.

[1] *Scil. Monachos.* Gibs.

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Dꝛihten paꝛ ꝑineð. and on langꝛꝛiðæi him on ꝓoðe henzen ꝓoꝛ uꝛe Dꝛihtneꝛ luue. ȝ ꝛýðen býꝛieðen him. Ꝑenden ꝥ it ꝛculde ben ꝓoꝛholen. oc uꝛe Dꝛihtin atýꝑede ꝥ he paꝛ hali maꝛtýꝛ. ȝ te muneker him namen. ȝ bebýꝛieð him hezlice m ðe mýnꝛtꝛe. ȝ he maket ꝓuꝛ uꝛe Dꝛihtin ꝓundeꝛlice and maniꝑældlice miꝛacleꝛ. ȝ hatte he ꝛ. Ꝑillelm:·

An. MCXXXVIII. On ꝥiꝛ ȝæꝛ com Dauið kinȝ oꝑ Scotland mið oꝛmete ꝑæꝛð to ꝥiꝛ land. polde pinnan ꝥiꝛ land. ȝ him com toȝæneꝛ Ꝑillelm eoꝛl oꝑ Albamaꝛ. ꝥe ꝥe kinȝ adde beteht Euoꝛꝛic. ȝ to oðeꝛ æuez men. mið ꝑæu men. ȝ ꝑuhten pið heom. ȝ ꝑlemden ꝥe kinȝ æt te ꝛtandaꝛð. ȝ ꝛlozen ꝛuiðe micel oꝑ hiꝛ ȝenze:·

MCXXXIX.

An. MCXL. On ꝥiꝛ ȝæꝛ polde ꝥe kinȝ Stephne tæcen Rodbeꝛt eoꝛl oꝑ Gloucetꝛe. ꝥe kinȝeꝛ ꝛune Denꝛieꝛ. ac he ne mýhte. ꝓoꝛ he paꝛt it paꝛ. Ðeꝛ eꝛteꝛ in ꝥe lenȝten. ꝥeꝛtꝛede ꝥe ꝛunne. ȝ te dæi abuton nontid dæieꝛ. ꝥa men eten. ꝥ me lihtede candleꝛ to æten bi. ȝ ꝥat paꝛ xiii. kl. Apꝛil. Ꝑæꝛon men ꝛuýðe oꝑꝑundꝛed. Ðeꝛ eꝛteꝛ ꝓoꝛdꝛeoꝛde Ꝑillelm æꝛcebiꝛcop oꝑ

He was a good monk, and a good man; and for this reason God and good men loved him. Now we will relate in part what happened in king Stephen's time. In his reign the Jews of Norwich bought a Christian child before Easter, and tortured him after the same manner as our Lord was tortured; and on long-friday[1] hanged him on a rood, in mockery of our Lord, and afterwards buried him. They supposed that it would be concealed, but our Lord showed that he was a holy martyr. And the monks took him, and buried him with high honour in the minster. And through our Lord he worketh wonderful and manifold miracles, and is called St. William.

A.D. 1138. In this year came David king of Scotland with an immense army to this land. He was ambitious to win this land; but against him came William earl of Albemarle, to whom the king had committed York, and other borderers, with few men, and fought against them, and routed the king at the Standard, and slew very many of his gang.

A. D. 1140. In this year wished the king Stephen to take Robert earl of Glocester, the son of king Henry; but he could not, for he was aware of it. After this, in the Lent, the sun and the day darkened about the noon-tide of the day, when men were eating; and they lighted candles to eat by. That was the thirteenth day before the kalends of April. Men were very much struck with

[1] Now called "Good-Friday." Vid. Mareschalli *Obs. in Vers. A. S. Nov. Test.*

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Cantpaɲbýɲiʒ. ȝ te kinʒ makede Teobalð æɲcebiſcop. þe paſ abbot in þe Bec. Ðeɲ eſteɲ pæx ſuýðe micel uueɲne betuýx þe kinʒ ȝ Randolf eorl of Cæſtre. noht ſoɲðí þ he ne iaf him al þ he cuðe axen him. alſe he dide alle othre. oc æfne þe mare he iaf heom þe pæɲre hi pæron him. Ðe eorl heold Lincol aʒænef þe kinʒ. ȝ benam him al þ he ahte to hauen. ȝ te kinʒ foɲ þiðeɲ ȝ berætte him. ȝ hiſ bɲotheɲ Pillelm de R... ane[a] in þe caſtel. ȝ te eorl ſtæl ut. ȝ feɲde eſteɲ Rodbeɲt eorl of Glouceftre. ȝ bɲoht him þiðeɲ mið micel feɲð. and ſuhten ſpýðe on Candelmaſſe-dæi aʒeneſ heoɲe laueɲð. ȝ namen him. foɲ hiſ men him ſuýken ȝ fluʒæn. ȝ læd him to Bɲiſtope ȝ diden þaɲ in pɲiſun. ȝ ... teɲeſ[b]. Ða paſ al Engle-land ſtýɲed maɲ þan æɲ pæſ. and al ýuel pæſ in lande. Ðeɲ eſteɲ com þe kinʒeſ dohteɲ Denɲieſ þe heſde ben Empeɲic on Alamanie. ȝ nu pæſ cunteſſe in Anʒou. ȝ com to Lundene. ȝ te Lundeniſſce folc hiɲe polde tæcen. ȝ ſcæ fleh. ȝ foɲleſ þaſ micel:· Ðeɲ eſteɲ þe biſcop of Pincefture Denɲi. þe kinʒeſ bɲotheɲ Stephneſ. ſpac mið Rodbeɲt eorl ȝ pýð þempeɲice. ȝ ſuoɲ heom athaſ. þ he neuɲe ma mið te kinʒ hiſ bɲotheɲ polde halden. ȝ cuɲede alle þe men þe mið him heolðon. ȝ fæde heom. þ he polde liuen heom up Pinceſture. ȝ dide heom cumen þiðeɲ. Ða hi þæɲ inne pæɲen þa com þe kinʒeſ cuen [c]mið al" wonder. Thereafter died William, archbishop of Canterbury; and the king made Theobald archbishop, who was abbot of Bec. After this waxed a very great war betwixt the king and Randolph, earl of Chester; not because he did not give him all that he could ask him, as he did to all others; but ever the more he gave them, the worse they were to him. The earl held Lincoln against the king, and took away from him all that he ought to have. And the king went thither, and beset him and his brother William de Romare in the castle. And the earl stole out, and went after Robert, earl of Glocester, and brought him thither with a large army. And they fought strenuously on Candlemas day against their lord, and took him; for his men forsook him and fled. And they led him to Bristol, and there put him into prison in close quarters. Then was all England stirred more than ere was, and all evil was in the land. Afterwards came the daughter of king Henry, who had been empress of Germany, and now was countess of Anjou. She came to London; but the people of London attempted to take her, and she fled, losing many of her followers. After this the bishop of Winchester, Henry, the brother of king Stephen, spake with earl Robert, and with the empress, and swore them oaths, "that he never more would hold with the king his brother," and cursed all the men that held with him, and told them, that he would give them up Win-

[a] *l.* Romare. [b] *f.* quaɲteneſ. [c] mið al, *MS. Laud.* nearly obliterated; abs. Gibs.

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hiꝛe ꝛtꝛenᵹthe ⁊ beꝛæt heom. ꝥ þeꝛ pæꝛ inne micel hunᵹæꝛ. Ða hi ne lenᵹ ne muhten þolen. þa ꝛtalı hi ut ⁊ fluᵹen. ⁊ hi puꝛthen paꝛ piðuten. ⁊ folecheden heom. and namen Robbeꝛt eoꝛl oꝛ Glouceꝛtꝛe. and ledden him to Roueceꝛtꝛe. and diden him þaꝛe in pꝛiꝛun. and te empeꝛice fleh into an minꝛtꝛe. Ða ꝛeoꝛden ða piꝛe men betpux. þe kinᵹeꝛ fꝛeond ⁊ te eoꝛleꝛ fꝛeond. and ꝛahtlede ꝛua. ꝥ me ꝛculde leten ut þe kinᵹ oꝛ pꝛiꝛun ꝛoꝛ þe eoꝛl. ⁊ te eoꝛl ꝛoꝛ þe kinᵹ. ⁊ ꝛua diden. Sithen ðeꝛ eꝛteꝛ ꝛahtleden þe kinᵹ ⁊ Randolꝛ eoꝛl at Stanꝛoꝛd. ⁊ atheꝛ ꝛuoꝛen. and tꝛeutheꝛ fæꝛton. ꝥ heꝛ nouðeꝛ ꝛculde beꝛuýken otheꝛ. ⁊ it ne ꝛoꝛꝛtod naht. ꝛoꝛ þe kinᵹ him ꝛithen nam in Damtun. þuꝛhe picci ꝛæd. ⁊ dide him in pꝛiꝛun. ⁊ eꝛꝛoneꝛ he let him ut. þuꝛhe pæꝛꝛe ꝛed. to ꝥ ꝛoꝛepaꝛde ꝥ he ꝛuoꝛ on halidom. ⁊ ᵹýꝛleꝛ ꝛand. ꝥ he alle hiꝛ caꝛtleꝛ ꝛculde íiuen up. Sume he íaꝛ up. and ꝛume ne íaꝛ he noht. and dide þanne pæꝛꝛe ðanne he hæꝛ ꝛculde. Ða paꝛ Enᵹle-land ꝛuiðe todeled. ꝛume helden mid te kinᵹ. ⁊ ꝛume mid þempeꝛice. ꝛoꝛ þa þe kinᵹ paꝛ in pꝛiꝛun. þa penden þe eoꝛleꝛ ⁊ te ꝛice men ꝥ he neuꝛe maꝛe ꝛculde cumme ut. ⁊ ꝛæhtleden ýð þempeꝛice. ⁊ bꝛohten hiꝛe into Oxenꝛoꝛd. and íauen hiꝛe þe buꝛch. Ða ðe kinᵹ paꝛ ute. þa heꝛde ꝥ ꝛæᵹen. and toc hiꝛ ꝛeoꝛd ⁊ beꝛæt hiꝛe in þe tuꝛ. ⁊ me læt hiꝛe dun on niht oꝛ þe tuꝛ mid ꝛapeꝛ. ⁊ ꝛtal ut ⁊ ꝛcæ fleh ⁊ iæde on ꝛote to Palinᵹꝛoꝛd. Ðæꝛ eꝛteꝛ ꝛcæ ꝛeꝛde

chester; and he caused them to come thither. When they were therein, then came the king's queen with all her strength, and beset them, so that there was great hunger therein. When they could no longer hold out, then stole they out, and fled; but those without were aware, and followed them, and took Robert, earl of Glocester, and led him to Rochester, and put him there into prison; but the empress fled into a monastery. Then went the wise men between,—the king's friends and the earl's friends; and settled so, that they should let the king out of prison for the earl, and the earl for the king: and so they did. After this settled the king and earl Randolph at Stamford, and swore oaths, and plighted their troth, that neither should betray the other. But it availed nothing. For the king afterwards took him at Northampton, through wicked counsel, and put him into prison; and soon after he let him out again, through worse counsel, on the condition that he swore by the crucifix, and found hostages, that he would give up all his castles. Some he gave up, and some gave he not up; and did then worse than he otherwise would. Then was England very much divided. Some held with the king, and some with the empress; for when the king was in prison, the earls and the rich men supposed that he never more would come out: and they settled with the empress, and brought her into Oxford, and gave her the borough. When the king was out, he heard of this, and took his force, and

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oꝼeꝛ ꝼæ. ⁊ hi oꝼ Noꝛmandi penden alle ꝼna þe kinꝝ to þe eoꝛl oꝼ Anꝝæu. ꝼume heꝛe þankeꝛ ⁊ ꝼume heꝛe unþankeꝛ. ꝼoꝛ he beꝛæt heom til hi aiauen up heꝛe caꝛtleꝛ. ⁊ hi nan helpe ne hæꝼden oꝼ þe kinꝝ. Đa ꝼeꝛde Euꝛtace. þe kinꝝeꝛ ꝼune, to Fꝛance. ⁊ nam þe kinꝝeꝛ ꝼuꝛteꝛ oꝼ Fꝛance to piꝼe. pende to biꝝæton Noꝛmandi þæꝛ þuꝛh. oc he ꝼpeddе litel. ⁊ be ꝝode pihte. ꝼoꝛ he paꝛ an ẏuel man. ꝼoꝛ paꝛe ꝛe he peꝛ dide maꝛe ẏuel þanne ꝝod. he ꝛeuede þe landeꝛ. ⁊ læide micel ꝝildeꝛ on. he bꝛohte hiꝛ piꝼ to Enꝝle-land. ⁊ dide hiꝛe in þe caꝛtele oꝼ ... teb. ꝝod pimman ꝼcæ pæꝛ. oc ꝼcæ hedde litel bliꝼꝛe mid him. ⁊ xpiꝛt ne polde ꝥ he ꝼculde lanꝝe ꝛixan. ⁊ pæꝛd ded and hiꝛ modeꝛ beien. ⁊ te eoꝛl oꝼ Anꝝæu pæꝛd ded. ⁊ hiꝛ ꝼune Denꝛi toc to þe ꝛice. And te ꝗuen oꝼ Fꝛance todælde ꝼna þe kinꝝ. ⁊ ꝼcæ com to þe iunꝝe eoꝛl Denꝛi. ⁊ he toc hiꝛe to piue. ⁊ al Peitou mid hiꝛe. Đa ꝼeꝛde he mid micel ꝼæꝛd into Enꝝle-land. ⁊ pan caꝛtleꝛ. ⁊ te kinꝝ ꝼeꝛde aꝝeneꝛ him mid micel maꝛe ꝼeꝛd. ⁊ þoðpæþeꝛe ꝼuhten hi noht. oc ꝼeꝛden þe æꝛcebiꝛcop ⁊ te piꝛe men betpux heom. ⁊ makede ꝥ ꝛahte. ꝥ te kinꝝ ꝼculde ben laueꝛd ⁊ kinꝝ pile he liuede. ⁊ æꝼteꝛ hiꝛ dæi paꝛe Denꝛi kinꝝ. and he helde him ꝼoꝛ ꝼadeꝛ ⁊ he him ꝼoꝛ ꝼune. and ꝛib ⁊ ꝛæhte ꝼculde ben

beset her in the tower[1]. And they let her down in the night from the tower by ropes. And she stole out, and fled, and went on foot to Wallingford. Afterwards she went over sea; and those of Normandy turned all from the king to the earl of Anjou; some willingly, and some against their will; for he beset them till they gave up their castles, and they had no help of the king. Then[2] went Eustace, the king's son, to France, and took to wife the sister of the king of France. He thought to obtain Normandy thereby; but he sped little, and by good right; for he was an evil man. Wherever he was, he did more evil than good; he robbed the lands, and levied heavy guilds upon them. He brought his wife to England, and put her into the castle at * * *[3]. Good woman she was; but she had little bliss with him; andChrist would not that he should long reign. He therefore soon died, and his mother also. And the earl of Anjou died; and his son Henry took to the earldom. And the queen of France parted from the king; and she came to the young earl Henry; and he took her to wife, and all Poitou with her. Then went he with a large force into England, and won some castles; and the king went against him with a much larger force. Nevertheless, fought they not; but the archbishop and the wise men went between them, and made this settlement:

[1] The tower of the castle at Oxford, built by D'Oyley, which still remains.

[2] An. 1050, Matt. West.

[3] The MS. is here deficient; but . .b for -bỳꝛ is discernible.

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betpýx heom ȝ on al Engle-land. Điſ and te oðre ſonuuaſdeſ þet hi makeden ſuoſen to halden þe king ȝ te eorl. and te biſcop. ȝ te eorleſ. ȝ ſicemen alle. Đa paſ þe eorl undenſangen æt Pincestre and æt Lundene mid micel punteſcipe. and alle diden him manſeð. and ſuoſen þe paiſ to halden. and hit paſd ſone ſuiðe god paiſ ſua þ neuſe paſ heſe. Đa paſ ðe king ſtrenȝeſe þanne he æueſt heſ paſ. ȝ te eorl ſeſde ouer ſæ. ȝ al ſolc him luuede. ſoſ he dide god juſtiſe ȝ makede paiſ.

That the king should be lord and king while he lived, and after his day Henry should be king: that Henry should take him for a father, and he him for a son: that peace and union should be betwixt them, and in all England. This and the other provisions that they made, swore the king and the earl to observe; and all the bishops, and the earls, and the rich men. Then was the earl received at Winchester, and at London, with great worship; and all did him homage, and swore to keep the peace. And there was soon so good a peace as never was here before. Then was the king stronger than he ever was before. And the earl went over sea; and all people loved him; for he did good justice, and made peace.

MCXLI—MCLIII.

An. MCLIV. On þiſ ȝæſ pæſd þe king Stephne ded. ȝ bebýried þeſ hiſ piſ and hiſ ſune pæſon bebýried æt Fauneſſeld. þæt minſtre hi makeden. Đa þe king paſ ded þa paſ þe eorl beionde ſæ. ȝ ne duſſte nan man don oðeſ bute god ſoſ þe micel eie oſ him. Đa he to Engle-land com. þa paſ he undenſangen mid micel punteſcipe. ȝ to king bletcæd in Lundene on þe ſunnen dæi beſoſen midpinteſdæi. and þeſ held he micel cuſt. Đat ilce dæi þ Maſt. abbot oſ Buſch ſculde þiðeſ ſaſen. þa ſæclede he ȝ paſd ded iv. Non. Jan. ȝ te munekeſ innen dæiſ cuſen oðeſ oſ heom ſælf. Pillelm de Palteuile iſ ȝehaten. god cleſc and god man. ȝ pæl luued oſ þe

A.D.1154. In this year[1] died the king Stephen; and he was buried where his wife and his son were buried, at Faversham; which monastery they founded. When the king died, then was the earl beyond sea; but no man durst do other than good for the great fear of him. When he came to England, then was he received with great worship, and blessed to king in London on the Sunday before midwinter day. And there held he a full court. The same day that Martin, abbot of Peterborough, should have gone thither, then sickened he, and died on the fourth day before the nones of January; and the monks, within the day, chose another of themselves, whose name was William de Walteville[2], a good clerk,

[1] An. 1153. Chron. Norman. *ap.* Du Chesne, p. 990.

[2] Or Vaudeville.

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kinz ȝ of alle ȝode men. and munecef al bỳrien þabb̄. hehlice. ȝ fone þe cofan abb̄ fende. ȝ te munecef mid him. to Oxenford to þe k̄. ȝ te k̄ iaf hī þet abb̄rice. and he fende fone to Burch. ȝ paf þen mid te abb̄. æn he ham come. ȝ fe k̄ paf undenfanzen mid micel purhfcỳpe æt Burch. mid micel fprocefiun. ȝ fua he paf alfua at Rameſæie. ȝ at Torn̄. ȝ at . . . . . ȝ Spall.[a] ȝ at . . . . . [b]beref. ȝ . . . . abbot ȝ . . . . haued bezunnon″. . . . . .

and good man, and well beloved of the king, and of all good men. And all the monks buried the abbot with high honours. And soon the newly chosen abbot, and the monks with him, went to Oxford to the king. And the king gave him the abbacy; and he[1] proceeded soon afterwards to Peterborough; where he remained with the abbot, ere he came home. And the king was received with great worship at Peterborough, in full procession. And so he was also at Ramsey, and at Thorney, and at * *, and at Spalding, and at * *

[a] *i. e.* Spalling, now Spalding, in Lincolnshire. Ramsey and Thorney are elicited from some faint traces in the *Laud. MS.* which seem to have escaped the penetration of Gibson. The last paragraph, if Gibson's reading be correct, appears to relate to some building which the abbot and monks of Peterborough had begun about this time. See Gunton's *History of Peterborough Minster*, and Cont. Hug. Candid. *ap.* Sparke, pp. 92, 93.

[b] The remainder is faithfully repeated from Gibson to the end, though the MS. is so obliterated that some of the words seem doubtful. Notwithstanding this defect, however, we have every reason to conclude that the MS. contained very little more than is here printed, and that little, probably, was confined to the history of Peterborough.

[1] The facts which are here brought to light respecting the progress of Henry II. from Oxford to Peterborough, to Ramsey, to Thorney, to Spalding, &c. serve to illustrate the character of that monarch, and confirm the general statement of succeeding historians, that he acquired considerable popularity by visiting different parts of his kingdom, and making himself known to his subjects. And here, in conclusion, I deem it not flattery, but a just tribute of applause, a fit subject for congratulation, to point to a living parallel in the person of the reigning monarch, under whose auspices this work is happily finished; who, within the short space of three years since his accession to the throne, has successively visited his Hanoverian dominions, Ireland and Scotland.

END OF THE CHRONICLE.

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APPENDIX:

CONTAINING

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

TO the Saxon genealogy of the kings of Wessex, which properly belongs to the year 494, and is probably the production of king Alfred, an interesting addition may be made from a copy preserved in the Cathedral Library at Rochester, which escaped me before, because it is merged in the miscellaneous volume denominated "Textus Roffensis," compiled by bishop Ernulf, who flourished in the reign of Henry I. As this genealogy is sometimes found prefixed to Alfred's Saxon version of Bede, so here it immediately precedes a copy of his Saxon laws. Those who continued the genealogy from the reign of Alfred to the accession of Edward the martyr, seem to have omitted the passage in question as too great an interruption to the series of kings. It is, however, well worthy of occupying the first place in our Appendix, as an early specimen of Saxon poetry, consisting of three irregular stanzas in Cædmonian metre, which may be read thus, after ȝeeoðon," p. 20, l. 3.

	(Modern version.)
Se Cenðic pæf	
fpa ic æn cpæð	Cerdic was He of Saxons first,
fe fonma [kýninȝ][1]	Who won West-Saxon land;
þe Pefc-Seaxana	And through the ranks of Britons burst
land mið piȝe	With his victorious band.
on Pealum ȝeeoðe.	

[1] The word kýninȝ is added for the sake of the metre, and therefore placed within brackets. The abbreviation k'. was perhaps originally used to express kýninȝ, and afterwards omitted. It is remarkable, that when the death of Cerdic is recorded in the Chronicle, an. 534, p. 22, the following brief description of him is added in one MS. nearly in the words above, "fe fonma Pefc-Sexana cýnȝ." *MS. Cot.*

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And hiſ offſpryncg dyde	His offspring, as that race became,
ſpa him gebynde pæg.	Whom war and glory led,
Fægte be-penode	Defended and made fast the claim
ꝥ he æpoſt gepann.	Which he so nobly sped.
Eac eacan begeat	By that same craft, which God had lent
heopa anpa gepelhpylc	To each successive son,
ſymle be þam cpæfte	They held, and with increas'd extent,
þe heom God lænde.	The empire he had won.

P. 29, l. 8, for *the son of Heringhuse* read *Hering, the son of Hussa*; and in the text divide thus: Deping. Durran ſunu. Though Bede, Fordun and others give an account of this expedition, yet we are indebted, I believe, to the Saxon Chronicle for the name of the leader. The only person of that name mentioned by the Scottish historian is John de Heryng, in the 14th century. Hussa, the the founder of the numerous families of Hussey and House, and of the clan of Dal-housie in Scotland, was the 7th Saxon king of Northumberland. See a fragment of a Northumbrian chronicle written in the year 737, *ap.* Wanl. Cat. p. 288. Simeon of Durham changes the name to Hussus. Till the above division occurred to me, I might say with Gibson in his Preface, "*vocabuli* hepinghuſſan *sensum ignoravi.*"

P. 33, Note, l. 1, for 625 read 600: and for an additional explanation of the Dionysian cycle, if necessary, the reader is referred to the remarks in the Preface, "On the Chronology of the Saxon Chronicle."

P. 58. l. 10. And Dryhtelm pæſ oþ lyfe gelæd. As I have here departed from Gibson's edition in substituting Dryhtelm for Brihtelm, something more may be deemed necessary to support this correction than what has appeared in the notes. In addition, therefore, to the references to Bede and Matt. of Westminster, whose account of Drihtelm is a garbled copy of Bede, the reader may be told, that the remains or relics of Saint Drihtelm still repose at Melros abbey [1]. This extraordinary man, the noble thane of Cunningham, a part of the ancient Northymbria, afterwards a monk and confessor at Melros, seems to have been a person of some note in his time; for, having recovered from a severe illness, which in the figurative language of the monks of Melros was a resurrection from the dead, he reported his VISION [2] of the other world, not only to Hemgils, a priest, from whom Bede derived his information, but to king Alfrid himself, who is said to

[1] "In Megelros sanctus Drithelmus Confessor." Hug. Candidus *apud* Sparke, p. 40.

[2] The vision of Charles king of the Franks, related by Malmsbury, appears to be copied, with some little variation and improvement, from this of Drihtelm. See Sharpe's Malmsbury, p. 117.

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have become a monk of the same monastery. Wanley, in his Catalogue of Saxon MSS., notices five different volumes of homilies and miscellaneous works, in which the visions of Drihtelm are recorded. They are found also in some theological collections of Alcuinus, or Albinus, a contemporary of Bede. It may not, perhaps, be altogether superfluous to add an extract from one of the homilies above mentioned, containing the *Incipit* and *Explicit* of the story of Drihtelm; from which it will be manifest, that the brief notice in our Chronicle relates to the same person.

Incip. Ðeꞃ pæꞅ Dꞃihthelm ꞅum æðele þegen on Noꞃðhumbꞃa lanðe on æꝼnunge [1] oꝼ þiꞅꞅum liꝼe geleað". ⁊ hiꞅ lic leag ealle þa niht inne-beꞅett. Ac he aꞃaꞅ oꝼ ðeaðe on æꞃne moꞃgen. ⁊ þa lic-men ealle mið ꝼẏꞃhte ꝼoꞃnumene [2] ꝼlugon aꞅeg. buton þam piꝼe anum. þe hine ꞅꞃiþeꞅt luꝼoðe". belaꝼ þæꞅ aꝼẏꞃht....

Expl. þa hine mon geaxoðe. hu he mihte þone mẏclan cẏle ꞅpa ꝼoꞃbeꞃan. Ðe anðpẏꞃðe ⁊ cp̄. Stiðꞃan ⁊ pẏꞃꞅan he geꞅeah. Spa he hit macoðe on hiꞅ liꝼe. ⁊ manega oðꞃe he geꞃihte-leahte mið poꞃðe ge mið bẏꞅnonge to ꞃihtan geleaꝼan. Geꞃihtelæce uꞅ. Dꞃihten Ðælenð Cꞃiꞅt. þuꞃh þinꞃan mẏclan milðheoꞃtneꞅꞅe. ꞅpa ꞅpa þin pilla ꞅẏ. Amen.

P. 77, Note, l. 1, for *suos* read *suas*.

P. 83, l. 31, for *Ethelbert* read *Ethelherd*.

P. 85, l. 20, for *crucifix* read *cross;* literally, "a rood-token."

Ibid. l. 30, for DCCX read DCCCX.

P. 91, V.R. Note [r], for Canpaꞃa read Cantpaꞃa.

P. 93, l. 21, for Ceolꞃeð read Ceolnoð, as it stands corrected in the translation. Ceolꞃeð, Gibs. but Ceolred was abbot of Peterborough.

P. 94, l. 18. Though some additional illustration of this passage may be desirable, yet the full discussion of the subject to which it relates would lead me into too wide a field. Wheloc long since printed some extracts from Saxon MSS. respecting the early payment and application of tithes, on which too much stress has been laid; for modern arrangements will not be much affected by a recurrence to times so remote. One remark, however, may be made on the passage before us:—that the grant of Ethelwulf literally refers to a tenth of the land, and not to a tithe of the produce; whence it should seem to relate to the establishment of portions of glebe, for the support of the church and the maintenance of the clergy. But in the reign of Alfred, every species of tithe is acknowledged as at present; whether *personal, predial,* or *mixt*. Not only a tenth

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[1] Oꝼ lẏꝼe gelæð, Chron. Sax.—to ðam ẏtemeꞅtan ðæge gelæðeð. Alfred's Bede.—"*ad extrema perductus.*" Bede.

[2] ut ꝼlugon. butan hiꞅ piꝼe anum. þe hine ꞅꞃiþoꞅt luꝼaðe. Alfred's Bede.

in money, called church-scot, but the first fruits of all animal and vegetable productions were enjoined to be paid for the service of God: "Đine teoþanrceattar. ⁊ ðine frum-firan gangendes ⁊ peaxendes. agyfe ðu Gode. Thy tithe-scots, and thy first fruits or firstlings of every kind, whether going or growing, whether walking or waxing, give thou to God." The law indeed is built on that of Exodus xxii. 29, which I give in the Saxon version, because it is more intelligible than the English, and affords a better illustration of the Saxon law: "Ne ylð þu mið teoþungum ne mið frumrceattum. fylle me þine forme bearn." "Withhold not thou thy tithes, nor thy first fruits: give me thy first produce." This, like most of the Mosaic or Levitical laws, is put in the negative or prohibitory form, as well as in the declaratory, and is the foundation of those penalties for subtraction of tithes, which were formerly more severe than at present.

P. 95, l. 7. All the Latin historians, I believe, except Asser, concur in naming Winchester as the burial-place of king Ethelwulf, the father of Alfred. Ethelwerd, the best authority, who closely follows the Saxon Chronicle, says, "*corpus requiescit in urbe Wintonia.*" Florence of Worcester, who changes "*requiescit*" to "*sepultus,*" transcribes Asser almost *verbatim* till he comes to the place of interment, when he suddenly deserts him, and writes "*apud Wintoniam,*" on the authority of Ethelwerd and the Saxon Chronicle; whereas it is in Asser "*apud Stemrugam*" as Camden and Wise have it, "*apud Steningham*" according to Gale. The fate of this passage in Asser is curious. Some copies have omitted it altogether; and I believe it remains to this day unexplained. The various readings under Stanforðbrycge in page 261 of our Chronicle, will serve to throw some light upon it, and to confirm a suspicion which I have long entertained, that STONEHENGE lies concealed under Stemruga or Steinruga; for Steningham is probably a corruption, derived from a passage in Alfred's Will relating to Steyning in Sussex. Obadiah Walker, in his notes on Spelman's Life of Alfred, p. 2, says of Ethelwulf, "Obiit *in Stamrige, anno* 857, *et Wintoniæ* sepultus *est*;" thus endeavouring, by an ingenious contrivance, to unite the two accounts: but it does not appear that he knew any thing of this same Stamrige. The probable supposition is, that Ethelbald, the eldest son and successor of Ethelwulf, who lived in a state of heathenism, first conspiring against his father, and then marrying his widow, preferred a "heathen burial-place" to the sepulchres of Christian kings at Winchester, and therefore deposited his father's remains under a barrow at Stonehenge; but that afterwards, probably in the reign of Alfred, the body was removed, and re-interred at Winchester; such removals being considered acts of piety in those times. In the chartulary of Wilton-abbey, preserved in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, Stonehenge is expressly called Stan-hrycg; whence Stamruga, Stem-

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ruga, or Steinruga is easily formed; and I have seen a loose paper of reference to the place in Mr. Warton's handwriting, in a copy of Dugdale's *Monasticon*; on which are these words: "Stonehenge mentioned." If Steningham be preferred, as in Gale, to Stemrugam, still it may relate to Stonehenge; for Huntingdon writes it *Stanenges:* but, if that reading were substantiated, the mention of the same place in Alfred's Will, combined with the Saxon remains at Bramber church and castle, would incline me to believe that Steyning might have been the first place of interment; particularly as Ethelwulf had surrendered Wessex to his son before his death, confining himself to Sussex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex. It is hoped that the length of this note will meet with the reader's indulgence, as it relates to a subject which required illustration.

P. 114, l. 11. One of the Danish ships here mentioned has been recently discovered in the channel of the river Rother, formerly called Limene or Limne, in a perfectly sound and entire state, after a lapse of 929 years. It was found buried ten feet deep in the sand. This undoubted relic of antiquity affords a singular confirmation of the accuracy of king Alfred's account of the Danish invasions contained in the Saxon Chronicle.

P. 117, l. 30, for *Shoburg* read *Shobury:* as in another place for *Wemburg* read *Wembury.* The final ȝ, it must be remembered, was a mere guttural.

P. 129, *dele* the first line repeated from the preceding page.

P. 131, Note [2], for *inhabitants* read *pirates.*

P. 145, l. 24, for plapce read plance.

P. 152, l. 31, *dele* [a] before An. and place it before Dep.

P. 153, l. 11, *dele* double accent after Septembpiſ.

Ibid. l. 3. ⁊ Sigefeрð cyning hine of-feoll. This Sigefeрð, or *Sifferth,* is probably the same who makes a conspicuous figure in the Dano-Saxon poem printed by Hickes, Gram. A. S. p. 192, which it was intended to reprint here with a modern version; but as Mr. Conybeare has, in some degree, anticipated the Editor in this respect, he has not thought it necessary to swell the volume by a repetition of it; though it is one of the most spirited fragments of Saxon poetry remaining, and perhaps may be illustrated on some future occasion.

P. 155, l. 14, for *I pronounce a shire* read *bequeath I clear.*

Ibid. l. 17, for *pronounce I the shire of* read *bequeath I clear to.*

Ibid. l. 28, after peonneð to, the following passage is supposed to have been omitted in the text from the repetition of the same words: Þelmerforð. ⁊ fra Þelmerforde to Stanforð. ⁊ fra Stanforde fra fra þ pæter peonneð to. Vid. *Cart. R. Edg.* ap. Sparke, p. 20, and Dugd. *Mon. Anglican.* I. 65.

P. 159, l. 24, for *near* read *nigh.*

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P. 160. Among the corrections of the text of Ethelwerd, for *siquidem*, which offends against prosody, read *equidem;* and for *Bradisonus* or *Bradifonus* read *Grandisonus*. This latter word was probably abbreviated in the MS. thus: Gn̄dıſonuſ. To the corrections already offered of this veteran historian, the first Latin translator of the Saxon Annals, unless Bede be considered in that light, I am induced to add the following, previous to the commencement of that great national undertaking recently announced—the publication of our ancient historians by the Record Commissioners. After stating, in rather pompous prose, the date of the coronation or consecration of king Edgar, which occupies 15 lines in page 159 of the Chronicle, he proceeds thus with his translation of the Saxon poetry:

Sibi proles Eadmundi summa
Properat equidem numero bis denis
Super augere novem, seculi prisca
Recolligens mente ingenia, forsan
Addens et recenti temporis nova.
Ter monadis decem
Numero fluente coronatur anax.
Interea denis sex, et supra,
Regimen sub ipso contentum rite
Stipulator passim præstiterat illi elementorum.
Postque spiramen reddit authori.
Telluris insultus marcescens, ab ea
Lumina cernit Altitonantis,
Omissa tandem luce corrupta,
Anglorum insignis rex Eadgarus;
A Cæsare quidem nominato mense,
Julio vulgus usitare solet,
Potius pestis sublimare sollers visum humanas
Quam magis divorse ab alto
Cuncta cernenti reddere vota.
In cursu ogdoi transeunte diei,
Auri largus, exanime corpus relinquit
Monarchus Britannum,
Nobilis, ex stirpe frondens Saxonum,
Eadgarus anax; namque sermone Latino
Fausti Contum nuncupârunt Beatum.

P. 162. Among the Various Readings under the year 975, which are very

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numerous, the following from *C.T.* B. iv. was omitted in the proper place. It relates to the accession of Edward the Martyr.

On hiſ dazum.	In his days,
ꝑoꝛ hiſ iuzoðe.	On account of his youth,
Godeſ piðæꝛſacan	The opponents of God
Godeſ laze bꝛæcon.	Broke through God's laws;
Ælfeꝛe ealdoꝛman	Alfhere alderman,
⁊ oþꝛe maneza.	And others many;
⁊ munuc-ꝛezol mẏꝛdon.	And marr'd monastic rules:
⁊ mẏnſtꝛa toſtæncton.	Minsters they razed,
⁊ munecaſ todꝛæfton.	And monks drove away,
⁊ Godeſ þeopaſ ꝑefedon.	And put God's laws to flight—
þe Eadzaꝛ kẏninz	Laws that king Edgar
het æꝛ þone halzan	Commanded the holy
biſcop Aþælpoð	Saint Ethelwold bishop
zeſtaðelian[1].	Firmly to settle—
⁊ pidepan beſtſẏptan	Widows they stript
oft ⁊ zelome.	Oft and at random.
⁊ ꝑela unꝛihta	Many breaches of right
⁊ ẏfelꝛa unlaza	And many bad laws
aꝛiſan up ꝛiððan.	Have arisen since;
⁊ áá æfteꝛ þam	And after-times
hit ẏfeloðe ſpiðe.	Prove only worse.
⁊ on þam timan pæſ eac	Then too was Oslac
Oſlac ſe mæꝛa eoꝛl	The mighty earl
zeuntoð of Anzel-cẏnne.	Hunted from England's shores.

P. 166, Note [1], *dele* "See more in the Appendix." When this reference was made to the Appendix, the Editor had reasons, which no longer exist, for adding some illustrations of this piece of German history; for so it is, though Otho is called emperor of the Romans.

P. 182, l. 9, 10, for *Wulnoth, the South-Saxon knight,* read *Child Wulnoth, the South-Saxon. Child* was a title given to an heir of noble rank, as ætheling was properly applied to those of royal birth; but when this part of the translation was written, the epithet had not been familiarized to the modern reader by the pilgrimage of "Childe Harold." The title occurs again repeatedly in pp. 266, 267, *et seqq.* where it is extended to the heir apparent to the throne; at least it is applied to Edgar ætheling. Wulfnoth, or Wulnoth, is called Ulfnadr in the

[1] zeſtalian, MS. an abbreviation for zeſtaðelian, as in the *Laud. MS.* which appears to be partly copied from *C.T.* B. iv. Aþælpoð seems to be *poëticè* for Aþelpolð.

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Celto-Scandic Antiquities, p. 133; where an interesting and romantic account is given of the early fortunes of his son Godwin, who was afterwards so powerful; but as it is too long for insertion here, it must be reserved for a separate volume which I am preparing to illustrate our early history and poetry, particularly from the Icelandic and other Northern writers.

P. 201, l. 21, for *reconciled to* read *united under*.

P. 208, An. 1036. The tragical particulars here related of the treatment of prince Alfred by the partizans of Harold are now first printed from MSS. in the British Museum. The author of the *Encomium Emmæ*, a contemporary writer, (ap. Duchesne, p. 174) has preserved a forged epistle, which is said to have been written by Harold in the name of Emma, inviting the royal brothers to England in order to get them into his power. The poetical part of the narrative contains, I believe, the first specimen of regular *rime* in our language; for it must be remembered that ꝓoꝺoꝛaꝛ must be pronounced ꝓoꝺoꝛá', eaꝛꝺe must be softened into ea'ꝺe, as *earth* is by our rustics into *ea'th*; and the final é I am disposed to leave in ȝebunꝺenné to rime with Ɛli-bẏꝛiȝ, pronounced Ɛli-bẏꝛié. So also there is sufficient authority for pronouncing the final é in Cꝛiꝛté and poꝛtꝛicé. In p. 209, therefore, l. 15, *dele* the conjectural word [ꞩꝓenné] with the note below, to which the reference belongs, as there is no authority for it.

P. 211, V. R. Note [a], for *An.* MXL. read *From*.

P. 214, l. 12, for *invade* read *invest*.

Ibid. l. 13, dele *of him*.

Ibid. l. 14, for *her* read *his*.

Ibid. l. 19, 20, for *all that they had of the king in his hands* read *all that he had into their hands for the king*.

P. 217, l. 5, and l. 23, *dele* the designation of the years MXLVI. and MXLVII. which seem to be unaccountably repeated from the preceding page. The chronology is here more than usually intricate, from the variations in the MSS.

P. 268, l. 25, for *Steep-Holms* read *Flat-Holm*.

P. 276, l. 26. Malmsbury, I know not on what authority, dispatches Edwin and Morcar both together. See Sharpe's *Malmsbury*, p. 326. There is an interesting account of the two brothers in *Ordericus Vitalis*, who follows William of Poitou, a Norman contemporary. Edwin, it appears, spent six months in collecting forces, not only in England, but in Wales and Scotland, to oppose the conqueror. He was nevertheless treacherously slain in the attempt by three brothers of his own party, who sent his head to the king; but the magnanimous Norman, instead of rewarding them for the base deed, banished them from the kingdom. At the end of Sir A. Fountaine's dissertation on the Saxon coins, printed by Hickes in his Thesaurus, there is a description, with an engraving annexed, of a small shield of silver, not more than six inches in diameter, con-

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taining an inscription with the name of Ædupen, which I conclude to be the Eadpine of the Chronicle. This singular curiosity was turned up by the plough, in 1694, in a field near Sutton in the isle of Ely; where the rebel chiefs are said to have met. From the size of the shield, as well as from the inscription, it appears to have been worn as a female charm, or amulet; being supposed to have the double property of protecting the person who wore it, and the person for whose sake it was worn. As the inscription is scarcely made intelligible by Hickes, I venture to lay it before the reader with a new interpretation of it.

(*Saxon.*)	(*Latin.*)
Ædupen me agagé,	Edwinus me pignori dat.
Hýo . Dnihten . Dnihtén .	Illa, o Domine, Domine,
hine á penne	eum semper defendat,
þe me hine æt penne.	quæ me ad pectus suum gestet;
Buton hýo me pellé	nisi illa me alienaverit
hine agenep pilléþ[1].	suâ sponte.

(*Free translation in modern English*)

Edwin his pledge has left in me,
Now to the battle prest;
His guardian angel may SHE be,
Who wears me at her breast.

To HIM true-hearted may she prove,
O God, to thee I pray;
Edwin shall well requite her love
Returning from the fray.

But if, forgetful of her vows—
May Heav'n avert the thought!—
She sell this love-charm of her spouse,
Which never could be bought,

If of her own free will she cast
This talisman away,
May Edwin's life no longer last
To rue that hateful day.

[1] The accents are added to mark the rimes: agagé is N. S. for agageð; *engage*, Fr. The final consonants were quiescent long before they were relinquished in writing.

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P. 277, Note [2], for *the silver money* read *the smallest silver money*, &c. The size to which this volume has already extended precludes any long dissertation on the Anglo-Saxon coins, which might have been expected in consequence of a note in p. 75. Besides, since that note was written, the late lamented Mr. Ruding has enriched our store of knowledge on that subject by the publication of his truly national and laborious work in four volumes 4to. To that work, therefore, I gladly refer the reader; but as it may not be within the reach of every one, a regular series of the principal coins to the Conquest, compressed within three plates, is annexed to this Appendix.

P. 283, Note [2]. To the account of Petronilla may be added the following extract from the Saxon calendar in the library of Benet college, under Maiuſ, or Ðɲý-mýlce: "xxxi. Sċe Petɲonellan týð þæɲe ɲæmnan. heo pæɾ ɾċe Petɾeſ ðohtoɲ ðaɲa apoɾtola aldɾeſ."

P. 295, l. 33. The following attempt at a metrical arrangement of this passage, relating to the character and conduct of William I. being supported partly by conjecture only, as there is only one MS. it has been thought proper to reserve for the Appendix:

Ƿitodlice on hiſ timan
hæfdon men mýcel ɡeɾɲinc ⁊ ɾɲiðe maniɡe teonan.
Caſtelaſ he let þýɲcean
⁊ eaɲme men ɾɲiðe ɾþencean
Se cýnɡ pæɾ ɾɲa ɾɲiðe ɾteaɲc
⁊ benam oſ hiſ undeɲðeodan man maniɡ maɲċ.
[1]þ pæɲon oſ" ɡoldeɾ
⁊ ma hundɲeð punda ɾeolfɲeɾ.
þet he nam be ɲihte
⁊ mid mýcelan unɲihte.
oſ hiſ leode
ɾoɲ littelne neode.
Ðe pæſ on ɡitſunge beſeallan
⁊ ɡɲædinæɾɾe he luſode mid [2]eallan."
Ðe ɾætte mýcel deoɲ-ɾɲið
⁊ he læɡde laɡa þæɲ-ɲið.
þ ɾɲa hɲa ɾɲa ɾloɡe heoɲt oþþe hinde
þ hine man ɾceolde [3]blinde.
And" he ɾoɲbead þa heoɲtaſ.
ɾɲýlce eac þa baɲaſ.

[1] Abs. *MS.* [2] eall, *MS.* [3] blindan, *MS.*

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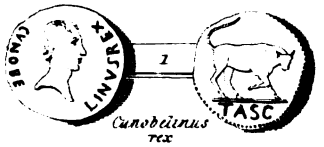
PLATE I.



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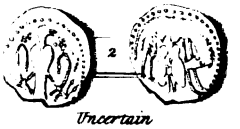

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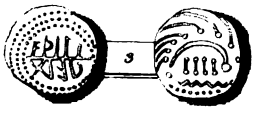
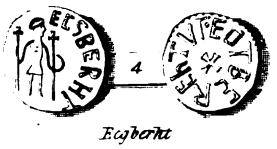
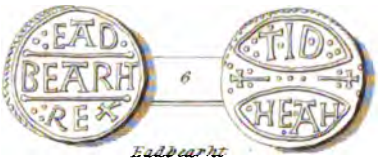


Ethilberht I



Egberht

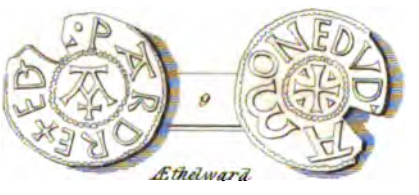
Ethelberhtus



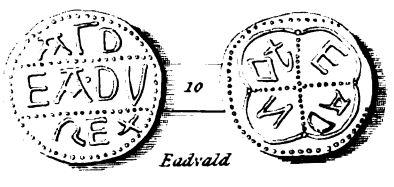
Eadbearht

Cuthred

Baldred



Æthelward



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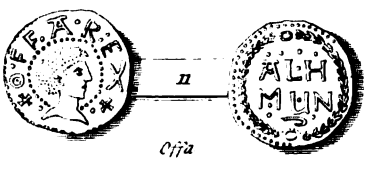

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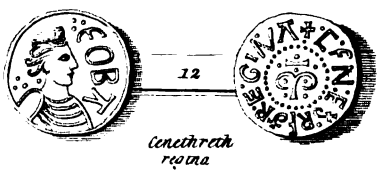

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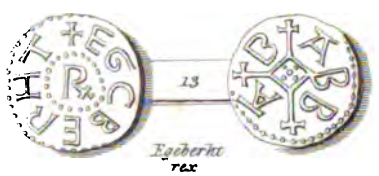
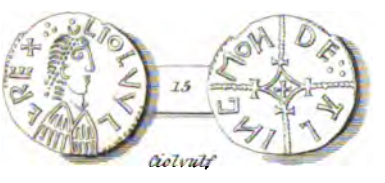
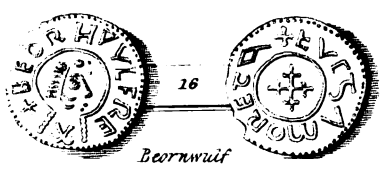


Egeberht rex

Coenwulf

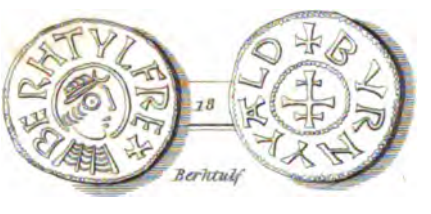


Ceolwulf

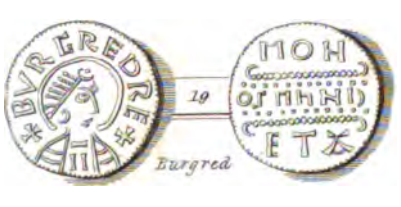


Beornwulf

Eadica



Berhtulf



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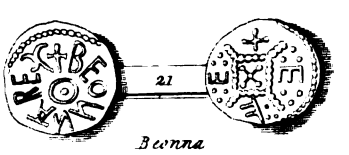
Ceolwulf II



Beonna

BRITISH AND ANGLO-SAXON COINS.

J. Skelton, del. et sc. 1855.
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PLATE 2.

ANGLO-SAXON COINS.

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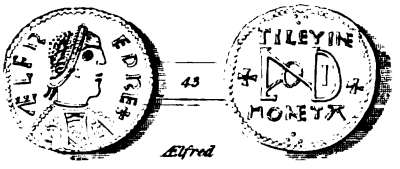
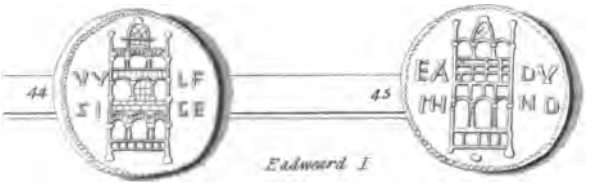
PLATE 3.



43

Ælfred



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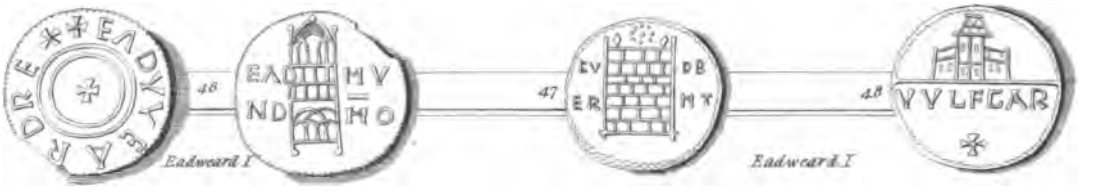
Eadweard I



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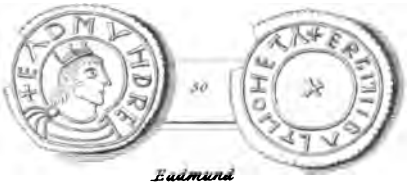
Æthelstan



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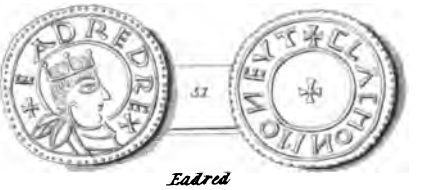

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Eadred

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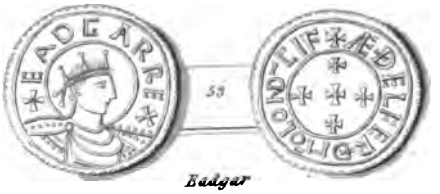
Eadwig



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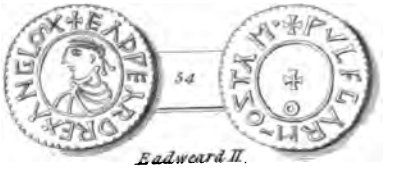

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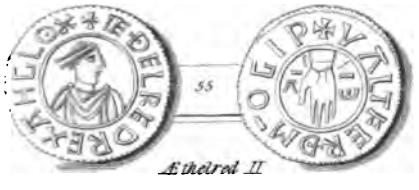
Eadweard II.



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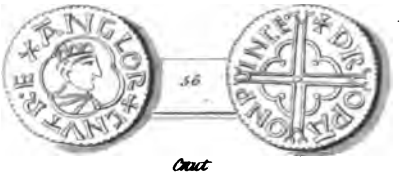

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Cnut

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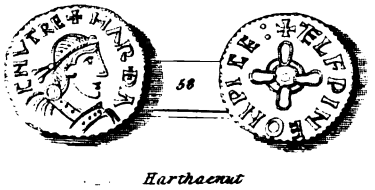
Harold I



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Harthacnut

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Eadweard the Confesor

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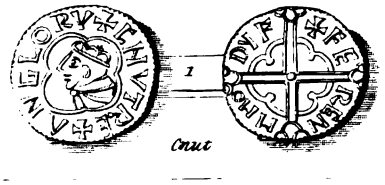
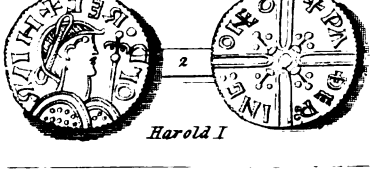
Harold II

Appendix



1

Cnut



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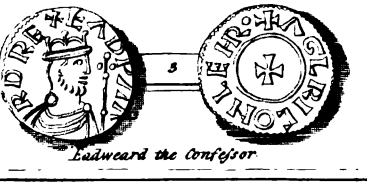

3

Eadweard the Confesor

ANGLO-SAXON COINS.

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Spa ꝑꝑıðe he luꝑode þa hea-ðeoꝛ
ꝑꝑẏlce he pæꝛe heoꝛa ꝑæðeꝛ.
Ȝac he ꝑætte be þam haꝛan
ꝓ hı moꝛten ꝑꝛeo ꝑaꝛan.
Dıꝛ ꝑıce men hıt mændon
ȝ þa eaꝛme men hıt beceoꝛodan.
Ac he pæꝛ ꝑꝑa ꝑtıð
ꝓ he ne ꝛohte heoꝛa eallꝛa nıð.
ac hı moꝛton mıd 'eallan"
þeꝛ cẏnȝeꝛ pılle ꝑolȝıan.
ȝıꝑ hı polðon lıbban
oððe land habban—
land oððe eahta
oððe pel hıꝛ ꝛehta.
Ꝑa-la-pa
ꝓ æníȝ man ꝛceolðe modıȝan ꝑꝑa.
hıne ꝑẏlꝑ upp ahebban
ȝ oꝑeꝛ ealle men tellan.
Se ælmıhtıȝa Goð cẏþæ
hıꝛ ꝛaule mılðheoꝛtnıꝑꝑé.
ȝ ðo hım hıꝛ
ꝑẏnna ꝑoꝛȝıꝑenéꝑꝑe.

P. 305, l. 21, *for* Caꝛleol *read* Caꝛðeol, as in MS. Notwithstanding the British etymology of Caer-Leil, and the modern orthography of Carlisle, there is more authority for Caꝛðeol than might be imagined. It is not only supported by the *Waverley Annals*, by *Ordericus Vitalis*, &c. but, which is more, we find CARDV. and CARDVL. on coins supposed to have been struck here in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I. Vide Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage, &c.* vol. iii. p. 7. The same orthography is observable in the following distich, on the death of king David of Scotland, inserted in the chronicle of Melros, *apud* Gale, I. 598 :

" Postquam castellis regnum munivit et armis,
Rex Carduillæ fertur obisse senex."

P. 312, l. 9, *for* Munꝛumꝛı *read* Munꝛumnı, as in MS. and Gibson; probably so written and pronounced by the Normans.

P. 346, l. 4, for *Angelo* read *Angeli.*

P. 357, l. 26, for *at* read *to.*

[1] ealle, *MS.*

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A TABLE OF THE ROMAN CALENDAR, USED BY THE SAXONS.

	Mar. Mai. Jul. Octob.	*Jan. Aug. Decemb.*	*Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.*	*Februar.*
1	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.
2	VI. Nonas.	IV. Nonas.	IV. Nonas.	IV. Nonas.
3	V. Nonas.	III. Nonas.	III. Nonas.	III. Nonas.
4	IV. Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5	III. Nonas.	Nonæ.	Nonæ.	Nonæ.
6	Pridie Nonas.	VIII. Idus.	VIII. Idus.	VIII. Idus.
7	Nonæ.	VII. Idus.	VII. Idus.	VII. Idus.
8	VIII. Idus.	VI. Idus.	VI. Idus.	VI. Idus.
9	VII. Idus.	V. Idus.	V. Idus.	V. Idus.
10	VI. Idus.	IV. Idus.	IV. Idus.	IV. Idus.
11	V. Idus.	III. Idus.	III. Idus.	III. Idus.
12	IV. Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13	III. Idus.	Idus.	Idus.	Idus.
14	Pridie Idus.	XIX. Kal.	XVIII. Kal.	XVI. Kal.
15	Idus.	XVIII. Kal.	XVII. Kal.	XV. Kal.
16	XVII. Kal.	XVII. Kal.	XVI. Kal.	XIV. Kal.
17	XVI. Kal.	XVI. Kal.	XV. Kal.	XIII. Kal.
18	XV. Kal.	XV. Kal.	XIV. Kal.	XII. Kal.
19	XIV. Kal.	XIV. Kal.	XIII. Kal.	XI. Kal.
20	XIII. Kal.	XIII. Kal.	XII. Kal.	X. Kal.
21	XII. Kal.	XII. Kal.	XI. Kal.	IX. Kal.
22	XI. Kal.	XI. Kal.	X. Kal.	VIII. Kal.
23	X. Kal.	X. Kal.	IX. Kal.	VII. Kal.
24	IX. Kal.	IX. Kal.	VIII. Kal.	VI. Kal.
25	VIII. Kal.	VIII. Kal.	VII. Kal.	V. Kal.
26	VII. Kal.	VII. Kal.	VI. Kal.	IV. Kal.
27	VI. Kal.	VI. Kal.	V. Kal.	III. Kal.
28	V. Kal.	V. Kal.	IV. Kal.	Pridie Kalendas;
29	IV. Kal.	IV. Kal.	III. Kal.	or II. Calendas.
30	III. Kal.	III. Kal.	Pridie Kalendas.	
31	Pridie Kalendas.	Pridie Kalendas.		

Note, That in every *Bissextile*, or *Leap-Year*, *February* reckons 29 days, and the 24th and 25th of that month are both written VI. *Kal. Mart.*

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GENERAL RULES

FOR

THE INVESTIGATION OF NAMES OF PLACES.

A.

AB, Abban, Abing, Abbots; from abba, abbot, *an abbot*; Gen. abban, abbotes; as Abingdon, Abbotsbury.

Aber, Aver, Iver, Yaver, Yar; from aber, Br. *the mouth of a river, ford,* or *lake*; as Abergavenny, Abberford, Lochaber, Yaverland, Yarmouth.

Ac, Ock, Oke, Auck; from ac, *an oak*; as Acle, rightly pronounced Oakley, Ockley, Okeford, Auckland; or final, as in Baldock.

Al, Addle, Adling, Adding, Adden; from æþel, *noble,* and æþelingas, *nobles*; as Althorp, Addlestrop, Addington, Addenbrook, Allington.

Al, Ald, Au, A; from eald, *old*; as Albourne, Aubourn, Abury; whence Avebury and Aubrey.

Aller, Eller, Alder, Alre, Alres; from alþ, *an alder*; as Aller, Ellerton, Alresford. Aldermaston is Alþemerþc-tun.

Ash, Ashen, As; from æsc, *an ash*; as Ashton, Ashendon, Aston. Assington is from Assandun.

At, Ad, Od, Ot; from æt, *at*; as Atford, Adstock, Odstock, Otford.

B.

Bad, Bed, Bid, Biddes; from Bieda, a Saxon chief; as Badbury, Badham, Bedhampton, Biddesden.

Bam, Bem, Bamp; from beam, *a beam of timber*; as Bampton, Bamfleet; Bemfleet, or Benfleet.

Bar, Ber, Bere; from bere, *barley*; bar, *a boar*; or barpe, *a barrow*; as Barton, Berwick, Bere.

Ben, Bin; from bean, *a bean*; as Bennington, Bindon, Binegar, Binfield.

Brad, Brat; from brad, *broad*; as Bradford, Bradley, Bratton.

Bran, Braun, Brown, Bourne; from brun or burn, *a brook*; as Branston, Brownsover, Winterbourne.

Bri, Brig, Brix; from bricg, *a bridge*; as Bristol, Brigstock, Brixworth; or final, as Tunbridge.

Brom, Broom, Birm; from brom, *broom*; as Bromham, Bromwich, Bromley, Broomsgrove; Birmingham, Bromwicham.

Brook, Brookes; from broc, *a brook*; as Brooksby.

Bur, Burh, Burg, Brough, Borough, Bury, Pury, Perry; from bur, *a bower*; burh, burgh, beorg, byrig, *a town, a place of retreat or defence*; as Burton, and by metathesis Bruton and Broughton; or final, as Edinburgh, Sudbury, Hartpury, Waterperry, Woodperry.

By, Bye, Bee; from bye, D. S. *a habitation*; as Derby, Harrowby, Whitby. The same in Denbigh and Tenby.

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C.

Car, Char, Chard, Ciren; from cyrnan, *to turn*; as Char, Chard, Charmouth, Charing Cross, Cirencester. Car in British names is derived from Caër, *castrum*; for which the Saxons used ceaſtep.

Carl, Charl, Chorl, Churl, Chur; from ceorl, *a churl*; as Carlton, Charlton, Chorleywood, Churton.

Chip, Cheap, Chippen, Chipping; from cyppan, *to cheapen*, or *buy*; cypa, *a merchant*; as Cheapside, Chippenham, Chipping Norton, Chipping Wycombe. Copen, Dan. and Swed.

Cleve, Cliff, Cleugh, Clew, Cleo, Clough; from clif, and clough, *a cliff, cleave*, or *cleft*; as Cleveland, Clifton, Cleobury, Clewer, Cloughton; or final, as Buccleugh.

Comb, Combe, Comp; from comb or cumb, cwm, Br. *a confined valley*; as Castle-Comb, Winchcombe, Compton, Cumberland.

Coning, Conis, Cunning, Kings; from cyning, *a king*; as Coningsby, Conisborough, Cunningham, Kingston.

Cot, Cotten, Cotting, Coate, Coates, Cotts; from cot, *a cot*, or from coit Br. because originally of wood; as Cottenham, Cotswold, Wolvercot.

Crag, Cray, Crick; from cnecca, *a creek, crag, ravine*, or *fissure*; as Crayford, Cricklade.

D.

Dan, Dane, Dean, Den, Ten; from den, *a valley*, or Dene, *the Danes*; as Danbury, Danesfield, Denham, Tenby, Walden.

Der, Deer, Dyr; from deor, *wild deer*; as Derham, Derby, Deerhurst, Dyrham.

Don, Dun, Down; from dun, *a down*, or *hill*; as Doncaster, Huntingdon, Downton, Dunster, Dunstable.

Dor, Dur, Durn; from dwr Br. as Dorchester, Durweston, Durnsford, Mapledurham.

E.

Ea, Ey, Eye, Y, Hey; from ea, *water*, ig, or ege, *an island*; as Eaton, Eye, Mersey, Avery, Heyford; unless *Hey* be from hag, *an inclosure*.

El, Ellen; from ellen, *strength*, or from Ælla, *a Saxon king*; as Elborough, Ellenborough, Elton.

Ern, Hern, Horne; from erne, *a habitation*; as Chiltern, Colerne.

F.

Flam, Flem, Flim, Flin; from Flymingaf, *the Flemings*; as Flamborough, Flemingston, Flimby, Flinton.

Fleot, Flet, Fled, Fleet, Flot; from fleot or flod, *a flood*, or *flow of the tide*; as Fleet-Ditch, Fleet-Street, Fledborough, Adlingfleet, Elfet, or Elvet.

Ford, Forth, Frith; from ford, *a fordable part of a river*; as Oxford (Oxenfurth, Germ.); from feran, *to ferry, to pass over*.

G.

Gars, Grass, Gres; from gærf, *grass*; as Garsington, Grassington, Garsden, Gresham. Some derive Garsington from gar, *a garrison, a place of defence*; gaër, Br.; but this would be Garington.

Gate, Yate, Gates, Yates, Yatten; from gat, *a goat*, or gate, gata Isl. *a gate*; pronounced *Yate* in some districts; whence Gateshead, Yatcomb, Yatesbury, Yattenden, Yatton, Woodyates. Applegate is from Applegarth.

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Glo, Glou; from ȝleap, *bright, glowing*; gloyw, Br. as Gloucester, the Bright City; which some derive from Claudius.

Graf, Grave, Grove; from ȝpæf, *an entrenchment, a grave*, or *grove*; as Grafton, Graveley, Groveley, Gravesend. The titles of Landgrave, Margrave, &c. are derived from ȝeneꝼa, Comes, *a Count Palatine*.

H.

Hal, Heale, Hall, Hell; from healle, *a hall, a covered abode*; helan, *to cover*; as Halton, Eccleshall, Wirhall.

Ham, Hamel, Hem, Hemel; from ham, hamol, *a sheltered habitation* (heim, Germ.); as Hamstead, Hemel-Hemstead, Berkhamstead, Waltham.

Har, Hare, Hard, Her, Herd, Hor, Hur; from hap, *a hare*; hene, *an army*; or heoꝛd, *a herd*; as Harwich, Harewood, Hardwick, Horwood, Hurley.

Hat, Had, Head, Heding, Eding; from hæþ, hæþa, or æþa; as Hatton, Hatfield, Hadham, Headley, Hedingham, Heddington, Edington.

Hithe, eth, iff; from hýþe, *a landing-place*; as Queenhithe; whence also Rotherhithe, corrupted into Redriff; as St. Osythe is pronounced St. Osiff. Lambeth is more obvious from Lambhithe; Maidenhead from Maidenhithe.

Hoe, Hoo, Hough, Hock, Hook; from hoh, *high* (hoch, Germ.); as Ivinghoe, Fingringhoo, Houghton, Hockerton, Hook-Norton. Haughley is perhaps from Haȝa-leaȝ.

Holm, Hollym, Hulme, Hulmp, Lump, Lum; from holm, which has various senses; generally signifying *extent*, or *length*; as Holmwood, Holm-Cultram, Holmpton, Cullumpton, Lumley.

Holt, Hot, Hod, Hots; from holt, *a wood*; as Sparsholt, Evershot, Hoddesdon, Hotspur.

Hurst, Herst, Hest, Est; from hýrꝛt, *a thick wood, a forest*: ýrꝛcian, *to increase*; as Lamberhurst, Midhurst, Penshurst, Herstmonceaux, Fingest, Hurstley, Worstley.

I.

Ing, Age, Wing, Wink, Vang, Wan; from ing, *a meadow*, or *pasture*; as Ingham, Hingham, Wingfield, Winkfield, Wanstead; unless the last be derived from panat, *a want* or *mole*; as Wantage was called by the Saxons Þanatinȝ.

L.

Lay, Lea, Lee, Leigh, Ley; from leaȝ, *a lea, a plain*, or *land untilled*; as Laytonstone, Leebrookhurst, Leighton, Bromley, Leybourne.

Low, Lowe, Loe, Loo; from hlæw, *an extensive tract of land*; as Houndslow, Lowestoft, Ludlow, Winslow.

M.

Marsh, Mars, Mers, Mas; from merꝛc, *a marsh*; as Marshlands, Marston, Mersham, Aldermaston.

Mere, Mir, Mor, Moor, More; from mere, *a mere*, or mor, *a moor, a hill*, or *high ground*; as Merton, Mirfield, Moreton, Westmorland, Otmoor, Highmoor.

N.

Ness, Nesse, Nase; from næs, nerre, nærra, *a promontory*, or *rising ground*; as Holderness, Nasing, Naseby; and simply The Nase, or Nesse, Walton on the Nase; &c.

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O.

Oare, Ore, Or, Er; from oꝛa, ora, *an extremity*; as Stonor, Windsor, Cumnor, or Cumner.

Over; from oꝛeꝛ; as Overy, oꝛeꝛ ea, *over the water*.

Ouse, Ose, Usc, Ex, Ux, Wis; from ıꝛc, ıꝛca, uꝛa, the Ouse; a general name for a slow river; as Oseney, Usk, Exeter, Exmouth, Uxbridge, Wisbeach.

P.

Prest, Pres; from pꝛeoꝛꞇ, *a priest*; as Preston, Presbury.

R.

Rig, Ridge; from hꝛıc, hꝛıcʒ, *a ridge*; as Rigton, Rigsby, Hawkeridge.

S.

Scaw, Sco, Sho, Shoe, Shaw; from ꝛcoʒ or ꝛcob, D. S. as Scawby, Scofield, Shoebury, Shawbury. Hence *a shoe*; because originally made of wood: ꝛcob, *a wooden desk, a scoop*; ꝛcobl, *a shovel*, &c. &c.

Sel, Sil; from ꝛel, *large*; as Selwood, Silbury Hill, Silchester.

Stad, Stead, Sted; from ꝛꞇæþe, ꝛꞇaþe, ꝛꞇeð, *a bank, station*, or *place of rest*; as Stadhampton, Hamstead, Tisted.

Stam, Stan, Stone; from ꝛꞇan, *stone*; as Stanford, Middleton Stoney.

Stock, Stoke; from ꝛꞇoc, *wood, fuel*, &c.; as Woodstock, Stockport.

Stow, Sto; from ꝛꞇop, *a place of residence*; as Godstow, Stowey, Stogursey (Stow-Courcy), Stoford.

T.

Thorp, Throp, Trop, Thrap, Threp, Trep, Trip; from þoꝛp, *a village*: as Towthorp, Heythrop, Adlestrop, Thrapston.

Ton, Tone; from ꞇun, *an inclosure, a town*; as Taunton, Ulverston. Examples are endless; but ꞇun and ðun are sometimes confounded.

W.

Wad, Wat; from pæð, pæð, a river that may be *waded* over; *vadum*; as Waddon, Wadham, Watford, &c.

Wald, Walt, Weald, Wild, Wold, Would; from pealð, polð, *a wild extent of uncultivated land, whether with or without wood*; as the Wealds of Kent and Sussex, and the Wolds of Yorkshire. Hence Waldershare, Waltham, Wildon, Willsdon, Kingswould.

Werth, Worth, Worthy; from peoꝛð, *a village, a town, near the head of a river*; as Tameworth, Worthington, Headbourn-Worthy, &c.

Wich, Wichen, Wish; from pıc, *a retreat*; vic-*us*; as Harwich, Droitwich, Wichenford, Wishford.

Win, Wen; from pın, *a contest*, or *victory*; as Bedwin, Winslow, Wenden. Some from pıne or pınð, as Windermere, Winster, Winston.

Wood, Woot, Wot; from puða, *wood*; as Wootton, Wotton.

Obs. In addition to the examples above selected, which might be multiplied almost to infinity, there are numberless instances of names of places derived from historical and accidental circumstances, which cannot be noticed here. The object has been, as much as possible, to give some few general rules to facilitate the study of our Saxon topography. Many of the more obvious appellations are omitted; as Easton, Weston, Norton, Sutton. We therefore conclude, in the words of honest Ælfric:—Nelle þe na ꝛꝛıðoꝛ hepe be þam poꝛðe ꝛꝛpecan. Þel ʒıꝛ þıꝛ ahꞇ ꝛꝛemað.

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INDEX

OF

THE NAMES OF PLACES.

Abbreviations used to designate the Latin Historians.

	A. D.		A. D.
B. or Bed. *Beda, Venerable Bede,* about	730	H. *Hagustaldensis Prior, Joannes,* about	1180
Al. or Ælf. *Alfredus M., Alfred the Great*	890	R. *Ricardus, Prior Hagustald.* . .	1184
As. *Asserius Menevensis* . . .	900	G. *Gervasius*	1200
Eth. *Ethelwerdus*	977	Hovd. *Hovdenus*	1204
I. *Ingulphus*	1109	B. *Bromtonus*	1330
F. or Flor. *Florentius*	1117	S. *Stubbes*	1360
M. *Will. Malmesburiensis* . . .	1140	W. *Matt. Westmonasteriensis* . .	1377
Hunt. *Henr. Huntingdoniensis* . .	1148	T. *Thorn*	1390
D. *Sim. Dunelmensis*	1164	K. *Knighton*	1395
E. *Ethelredus, Abbas Rievallis* . .	1166	I. C. *Ingulphi Continuatores* . .	1486

ROMAN PROVINCES AND SAXON COUNTIES.

I. Cornabii and Danmonii	People of Cornwall and Devonshire.
II. Durotriges . .	People of Dorsetshire.
III. Belgæ . . .	People of Somerset, Wilts, and the greater part of Hants, including the Isle of Wight.
IV. Atrebatii . .	People of Berkshire.
V. Regni . . .	People of Surry, Sussex, and the South-eastern part of Hants.
VI. Cantii . . .	People of Kent.
VII. Trinobantes . .	People of Middlesex and Essex.
VIII. Iceni . . .	People of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdonshire.
IX. Catieuchlani . .	People of Bucks, Bedford, and Hertfordshire.
X. Dobuni . . .	People of Gloucester and Oxfordshire.
XI. Silures . . .	Hereford, Monmouth, Radnor, Brecon, and Glamorganshire.
XII. Dimetæ . . .	People of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardiganshire.
XIII. Ordovices . . .	People of Flint, Denbigh, Merioneth, Montgomery, Carnarvonshire, and Anglesey.
XIV. Cornavii . . .	Cheshire, Shropshire, Stafford, Warwick, and Worcestershire.
XV. Coritani . . .	People of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Rutland, and Northamptonshire.
XVI. Brigantes . . .	Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Durham.
XVII. Ottadini, or Ottaduni	People of Northumberland.

Abban-dun, Abben-ðun, *p.* 163, 167, 200, 201, 214, 215, 217, 219, 222, 224, 277, 338, *Abbatis mons. Abbandonia*, F. *Abbendune*, E. *Abbingdon*, B. *Abendon, Abyndon*, K. Abingdon, Berkshire.

Ace-manneſ ceaſtep, 158. *Acamanni civitas*, F. Bath, Somersetshire.

Ac-lea, 77, 79, 93. *Aclech*, R. *Quercuum campus.* Oakley, in Surry.

Acſan-mýnſtep. Æxan-mınſtep, 71, 72. *Ax-*

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anminster, F. *Acseminster*, Hunt. Axminster, Devonshire.

S. Ædmund, 317, 346. *Vid.* S. Eadmundesbyrig.

Ædpines clif, 73, i. e. *Edwini clivus. Eggeclyffe*, Gibs. *f.* Edwinstow, Nottinghamshire.

Ægeles-byrig. Ægles-byrig, Ægeles-burh. Æglesburh, 26, 135. *Aelesbury*, Hunt. *Eilesberi*, W. Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.

Ægeles-ford. Ægeles-þrep. Ægeles-þræp, Ægles-þrep, 15, 199. *Eagelesford, Ægelesthrep*, F. *Ilesford* (al. *Eilesford*,) Hunt. *Æglistrop*, Rad. Higd. *Polychron.*, 452. Aylesford, Kent.

Æglesworðe, 155. Eylesworth, Northampton.

Elfet-éé. Adelfet-éé, 74. *In regione quæ dicitur Ælfete*, E. Adlingflet, Yorkshire.

Elm, 43. Elm, near Wisbeach, Cambridgesh.

Esces-dun, 38, 47, 100, 180; i. e. *fraxini mons.* As. *Eascesdune*, F. D. *Escendun*, D. *Eschedun, Easkesdune*, Hov. *Asschedon*, B. *Æssesdune.* W. *Aston, Ashendon*, Gibs. Ashdown, Berkshire.

Æsc-tun, 155. Ashton, Northamptonshire.

Æstfeld, 154; Eastfield, Northamptonshire.

Æstun, 43. Easton, Northamptonshire.

Æteþing-stoce, 172. *Teauistoke, Tauestoke*, F. *Tavistoce*, D. *Tavestok, Esingcstoche*, B. *Esingestoche*, Hunt. *Thamstoke, Thauistoke*, W. Tavistock, Devon. *Vide* Tæþingstoc.

Æðandun, 105. *Ethandun*, Flor. *Edendune*, Hunt. *Ethendune*, W. H. Heddington, Wiltshire.

Æðelbryhtes mynster, V. R. 244. St. Ethelbert's Minster at Hereford. *Vide* Þeneforda.

Æðelhun-igland, 53; i. e. *Æthelhuni Insula*, Gibs. *f.* Allington, Lincolnshire.

Æðelinga þene, 173. Alton, Hants.

Æðelinga-igge, 105, 106. *Æthelingaeg*, As. *Ethelingaeige*, F. *Adelingia*, M. *Ethelingeie*, Hunt. W. *Edelingeheie*, E. *Ethelynghei*, B. i. e. *Nobilium insula.* Athelney, Somersetshire.

Afene, 39. The River Avon. Whence Afene-muða, Afenan-muða, 132. 269, *Avonæ ostium.*

S. Albane, 336, 352. *Verolamium.* St. Albans, Hertfordshire. See Newcome's *Hist. and Antiquities of the Abbey of St. Alban's.*

Albemarle. Albamar, 302, 369. Albemarle.

Albin, 313. *Albano* near Rome.

Aldepingle, 368. Aldwinkle, Northamptonsh.

Alemannia. Alamanie, 79 (V.R.), 370. Germany.

Alre, 105. Aller, near Bridgewater, Somerset.

Alueafnie, 324. *Alvernia*, Auvergne.

Ambresbyri, 170. *Ambresbury*, B. *Ambrasbury*, K. Amesbury, Wilts. near Stonehenge. "*In monte Ambrii qui nunc vulgo Stanhenges.*" *Angl. Sacra*, part ii. 656.

Ancar-ig, 44. *Anachoritarum Insula.* Thorney Isle, Cambridge. Vid. *Hist. Petroburg.* ap. Sparke, p. 6.

Andefern, 171. *Andeafara*, D. *Andever*, K. *Andover*, Hants.

Andred. Andredes-leag. -leges. -leages, 16, 69, 114. *Andredesleige*, Hunt. The Wealds of Sussex and Kent. *Vide infra* Andredes-ceastres.

Andredes-ceastres, 17. *Andredescester*, Hunt. *Anderida, f.* Pevensey, or Pemsey Castle, Sussex. *Al.* Hastings.

Angel-cyn. Angel-cynnes lond, 13, 28, 78, 86, 90, 97, 121, 124, 163, 164, 167, 171, 173, 176, 178, 181, 183, 188, 192, 199, 200, 201, 314. *Gens Anglorum*, England.

Angel-cynnes scole, 102, 109; i. e. *Anglicæ gentis schola*, The English School at Rome.

Angeli. Anieli, 346, 354, 355, 362. "*Oppidum Galliæ Aquitanicæ præclarum, in finibus Santonum*," Gibs. S. Jean d'Angeli in France.

Angeop. Angæp. Angou, 333, 338, 340, 342, 344, 348, 349, 353, 354, 356, 370, 372. *Andegavia*, Anjou.

Angle. Anglas. v. Engle.

Angles-ege, 317. *Angleseye*, K. *Mona.* Monege, Mæn-ige, Man-ige, Mann-ie; i. e. *Anglorum Insula*, Anglesey.

Antiochia, 5. *Antiochia*, Antioch.

Apuldre, 114, 116. *Apoldore*, Eth. *Apultrea*, F. Y pwl ŷ dwr, Br. A pool of water. Apledore, or Appledore, Kent.

Argentes, 308. *Argenton, Argentan*, Gibs. Argence, in France.

Armenia. *Armorica*, Gibs. i. e. Bretagne.

Arundel, 315, 323. Arundel, Sussex.

Arewe, 198. *Arewe*, F. Hovd. *Arenne*, D. Script. X. p. 174. The River Orwell.

Assandun 199, 202. *Assendun*, S. Hovd. i.e. *mons asini.* "*Chron. Saxon. Petrob.* agreeth with Huntingdon, and sayeth Assandune is in Essex." *Lamb. Top. Dict. p.* 109. Ashendon, or Assington, Essex.

Audomare, 253, V.R. 268. The Convent of St. Omer in France.

Augustine, Agustine, scē, 251, 257. The Monastery of St. Augustine's, at Canterbury.

Axanmuð, v. Eaxan-muð.

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B.

Baccancelb, 58. Beckenham, Gibs. *f.* Bapchild, near Sittingbourne, Kent. *Vid.* Somner, *Antiq. Cant.* p. 231.

Baddanbýrig, 125. Badbury, Dorsetshire.

Badecanpýlla, 139. *Badecanwella*, F. Bakewell, Derbyshire.

Bæbbanburh, v. Bebbanburh.

Bæc, v. Bec.

Bæzepar, 113. *Bojari, Bajoari, Bavari.* The Bavarians.

Bælerme. Bælæyme, 323, 326, 327, 328, 329, 333. Belesme, in Normandy.

Bærneze, 283. *Bernacum*, Bernay.

Bærnicar, v. Beornicar.

Baiur, 327. *Baiocæ.* Bayeux.

Balbrinep land, 231. Flanders.

Barpe, 155. *Bearwe*, F. *Barowe*, K. Barrow, Rutlandshire.

Barpucrcipe. Barprucrcipe, v. Bearpucrcipe.

Barinz, 100. *Basengas*, F. Old Basing, near Basingstoke, Hampshire.

Baðan-ceartep. Baðan. Baðum. Baðe, 26, 127, 159, 190, 297, 299, 347, 360. Bath, Somersetshire. *Vide* Ace-mannep ceartep.

Batailie, 308. Mýnrtep æt þære Batailie; Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Bavaria, 79, V.R. Bavaria.

Beam-dune, 30. *Collis stipitibus seu trabibus refertus.* Bampton, Oxfordshire or Devonshire. Byndon, Camd.

Beamfleot, 116, 117. *Beanflota*, F. *Beamfled*, Hunt. South Bamfleet, or Benfleet, Essex.

Beapðanig. Bapðanig. Beapdanig. Bapdanig, 37, 53, 62, 127. Bardney, Lincolnshire.

Beappucrcipe. Beappucrcipe. Bappucrcipe, 97, 179, 183, 187, 317, 319, 325. *Berrocscire*, As. *Bearrucscire, Barrocscire, Bearrocscire, Barocessire*, F. *Berruchescire*, M. *Bearrucscire, Bercsire, Bercscire*, Hunt. *Barrocscire*, D. *Bearrukeschire, Berkesire*, Hovd. *Barocschire, Barcschire, Barkshire*, B. Bercheria. "*Ita vocatur à* Berroc *sylva ubi buxus abundantissime nascitur.*" Flor. from Asser. Berkshire.

Bebbanburh. Bæbbanburh. Bæbbaburh, 23, 37, 169, 306, 311, 312. *Bebbanburc*, F. *Behanburgh, Behamburgh, Behanburch*, Hunt. *Babbanburch, Bebbanburc*, D. *Babanburch*, R. *Behhamburg*, Hovd. *Baenburg*, L. *Bamburgh*, B. K. *Bebbæ castrum.* Bamborrow, or Bamborough Castle, Northumberland.

Bec. Bæc, 306, 370. "*Galliæ Abbatia, in ducatu Normanniæ et Rotomagensi diœcesi, prope Riblam fluvium. Hodie* le bec Helouin, *quòd ab Helwino fundata erat.*" Gibs. Bec.

Bedan-forð. Beadan-forð. Bedican-forð, 26, 133, 135, 158, 185. *Bedeford*, Hunt. L. *Bedforde, Bedeforde*, B. K. *Bedford*, B. W. Bedford.

Bedan-forð-scire. Beada-forð-scire, 186, 196. *Bedefordsire*, Hovd. *Beddefordschire*, B. Bedfordshire.

Bedanheafde, 50. *Bidanheafod*, F. Bedpinda occurs in King Alfred's Will little more than two hundred years afterwards. Bedwin, Wiltshire.

Bedican-forð, v. Bedan-forð.

Belmunt, 348. *Beaumont*, in Normandy.

Benefica, 129. Vid. An. DCCCCXIII. The River Bean, Benoc, or Benwic, near Hertford.

Benningtun. Býnrintun. Benefingtun, 26, 75. *Benesingtun*, Fl. *Benesintune*, Hunt. *Benetune*, Hovd. *Chron. de Mailros. Bensintona*, W. Benson, Oxfordshire. Bennington, Hertfordshire.

Beoferlic, 63. *Beverli*, R. *Beverlith*, B. Beverley, Yorkshire.

Beorclea, 299, 342. *Beorkenlau*, F. *Berchelai*, Hunt. *Barcheley*, B. *Berkeley*, K. Berkley, Gloucestershire.

Beorhtforð, 68. *Beorhtford*, F. *Beorford*, W. Burford, Oxfordshire.

Beorh-hamrtede, 264. Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire.

Beornicar, 35, 54. *Bernicii*, M. Bernicians.

Beranbýrig, 24. *Beranbyri*, Hunt. *Banbyry*, K. Banbury, Oxfordshire.

S. Berhtnep mýnrtep, 357. *S. Berhtini Monasterium.*

Berencun, 355. *Besançon.* Vide Býrincun.

Blair, 336, 364. *Blois*, in France.

Boc-leden, 1. *Latini, Romani.* Romans.

Bolhríðe-zeat, 274. "*Janua ab Australi parte Monasterii Petroburgensis.*" Gibs. Bulldyke-gate, Peterborough.

Boneual, 192. Bonneval, in France.

Borenham. Borenham, 220, 221, 231. Bosham, Sussex.

Brada-æ, 43; i. e. *latus fluvius.* Hist. Eccl. Petroburg. *Bardanea.* Broadwater.

Bradanrelic, 132. *Reoric*, F. The Flat-Holms.

Bradenforð, 39. Bradford, Wiltshire.

Bramtun, 341. *f.* Brampton-Abbots, Herefordshire.

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Bpanje, 330, 333. Braise, or Brieux, in Normandy.

Bpecenanmepe, 130. *Bricenanmere*, F. *Brecenanmere*, Hunt. *Briccemere*, Hovd. Brecknock, or Brecknock Mere, W.

Bpædene, 196. *Brudene*, F. *"Cepit Inbrithenian, et cæteraquæque quæquid adeerat."* H. Hunt. p. 353. Bredon Forest, near Malmsbury, Wiltshire.

Bpemesbypig, 128. Bramsbury, or Bramsby, Lincolnshire.

Bpenc-popd, 196. *Brendeford*, Hunt. B. *Brenford*, D. i. e. *Brenti vadum*. Brentford, Middlesex.

Bpeodune, 52, 65. *Briudun, in Provincia Merciorum*, Bed. *Swapham*, Hist. Petroburg. *Briudunum*, F. *f.* Breedon, or Bredon, Worcestershire.

Bpecen-lond. Bpycen-lond. Brycon-land, 11, 16, 164. *Britannorum terra*. Britain.

Bpicgpop. Bpiccop, 298, 353, 370. *Brichstow*, Ord. Vit. *Bricstowa*, F. *Brigestou*, *Bristou*, Hunt. Ann. Wav. *Brycstoue*, D. *Brikestow*, *Bristohw*, Hovd. *Bristowe*, K. *Bristow*, W. K. i. e. *pontis locus*. Bristol, Gloucestershire and Somersetshire.

Bpycge. Bpuege, 129, 210, 215, 233, 234, 352. *Brige*, D. *Briges*, Hovd. *Brugges*, *Brugge*, *Bruggenorth*, B. *Brigges*, W. 1. *Bruges*. 2. Bridgenorth, Shropshire.

Bpiccene. Bpycene. Bpecene, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 32, 48, 56, 145, 161. Bpeocon, Bpeoconelonb, Al. *Britannia*; *Vide* Camden. Britann. Somn. Gloss. in voc. *Britannia*. Britain.

Bpiccaj. Bpycaj. Bpeccaj. Bpiccipce. Bpicpalaj. 1, 2, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 112, 280. 282, 283. *"Britanni; quo etiam nomine nonnunquam vocantur in his Annalibus Armoricani."* Gibs. The Britons; whether in Great Britain or Bretagne.

Bpeland, 283, 288, 295, 299. *"Britannorum terra; tum Wallia tum Normannia."* Gibs. The land of the Britons. The context will decide between Wales and Bretagne.

Brunanburh, 141. *Brunford*, I. *Brumesburh*, *Brunesburih*, *Brunesburh*, *Bruneburh*, Hunt. *Brunnanbyrg*, *Brumenburh*, Hovd. *Brunneburyh*, B. Ford prope Bromeridge *in agro Northumbrensi*, Camden. *Rex Æthelstanus fraterque suus Eadmundus, in loco qui dicitur* Brunanburgh, *cum exercitu occurrerunt*, Flor. *"Oppidum est in agro Cestrensi hodie Brunburhcastrum."* Gibs. of Brunby, Lincolnshire.

Bpycge. Bpycce, 210, 211, 217, 219, 222, 234, 235, 239. Bruges, in Flanders.

Bpiccpuce, 220, 251. Bristol, Somersetshire. *Vide* Bpicgpop.

Bpiccpeobe, 258, V. B. *Britfordmonasterium*, Wiltshire.

Bpiolanb, 268. Wales. *Vide* Bpeclanb.

Bpiccene, &c. v. Bpiccene.

Bucingaham, 132. *Bukingeham*, Hunt. W. *Bukyngham*; B. i. e. *fagorum villa*. Buckingham.

Bucingahamscire, 185, 186, 196. Buckinghamshire.

Bunna. Buna, 113, 314. *Bononia*. Boulogne.

Burgundia, 223. *Burgundy*.

Burej, 308; Burus, in Normandy.

Buph. Bupuh, 46, 57, 169, 191, 192, 218, 250, 273, 274, 275, 276, 278, 311, 324, 325, 330, 334, 335, 336, 337, 352, 354, 355, 356, 357, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 373, 374. Peterborough, Northamptonshire.

Bupne, 335. East Bourne, in Sussex.

Burnepubu, 186. Bernwood Forest, Buckinghamshire.

Buttingtun. Budigtun, 118. *Budingtune juxta Severnam*, Hunt. *Apud Buttingtunam ripa Sabrinæ feminis citam*, Flor. p. 396. Buttingtun on Sæfern ræde, i. e. *Buttingtunam ripam Sabrinæ*. *Hodie* Buttington, *in regione ad Occidentalem Sabrinæ ripam oblicta* Welshpools, Gibs. *Oppidum id* [Buttington] *ad minorem ejusdem fluminis* [Sabrinæ] *ripam in agro Glocestrensi situm est*, Spelman. Vita Ælfredi, R. *"Potius in agro Salopiensi, ubi enim* Buttington *est ad ipsum Sabrinam sita, ubi etiammum munitionum vestigia videri asserunt."* O. Walker, *Not. in loc.* Speed and Somner place it in Montgomeryshire; but Boddington in Gloucestershire is generally understood to be the scene of action.

Bypecej-ceaj, 229. Beverston, Gloucestershire.

Bylzeleze, 246. Bitsley, Gloucestershire.

Bynincun, 75. Benson; *Vid.* Benningtun.

Byncune, 265. *Burhtun*, Hovd. *Burton super Trent*, B. *Burton*, S. K. *Abbatia Burtonensis*. Burton, Staffordshire.

Byrincun, 223. *Bisontium, Burgundiæ metropolis*. Besançon. *Vide* Berencun.

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C.

Cæpe, 61. *Cere*, Hunt.—"*et* Dæpe, *Carehouse & Heefeld.*" Gibs. *f.* Carew, Northumb.

Cæsar Augusta, 76, V. R. *Sarragossa.*

Calne, 163. Calne, Wiltshire.

Campaine, 314. *Campania.* Champagne, in France.

Caningamærcep, 186. *Caningamersce*, Hovd. *Kaningamersce*, Flor. All-Cannings, Wilts.

Cant-para-buph. Cant-para-býpig. Cant-parebepi, 34, 40, 42, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51, 53, 56, 57, 58, 69, 82, 92, 99, 112, 139, 156, 183, 187, 189, 203, 205, 271, 272, 273, 306, 313, 319, 324, 330, 331, 334, 335, 336, 340, 341, 343, 344, 345, 346, 351, 352, 358, 359, 360, 370. *Doruvernia*, Bed. Cantpapena bupg, Al. *Canturbery*, K. *Urbs populi Cantiani.* Canterbury.

Cant-pape, 14, 17, 30, 32, 36, 48, 49, 58, 64, 68, 73, 82, 85, 87, 88, 91, 94, 97, 125, 169. *Cantwari.* The People of Kent.

Cant-para pice, 25, 58, 90, 96. *Cantwarorum regnum.* The Kingdom of Kent.

Capiei (*Cot.* Caziei), 110. *Cadri*, Hunt. *Caziacum in Maternam.* Chezy, in France.

Carbeol, 305. *Karloil*, Hunt. *Cairleil*, D. *Karlel*, H. *Carlel*, R. Hovd. *Carleul*, L. *Caerliel*, *Carlyell*, *Karlell*, *Carlele*, *Carliull*, *Carliol*, *Karloil*, *Carlyl*, K. Carlisle, Cumberland. *Vide* Appendix, p. 385.

Carpum, 89, 91. Charmouth, Dorsetshire.

Cartra, 155, 157. Castor, Northamptonshire; or Casterton, Rutlandshire.

Cathenes, 1, *Note.* Cathness.

Cabum. Kadum, 271, 293, 327. *Cadomus.* Caen, in Normandy.

Cealc-hýpe, 78. *Cealcide*, Hunt. *Chalchuthe*, W. Challock, or Chalk, in Kent.

Ceaptep. Cæptep, 56, 73, 77, 157, 309, 341, 344, 370. Chester, West-Chester.

Ceaptepforda. 148. Chesterford, in Essex.

Cedenac, 52. Cadney, Lincolnshire.

Cent. Centlonb, 16, 26, 31, 35, 54, 56, 58, 59, 64, 85, 87, 92, 97, 108, 114, 122, 128, 136, 170, 184, 194, 198, 299. *Cantium.* The County of Kent.

Centingap. Centipcan, 122, 172, 187. *Cantiani.* The Inhabitants of Kent.

Ceolep-ege, 180. Cholsey, near Wallingford, in Berkshire; not Chelsea, as some imagine.

Ceopcep-ige. Ceopcep-ege, 157, 288, 332. *Ceortesei*, Bed. Cod. C. *Ceroteset*, W. *Certesei*, T. *Certesie*, Hovd. F.W. Chertsey, Surry.

Cepbicerpopb, 21. *Cerdicesforda in fluvio Avenæ*, Eth. *Certicesford*, Hunt. i. e. *Cerdici vadum.* Charford, near Fordingbridge, Hants.

Cepbicepleag. Cepbicepleah, 22. *Cerdici campus.* Chardsley, Buckinghamshire. Somner.

Cepbicepopa, 18, 21. *Certicesore*, Hunt. *Sardichesore quæ nunc vocatur Gernemuth*, B. *Cerdici littus; ostium Garienis.* Yarmouth, Norfolk. *Gibs.*

Cice, 345. *S. Osgithæ de Cice*, Flor. Continuat. *Chieche*, W. *Chicce*, Hunt. *Chich*, L. S. Osythe, Essex. "*quod ibi in S. Osithæ*, (*sive* Osgithæ) *memoriam, ædem sacram posuit Ricardus Episcopus Lundenensis circa An.* MCXX." Camd.

Ciltepn, 184. Chtepn, Gibs. *Chiltern*, Hunt. *Cyltern*, Hovd. The Chiltern Hills, Oxfordshire.

Cingepdelf, 155; i. e. *Regis fossa.* Kingsdelf. Camd. *f.* Knutsdyke, Northamptonshire.

Cingptun. Cýningeptun, 139, 164. *Kingestone*, B. i. e. *regia villa.* Kingston.

Cicearcpe. Circearcpe, Cicaercep. Cicearcep, 120, 297. *Cissaceaster*, F. *Cicestria*, F. Cont. *Cissacestre*, D.—*Cissa, de cujus nomine* Cicestria, *quam ipse fundavit, nomen sortita est*, W. Chichester, Sussex.

Clæghangra, 198. Clayhanger, or Clayhonger, Essex.

Cledemuþa, 137. Gladmouth, or Cledmouth, South Wales; so called from the mouth of the Cleddy.

Cleucestria, Cloecistria, Claudia, 178, 179. Gibson's edition. *Glawornia.* Glocester.

Clipcun, 175. Clist, or Clyst, near Exeter, Devonshire.

Clive, 43. King's Cliff, Northamptonshire.

Cloferhoo. Clouerhoo. Clouerhou, 67, 87. Cloferhooh, Alf. *Clovesho*, G. T. *f.* Cliff at Hoo, Kent.

Cluniz. Clunni. Clunie, 340, 354, 355, 359, 361, 362, 363. Clunny, or Clugny, in Burgundy.

Coptanpeo. Coptenpeo. Couentpe, 248, 265. Coventry, Warwickshire.

Colne, 115. The River Colne.

Colne. Colone, 243. Cologne; *Köln*, Germ.

Colneceaptep, 136, 137. Colchester, Essex.

Coludeaburh, 54. *Urbs Coldana*, *Coludi urbs*, Bed. "*Hic S. Ebba juste, sobrie ac pie vixit; an vero ibi religionis cultum primo instituerit, an ab antecessorum studiis institutum invenerit, incertum.*" Dugdal. ex veteri MS. Bibl. Bodl. Coldingham.

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Constantinople, &c. Constantinople, 259. Constantinople.

Corfe-gate, 163. *Corueasgeate*, D. *Goruesgate*, Hovd. i. e. *Corfe janua.* The Gate of Corfe. Corfe Castle, in Purbeck, Dorsetshire.

Cornwealas, 118, 171. *Cornewayle*, K. *Cornwalli. Cornubiæ incolæ; Dannonii, Dumnonii, Damnonii.* Cornwall; or the people of that district.

Corham, 196. Cosham or Corsham, in the hundred of Chippenham, Wiltshire.

Corcesforo, 53. *f.* Coxford, Warwickshire.

Cotingham, 368. Cottingham, Northamptonshire.

Couentre, 360. *Conventria.* Coventry, Warwickshire. *Vide* Copanteo.

Creccelade. Creccagelade, 126, 195. *Criccelade*, F. *Crickelad*, F. W. *Cricceland*, D. *Gregtade quæ modo dicitur Kirkelade*, Hovd. B. *Crikelade*, Hunt. *Criklade*, B. Cricklade, Wiltshire.

Creccanford. Creccanford. Creacanford, 15. *Creganford*, Hunt. i. e. *Creccæ fluminis vadum.* Crayford, Kent.

Creca, 12, V. R. Crete.

Cridiantun, 163. *Cridiatun*, F. Kirton.

Cristes cyrc, 202; i. e. *Christi Ecclesia.* Christ Church, Canterbury.

Cruland. Croyland, 155, 283; i. e. *cruda et cænosa terra.* interp. Ingulph. *Crowland*, B. Crowland, or Croyland, Lincolnshire.

Cuggedic, 42. Uggedike or Ugmere.

Cumbra land. Comen-land. 147, 173. *Cumbreland*, D. *Cumberland*, Hunt. H. Hovd. B. *Cumbrorum terra.* The County of Cumberland.

Cundoð, 107. *Cundoth*, Chron. Mailros. *Ad monasterium quod dicitur* Condath, F. *Condatum super Scaldim in Belgio.* Condé sur l'Escaut.

Curboil, 345, 365. "*Curbolium* in Galliis." Gibs. Corbeil, in the Isle of France.

Cranta-ric, 91. *Cwentawic*, F. Canterbury.

Cratbricge, 121. (Bricge, Cod *Cant.*) *Cantbricge*, Ethelw. (*l.* Cuat—) *Quatbrig*, F. *Quantebridge*, W. *Quadruge*, Hunt. Quat, near Bridgenorth, Shropshire.

Crichelmes-hleape, 180. *Cuiccelmeslawe*, F. *Chichelmeslaue*, Hunt. *Cwichelmelow*, Hovd. i. e. *Cwichelmi agger.* Cuckamsley Hill, Berkshire.

Cymenes ora, 16. *Cymeni littus.* "*prope* Wittering." Camd. *f.* Shoreham, Sussex.

Cynemes-ford, 84. *Kinegesford*, F. i. e. *Regis præcipuum vadum.* Gibs. Kempsford, Gloucestershire.

Cynet, 180. *Kenet*, F. D. *Kenete*, M. Kennet, Wiltshire.

Cyninges clife, 76. *Kyngesclive*, *Kyngesclive*, Hunt. Conisclif, Durham.

Cyninges dæl. v. Cinges dæl.

Cyninges tun. v. Cinges tun.

Cynomannia, 251, V. R. *Vide* Manj.

Cyppanham, 104, 106. *Cipenham*, Hunt. *Chipenham*, Hunt. B. i. e. "*Villa mercatoria; à* cyppan." Gibs. Chippenham, Wiltshire.

Cyrenceastre. Cyrnceastre, 26, 35, 106, 202. *Cirrenceastra*, As. *Cirecestere*, Hunt. *Circestre*, L. B. *Corinium.* Cyrencester.

Cyrichyrig, 130. *Careburh*, Hunt. *Cyreburg*, B. Chirbury, Shropshire.

D.

Dæg-rtan. Dægran-rtan, 2, 29. *Degsastan*, F. Hunt. i. e. *Degeæ lapis*, Bed. Dunston, Cumberland. *Gibs. f.* Theakstone, Yorkshire, N.R.

Dælredar, 2, 29. *Dalreudini*, Bed. Dalreadingar, Al. i. e. *cohors hominum sub Reuda.*

Dænemearce. Denmarce, 178, 201, 208, 207, 273, 275, 276, 280, 282, 283, 288, 296, 340. *Denmercia.* i. e. *Danorum fines.* Denmark.

Dæpentamuba. Depramuba, 221. Dartmouth, in Kent.

Damrront, 309. Domfront, Normandy.

S. Dauid, 360. *Menevia.* The Bishopric of St. David's, Pembrokeshire.

Deapne pice, 35, 38. *Deirorum regnum.* "A *ferarum* copia; Sax. enim deop est *fera.*" Gibs. Part of the ancient Northymbria.

Depenar. Denar, 87, 118, 122, 125, 153, 171, 174. *Devonienses.* The Inhabitants of Devon.

Depenarcire. Depnanrcire. Depnarcyre, 92, 105, 116, 163, 171, 201, 216, 232. *Deuenesire, Dauenescyre*, Hunt. *Daveneshire*, Hovd. *Devaneschire*, B. *Devenchire, Devenschyre*, K. *Comitatus Devoniensis.* Devonshire.

Dene. Dena. Denar. Denrce. Dænircan. Dænirce men, 78, 89, 90, 91, 92, 100, 101, 107, 108, 110, 116, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128, 130, 138, 139, 168, 172, 174, 175, 176, 179, 185, 201, 205, 242, 273, 296. The Danes.

Denmearce. *Vide* Dænemearce.

Deomod, 132. *Deomedum*, F. *Demetia.* "*Et tunc* [Dani] *manserunt in Insula Stepen cum magna miseria, ita quod cibus eis defecit,*

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et multi fame mortui sunt, ... supervenerunt ipsi in Deomodum." Hunt. Part of Wales.

Deorabÿ. Deorbÿ, 133, 146, 218. *Dereby, Derebi*, Hunt. *Derebi*, E. "*A deorfera*; et by *habitatio*." Gibs. Derby.

Deorbÿrcipe, 253. *Derbyschire*, B. *Ager Derbiensis*. Derbyshire.

Deorham, 26, 84. i. e. *ferarum habitaculum*. An. DLXXVII. Dyrham, Gloucestershire. An. DCCXCIX. Dereham, Norfolk.

Deorhÿrt, 241. Deerhurst, Gloucestershire.

Depeycope, 1. Davidstow, i. e. St. David's.

Depas, 54. *Deiri*. The Inhabitants of the kingdom of Deira. *Vide* Deapnepice.

Depapuda, 56. *Ferarum eglva*. Beverley.

Depeuorð, 43. Dereworth, Northamptonsh.

Dic, 126. i. e. *fossa*. The Foss-dyke, Lincolnsh.

Direlm, 144. *Divelina, Eblana*. Dublin.

Dodeyðorp, 154. Dostrop, Northamptonshire.

Dol, 283. Dol, in Brittany.

Dorpe. Dorpa, 226, 227, 286. *Dowere, Doure*, Hunt. *Dovere*, D. K. *Dowere*, Hovd. *Dover*, B. *Dovore*, T. *Dubris*. Dover.

Domepham, 148. South Dumerham, Wiltshire.

Domuc, 84. *Dommoc*, Bed. Dommoceaster, Al. *Domoc*, G. Dunwich, Suffolk.

Doneycearcep. Doneceaster, 36, 122, 158. *Dorcinea*, (*Dorcic*, C.) Bed. Dorceceaster, Al. *Dorecestre*, Hunt. *Dorchecestre*, L. *Dorkecestre*, B. *Dorcestre*, W. Dorchester, Oxfordshire.

Dope, 88. Dore, Derbyshire.

Dorkaceaster, 266. *Vide* Dorceceaster.

Dornætas. Dornætas, 92, 172, 194, 232. *Dorset, Dorsete*, B. *Durotriges*, à Brit. *dwr*. aqua, et *trig* incola. The Inhabitants of Dorsetshire.

Dornitceaster, 29. *Dorobernia*. Canterbury.

Druffelda, 61. *Dyrffeld*, St. Driffeld, Yorkshire, E. R.

Dublinia, v. Direlm.

Dunestaple, 343. *Dunstapola, Dunstapula*, F. C. *Dunstaple*, Hunt. *Dunstapell*, B. *Dunstapill*, K. Dunstaple, Bedfordshire.

Dunholm. 278, 286, 298, 299, 301, 313, 318, 320, 357. *Dunhelm*, F. *Durem, Durham*, B. Durham.

E.

Eadesbÿrig, 130. *Edesbirk*, Hunt. *Edesbury*, B. Eddesbury, Cheshire, in the Forest of Delamere.

Eadmundesbyrig, S. Edmund, 317, 317, 330, 346. Bury, Suffolk.

Eadulfes neyse, 220, 238. *Eadulfi promontorium*. Walton on the Naze, Essex.

Eald-mynecen, 213. i. e. *vetus monasterium*, Old-minster; opposed to Niwan-mynecen (i. e. *novum monasterium*) at Winchester.

Eald-Seaxe, 14, 77, 109, 218. *Antiqui Saxones*. The Old Saxons of Germany.

Eamot. *Æt Eametum*, 140. Emmet, or Emmotland, in Yorkshire, E. R.

Eart-Centingas, 183. *Cantii Orientalis incolæ*. Inhabitants of East Kent.

Eart-Engle. Eart-Englas. Eart-Englan, 15, 32, 36, 37, 40, 47, 87, 88, 91, 97, 99, 106, 108, 109, 112, 114, 116, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 124, 126, 127, 135, 136, 137, 168, 177, 178, 184, 185, 186, 189, 190, 199, 200, 210, 213. *Orientales Angli*. The East-Angles.

Eart-Francan, 112. *Franci Orientales*. The Eastern Franks.

Eart-Seaxe. Eart-Seaxe, 14, 29, 84, 87, 115, 117, 119, 120, 122, 126, 129, 136, 137, 170, 184, 186, 199. *Estsexe*, Hovd. B. *Essex*, B. K. *Orientales Saxones*. The County of Essex.

Eart-Seaxna rice, 90, 96. *Orientalium Saxonum regnum*. The Kingdom of the East-Saxons. Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire.

Eaxan-ceaster. v. Exan-ceaster.

Ecgbyhtes stan, 105. Be eastan Sealpuda, i. e. *ab Oriente Sealwudæ* (Selwood, Somersetshire). Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire.

Ecgfrðes mynster, 81. Yarrow, or Monks Wearmouth, in Durham; so called from King Everth.

Efesic. v. Eofesic.

Efesus, 8. Ephesus, in Asia Minor.

Ege, 154, 155. Eye, near Peterborough, Northamptonshire.

Egipta, 4, 7. *Ægyptus*, Egypt.

Eglesburðe. v. Æglesburðe.

Egonesham, 26. *Ignesham*, Eth. *Eignesham*, F. *Aagnesham*, Hunt. *Egenesham*, G. Ensham, Oxfordshire.

Ellendun, 87. *Ellandun*, i. e. *mons Ellæ*, F. *Hellendune*, M. *Elendune*, Hunt. Gibs. "*Weolsthanus Ellanduni Comes*, i. e. *Wiltoniæ, Ellanduni Monasteriolum posuit*." Gibs. from Camd. *f.* Allington, near Amesbury, Wiltshire.

Elig. Ely-byrig. Elÿ, 49, 154, 203, 209, 273,

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275, 276, 330. *Ely*, D. *Anguillarum insula*. The Isle of Ely.

Embene. 106. *Ambianum* vel *Somona*. Amiens in Picardy.

Engla-feld, 99. *Englefeld*, Hovd. *Englefelde*, B. *Anglefeld*, W. i. e. *Anglorum campus*. Inglefield, Berkshire.

Engla-land. Engla-land. Engle-land, 28, 31, 50, 51, 72, 78, 193, 199, 202, 205, 206, 207, 208, 211, 212, 214, 215, 273, 278, 280, 281, 283, 286, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 297, 298, 300, 302, 303, 304, 306, 317, 318, 321, 322, 323, 326, 329, 330, 335, 338, 340, 343, 344, 345, 347, 349, 350, 351, 353, 354, 355, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 370, 371, 372, 373. *Anglorum terra*. *Anglia*. ENGLAND.

Engle. Englan. Angle. Anglan, 13, 14, 15, 16, 28, 145, 146, 158, 160, 162, 184, 198, 199, 201, 211, 304. *Angli*. The Angles, or English.

Englisc, 1, 30, 37, 57, 123, 138, 139, 205, 261, 262, 280, 300, 301, 307, 309, 311, 324, 358. *Anglus*. An English-man.

Eofer-pic. Eofor-pic. Efer-pic. Euor-pic. Eofer-pic ceaster. Euer-pic, 9, 33, 38, 52, 53, 55, 67, 74, 76, 81, 82, 97, 98, 99, 134, 138, 150, 156, 158, 169, 196, 272, 278, 321, 324, 331, 334, 340, 341, 346, 352, 360. *Eouerwic*, *Eouorwic*, *Euerwic*, Hunt. *Eouerwic*, D. *Eworwic*, Hovd. *Eboracum*. York.

Eoferham, 210, 243. *Vide* Eoferham.

Efendic, 42. *Asendike*, I. "*Ipsa aqua de* Asendyke *est quinta aqua claudens ab illo loco Insulam prædictam contra Aquilonem usque ad* Aswictoft." Ingulf. Asendyke, or Ashdyke.

Estun, 368. Easton, Northamptonshire.

Eofesham, 284. *Eouesham*, F. *Heuesham*, Hovd. *Euesham*, B. *Evisham*, *Eoysham*, *Ewesham*, *Evesham*, K. Evesham, Worcestershire.

Eureuf. Euereuf, 333, 360. *Ebroviensis*. Evreux, in Normandy.

Exan-ceaster. Eaxan-ceaster. Exe-ceaster, 103, 104, 116, 117, 120, 176, 365. *Exancester*, F. *Exancestre*, *Excestre*, Hovd. *Excester*, L. i. e. *Civitas Exæ*. *Isca*, & *Isca Dumnoniorum*. Excester, Exeter, Devonshire.

Exan-muð. 174. *Exammuth*, Hunt. i. e. *Exæ ostium*. Exmouth, Devonshire.

F.

Fæfersham, 273. *Fauersham*. Chr. Norm. Feversham, Kent. V. Somner, *Ant. Cant.* p. 244.

Fearndun, 139. *Ferendune*, Hunt. *Farandon*, B. *Farendon*, Ricard. Not Faringdon, Berkshire, as Gibson and others interpret it; but Farndon in Northamptonshire; King Edward having died in Mercia. Ot. Oxon.

Fearnham, 115. *Filicis pratum*. Farnham, Surry.

Feðanleag. Feðanlea, 17. *Fethanleah*, F. *Fedhalnea*, *Fedhanlea*, Hunt. *Frithenleia*, W. Fretherne, Gloucestershire.

Fodringhamð, 42. *f.* Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire.

Fif-burgan, 194. *Quinque civitates*. The five Towns. Vid. An. DCCCCXLII.

Fifburhingan, 190. "*Fifburgenses*. Incolæ 5. civitatum." Gibs. v. Fifburgan.

Finchamstede, 317. Finchamsted, Berkshire.

Flæming, Flemingaland. *Vide* Flandran.

Flandran. Flandran, 288, 298, 314, 321, 324, 333, 337, 338, 340, 354, 357. *Flandria*. *Flandri*. *Flanderland*, from Flemingaland, i. e. *fugitivorum terra*, The land of fugitives; Flemings, à flyma *profugus*, *vagabundus*, exul.

"Abel lay slane upon the ground,
Curst Cain flemit and vagabound."
David Lyndsey. *Vide* L. Noel, Gibson, and others.

Flemisce, 296. *Flamingi*. Flemings, or Flemish. v. Flandran.

Florentia, 250. *Florentia*. Florence.

Folces-stan, 235. *Folkstane*, *Folkestan*, *Folcastan*, T. i. e. *Lapis populi*. Folkstone.

Forey, 42. An obscure place in Northamptonshire.

Francan, 77, 95, 106, 108, 110, 112, 276, 282, 302, 303, 330. *Franci*. The Franks.

France. Franc-land. Francland. Franc-rice, 288, 293, 303, 308, 309, 324, 330, 332, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 348, 349, 354, 358, 360, 363, 372. *Francia*. France.

Frencisc, 176, 273, 275, 286, 287, 298, 301, 307, 309, 323, 353. *Francus*. A Frenchman.

Freoriceburna, 76. *f.* Freiston, or Friston, in Lincolnshire.

Fresan. Frysan, 109, 122, 123. *Frisii*, *Frisones*. The Frieslanders.

Frome, 150. Frome, Somersetshire.

Fromemuð. Fromemuða, 172, 194. *Fromi ostium*, Mouth of the river Frome, Dorsetshire.

Fullanham, 106. *Fullonham*, As. *Fulenham*, Hunt. Chr. de Mailros. *Fulanham*, D. *Fullenham*, B. Fulham, Middlesex.

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Galpalay, 3, 39, 47, 58. *Gallia incolæ. Armoricani.* v. Pealla.

Gegnesburh, 190, 192. *Gainesburh, Gegnesburh,* F. *Gainesburh, Gainesburgh,* Hunt. B. *Gainesburh,* D. W. *Geagnesburi, Gainesburg,* Hovd. *Geagnesburch,* L.—*Æthelredi filium Guinorum Comitis,* Flor. Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.

Gent, 106. *Gandavum. Gand,* Ghent in Flanders.

Gerboroð, 285. *Gerboreth,* F. *Gerberei,* Hunt. Gerberoy.

Germánie, 54. *Germania.* Germany.

Gleawa, 277. *Tweda.* The Tweed.

Gleanceaster, 240, 285. *Inaurata urbs.* Peterborough. *Vide* Ant. xiii.

Gillingaham, 197. *Gilligaham Gillingaham,* F. *Gilingeham,* G. *Gillingham,* Hovd. *Gillyngham,* B. *Gillingam,* K. Gillingham, Gillingham-forest, Dorsetshire.

Glæstingabýrig. Gleastingabýrig. Glastingbýri. 57, 209, 206, 207, 286, 346, 389. *Glastingabyrig.* Eth. *Glastingebirh, Glastenbirh,* Hunt. *Glastingberi,* B. Glassenbury or Glastonbury, Somersetshire.

Gleaweceaster. Gleawecæstre. Gleawcester. Gleawcæstre, Gleawcæstre, 26, 131, 134, 145, 289, 294, 305, 306, 307, 319, 342, 344, 349, 358, 369, 370, 371. *Gladecestria,* M. *Glocestre, Gloecestre,* D. *Glouecestre,* Hunt. Hovd. Caër Gloyw, Br. the Bright City. Gloucester, or Glocester.

Gleawceastre scire. Gleawcestre scire. 199, 210, 340, 343. *Ager Glocestrensis.* "*Comitatum hunc, una cum Oxoniensi, olim incolebant Dobuni.*" Gibs. from Camd. Gloucestershire.

Gotan, 12. *Gothi.* The Goths.

Grecechoy, 43. Great Cross, Northamptonsh.

Grantanbrycge. Grantebrycge. Grantebrige, 103, 185. *Grantebrige,* Hunt. Hovd. *Grantebric, Granthebrige, Grantebryge,* D. *Grantebrigge,* Hovd. Cambridge.

Grantabrycgscyr, 185, 186. *Grantebrygge,* As. *Cantebrigescire,* Hunt. Hovd. *Grantebridgescire,* Hunt. *Cantebriggeschire,* B. *Ager Cantabrigiensis. Comitatum hunc una cum Norfolciensi, Suffolciensi, et Huntendunensi, incolebant Iceni.* Gibs. from Camd. Cambridgeshire.

Greciand, 186. Greece.

Grenewic, Grenewic, 191, 193, 197. *Grenewic,* F. Hovd. *Greenwic, Hunt. Grenwic,* Hovd. *Grenewich,* B. Greenwich.

Gryppes gebeorg, 240. *Griffini castellum.* Rutland, Ruthan, or Rhydian Castle.

Gyppeswic, 167, 169, 184. *Gippeswic,* D. Hovd. *Gipeswich,* G. *Ypeswich,* Ipswich *in agro Norfolciensi.* Gibs. by mistake. Ipswich, Suffolk.

H.

Hæfe, 61. *Heve,* Hunt. Heefeld, Gibs. *f.* Heugh, Northumberland. *Vide* Cape.

Hæstingaceastre. Hæstingacæstre. Hæstingaport, 187, 222, 235, 263, 308. *Hestinga,* F. *Hastingo,* Hunt. Hovd. *Hustinge, Hastingas,* L. Hastings, Sussex, one of the Cinque-ports.

Hagustald. Hagustaldes. Hagustaldan, Hagustaldesham, 55, 56, 74, 77, 79, 85. *Hestaldesham, Hestaldesige,* D. *Hestelodesham, Hestaldasham,* R. *Hestaldesham,* G. *Exeldesham,* K. Hexham, Northumberland.

Hamtun, 254, Norð-hamtun, 253, V. R. Northampton.

Hamtun, 90, 130, 133, 134, 136, 165, 170, 186, 254, 309, 371. *Hamptune,* Hunt. Southampton, or Northampton, as the text requires.

Hamtun-scýre, 69, 96, 105, 122, 170, 172, 174, 176, 179, 183, 187. *Hantunescire,* F. *Hamteschyre,* M. K. *Hamtonescyre, Hantunescyre,* Hunt. *Hamteshire, Suthamteschire,* B. Hampshire.

Hamtunisca, 208. A Hampshire person.

Heahburgh, 66. *f.* Habrough, or Eghbrough island, Yorkshire, W.R.

Heamstede, 325. *Hamstede,* Ann. de Margan. *f.* Finchamstead, Berkshire.

Heanbýrig, 52, 53. *f.* Hanbury, Huntingdonshire.

Heatfeld. Hæfeld, 52, 54. *Heatfeld,* Bed. *Hatfeld,* Hunt. *Hethfeld,* G. L. *Hadfeld, Hatfeld,* B. Bishop's Hatfield, Hertfordshire.

Helaðyrn, 76. *Elarthon,* B. Ellerton.

Hengestentun, 90. *Hengistentune,* Hunt. i. e. *Hengisti mons.* Hengston-hill, Cornwall.

Heopu-copp. Heopu-copp, 49, 129, 130.

Herudford, Bed. *Hertford*, B. K. *Hertfort*, W. i. e. *cervorum vadum*. Hattford.

Heorot-scolo-scyne, 180. *Hertfordscire*, Hovd. *Hertfordeschire*, B. *Comitatus Hertfordiensis*. Hertfordshire.

Hereford. Here-forda. Herepord-port, 131, 244, 246, 266, 299. *Exercitus vadum*. The city of Hereford.

Herepord-scyne, 229. *Ager Herefordiensis*. Herefordshire.

Hereda land, 78. *Prædonum* sive *piratarum terra*, Gibs. The land of robbers.

Heðfelda, 35. *Headfeald*, F. *Hatfeld*, Hunt. *Hetfeld*, St. Hatfeld-moor, Yorkshire.

Hibernia, 1, 2, 113. Ireland. *Vide* Yrlande.

Hierusalem, 8, 13, 239, 321, 342, 357, 358. *Hierosolyma*. Jerusalem.

Hii. *Vide* Ii.

Hispanie. Irpanie, 297. *Hispania*. Spain.

Hlidaford, 172. *Lideforda*, F. *Lideford*, B. Hunt. i. e. *Lidæ vadum*. Lidford, Devonshire.

Hlodheringa. Loheneng, 286, 352. *Lotharingia*. Loraine.

Hocenertun, 131. *Hokenertune*, F. *Hochenceretune*, Hunt. *Hochemeretune*, B. Hook-norton, Oxfordshire; or Hockerton, Nottinghamshire.

Hoge, 66. *f.* Hoche, Hook, or Medhamsted-hoo, in Egborough-island, Yorkshire, W.R.

Holme, 125. Holmewood, Sussex.

Hreopandun. Hreopdun, 72, 102, 103. *Hrepandun*. F. *Rependuna*, M. *Rependune*, Hunt. *Repadun*, *Reopedun*, D. *Repandun*, Hovd. *Repandune*, B. Repton, Derbyshire.

Hrepingas, 52. *f.* Lipingale, Lincolnshire.

Hripum. Ripum. Rypon, 61, 78, 146. Hryppræna cyric, Al. sec. Cod. B. Hreoprætna cyric. *Hripun*, F. D. G. *Ripun*, D. H. G. *Rypon*, B. *Riponn*, B. S. Rippon, Yorkshire.

Hrofes-ceastre. Hrof-ceastre. Hrove-cirtep. Roue-ceastre. Roue-cestre. 29, 32, 35, 38, 40, 42, 45, 53, 58, 64, 65, 67, 84, 91, 108, 117, 122, 167, 172, 204, 299, 300, 301, 334, 335, 346, 350, 360, 371. *Rhovecestre*, F. *Rovecestria*, M. *Rouecestre*, *Roueceastre*, Hunt. *Roveçester*, D. i. e. *Roffi civitas*. Rochester.

Humber, 88, 97, 146, 169, 273, 276. The Humber.

Hulme, 309. Holm-castle, in Normandy.

Hunas, 13. *Hunni*. The Huns.

Hundhoge, 250. Huncot, in the Hundred of Sparkenhoe, Leicestershire.

Hungrie, 314. *Hungaria*. Hungary.

Huntendune. Huntandune. Huntendune-port, 43, 135, 137, 155. *Huntendune*, Hunt. *Huntadun*, B. *Huntendun*, Hovd. *Huntingdon*, B. *Huntyngdon*, K. *Venatorum mons*. Huntingdon.

Huntandunescyre, 186, 187, 196. *Huntedunescire*, Hunt. Hovd. *Huntyngdonschire*, B. *Ager Huntandunensis*. Huntingdonshire.

Hpeallæge, 83. *Walalege*, D. Whalley.

Hpepille. Hpepepille, 232. *Warewella*, F.M. *Warewellense Monasterium*, F.C. *Warewella*, H. *Werewell*, B. *Warewell*, K. Whorwell, Hampshire.

Hpiccas, 84. *Huicci*. People of Worcestershire.

Hpit-ciric, 174. Whitchurch, Hampshire.

Hpitan pylles geat, 146. The course of the river Whitwell.

Hpitepne, 25, 74. *Candidacasa*, Bed. a Sax. hpit *albus*, & epne *locus secretior*; quòd ibi Ninia Ecclesiam de lapide candido et insolito, Britonum more, fecit. *Bed.* Whitterne, or Whitehorne, in Galway.

Hpitsand, 310. Witsan, near Calais.

Hyrtingberi. 368. Irlingborough, Northamptonshire.

Hyðe, 235. One of the Cinque-ports. Hithe in Kent.

I. J.

Icanhoe, 39. A Saxon Abbey. *f.* Boston.

Idle. A river in Nottinghamshire.

Iglea, 105. *Campus insularis Æcglea*, As. *Ecglea*, F. *f.* Iley Mead, near Meltsham.

Ii. Dii, 26, 65. *Jona*. *Hy*, *Hu*, I. Colmkill.

India, 107. India.

Iona, 110. *Vide* Ii.

Jotas. Jutas, 14, 15. The Jutes.

Ircingafeld, 131. *Irchenefeld*, B. W. *Herinaceorum campus*. Archenfield, or Urchingfield, Herefordshire.

Irland. v. Yrland.

Irpanie. v. Hirpanie.

Jedanburg, 149. Jedburgh, in Scotland.

Judea, 4. Judea.

Judeas, 5, 8, 368. The Jews.

K.

Kasum. v. Casum.

Kant-para-byrig. v. Cant-para-byrig.

Ketering, 155. Kettering, Northamptonshire.

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Kaerburh, 302. Cherbourg, in France.

Kyrtlingtun, 163. *Kurtlinege*, F. *Kinding*, Hovd. *Kerling*, B. Kyrtlington, Oxfordshire.

L.

Lambhyðe, 212. *Lambithe*, F. D. L. B. *Lambhitha*, F. C. *Lamhee*, *Lambetha*, G. *Lamhed*, *Lamheth*, T. Lambeth.

Legeceaster, Legaceaster. Legeceaster, 119, 127, 160, 173, 196. *Legacestre*, B. Brit. *Caerlegion* and *Caerleon*. *Legionis castra*. West-Chester, or Chester.

Legerceaster. Legraceaster. Legoraceaster. Legoraceaster. Lygraceaster, 30, 130, 133, 134, 146, 147. *Leagereceaster*, *Leagecester*, F. *Liecestre*, E. *Leicestre*, Hovd. Leicester.

Legreceasterscyre. Lædecæstersciræ, 299, 350. *Leicestresire*, Hovd. *Leycestreschire*, B. *Ager Leicestrensis*. "*Comitatum hunc, una cum Northamtunensi, Rutlandensi, Lincolniensi, Nottinghamensi*, et *Derbiensi*, incolebant olim *Coritani*." Gibs. from Camd. Leicestershire.

Langatreo, 227. Langtree, Gloucestershire.

Leominster, 217. Leominster, or Lem'ster, Herefordshire.

Licetfeld, 62, 65, 211, 240. *Lichfeld*, I. Hunt. T. *Licethfeld*, D. *Lichesfeld*, G. *Lichefelde*, B. *Lychefeld*, K. i. e. *Cadaverum campus*. Lichfeld, Staffordshire.

Lidwicingas, 109, 131. The Pirates of Little Britain, or Bretagne.

Liga, 120, 129, 130. *Luye*, Hunt. The river Lea.

Ligceaster. v. Lægeceaster.

Ligtun. Legtun, 131. *Ligetune*, Hunt. *Quibus domum reversis, alius mox equitatus paratur, et in provinciam Heortfordensem versus* Ligetun *mittitur*. Flor. Leighton, Bedfordshire.

Limene-muð. Lumne-muð, 114, 116, 121. *Limeni fl. ostium*. The mouth of the river Limene.

Lincolne. Lindcylne. Lincolla, 34, 146, 269, 306, 344, 345, 347, 348, 360, 363, 365, 370. *Lindocolina civitas*, Bed. Lindcolneceaster, Al. *Lindicolina*, *Lindecolina*, F. *Lindocolin*, M. Lincoln.

Lincolnescyre. Lincolnascyre, 196, 253. *Lincolnesire*, Hunt. *Lyncolneschire*, B. *Ager Lincolniensis*. Lincolnshire. "*Comitatum hunc, una cum Northamtunensi, Leicestrensi, Rutlandensi* et *Nottingamensi, antiquitus incolebant Coritani.*". Gibs. from Camd.

Lindesige. Lindisi. Lindesse, 54, 91, 108, 169, 190, 193. Lindesege, Al. *Lindissig*, Bed. Flor. *Lindsey*, *Lindesi*, Hunt. *Lyndesega*, B. S. Lindsey, Lincolnshire.

Lindisfarna éé, 77, 80, 85. Lindisfarena ea, Lindesfarena (Lindesfreapona ea, *Cot.*) Al. *Lindisfarnensis Insula*. *Lindisfarne Ii dicitur Insula, quæ à vulgo Haligealand appellatur*. Flor. Lindisfarne, or Holy Island.

Lindisfarnas, 54. *Insulæ Lindesiensis incolæ*. People of Lindsey.

Lodesbac, 53. *f.* Loddington, Northamptonsh.

Lohepeng. v. Blodepiga.

Loðene, 304, 352. *Provincia Loidis*, F. *Loadicensis provincia*, B. Louthane. *Gibs.*

Longbeardna land, 111. *Longobardorum terra*. Lombardy.

Longobardi, 28, V. R. The Lombards.

Lufwic, 53. *f.* Lufwick, Northamptonshire.

Lumbardige, 338. Lombardy.

Lundene. Lundone. Lundune. Lundenbyrig. Lundenburh, 16, 32, 42, 45, 53, 65, 91, 92, 102, 107, 110, 116, 117, 120, 121, 124, 129, 153, 168, 170, 183, 184, 189, 190, 191, 195, 196, 197, 198, 200, 201, 203, 207, 213, 230, 232, 234, 235, 236, 247, 283, 289, 292, 298, 309, 314, 317, 320, 323, 330, 334, 346, 351, 356, 359, 360, 364, 370, 373. *Londonia*, Bed. Lundeneceaster, Al. *Londos*, B. K. London.

Lundenpic, 29. An ancient name of London.

Luuain. Luuein, 342, 347. *Lovanium*. Louvain, in Flanders.

Lygea. v. Liga.

Lygeanburh, 26. *Liganburh*, F. *Lienberig*, Hunt. *Lienberi*, West. *f.* Lenbury, Bucks.

Lygeraceaster. v. Lægeraceaster.

M.

Mældun, 129, 133, 136, 168, 169. *Mealdune*, F. Hunt. B. *Camalodunum*. Maldon, Essex.

Mæn-ige. Man-ige. Man-cyn. Mann-ie, 173, 295, 318, 332, 333. v. Angleseye. Anglesey.

Mærlebeorge, 331. *Merleberga*, F. C. *Mearleasbeorge*, D. *Marleberge*, G. B. *Merleberge*, Hovd. B. K. Marlborough, Wilts.

Mærsige. v. Meresige.

Mæse, 107. *Mosa*. La Meuse.

Mætenne, 110. *Meaterne*, F. The Marne.

Magesætas, 199. People of Herefordshire.

Malueisin, 311; i. e. *malus vicinus*. Gibs.

Man-cyn. v. Mænige.

Manigceaster, 138. *Mamerceaster*, F. *Ma-*

mecestre, Hovd. *Mancunium*. Manchester, Lancashire.

Mans, 278, 295. *Cenomannia*. Maine.

S. Martine, 250. "*Cœnobium S. Martini apud Hastings*," Rudb. Battle Abbey in Sussex was dedicated to St. Martin. Weever places it in Surry. *f.* St. Martin's, Canterbury.

Maserfeld, 37. *Maserfelth*, Bed. Maserfeld, Al. sec. Cod. B. *Maxesfelde*, B. Oswestre. *f.* Mirfield, Yorkshire, W. R.

Maðant, 293. Mante, in the Isle of France.

Mealdelmesbyrig, 194. *Maildulphi urbs*, Bed. (sed sec. C. et T.) Maldulfes burh, Al. sec. Cod. C. (sed sec. B. Aldelmesburh, et sec. C. Maldmesburh.) *Maidulphi urbs*, *Malmesbiri*, F. *Maldelmesburh*, M. *Malmesbires*, L. *Malmesbury*, B. Malmsbury, Wiltshire.

Mearcas. v. Myrce.

Mearcredesburnanstede, 17. *Rivus Mearcredi*. *Mercredesburne*, Hunt. West. In agro Sussexiensi, Lye *Dict. Sax.*

Meddren, 212. Madron, in Cornwall.

Medeshamstede, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 75, 76, 93, 99, 154, 157. Medeshamstyde, Al. *Medeshamstude*, F. *Medeshamburcstede*, Hovd. The ancient name of Peterborough, Northamptonshire.

Medeswæl, 40. A spring near Peterborough.

Medewæge, 172, 198. *Medwæg*, As. *Medweaig*, F. *Meadweag*, *Meadeweage*, *Medewei*, Hunt. *Meodewage*, *Medewage*, D. *Meodewege*, *Medwei*, Hovd. *Medeweye*, *Medewey*, B. The River Medway.

Mellent, 339, 347, 348. A Norman Castle.

Memeran, 129. The River Maran, Herts.

Merantun. Meretun. Meredune. Merendune, 69, 70, 101. *Meretun*, F. *Meritona*, W. *Merton*, B. i. e. *oppidum paludosum*. Merton. Merdon. Meretun.

Mercas. v. Myrcas.

Mereseige, 120. i. e. *palustris insula*. *Mereseige*, Hunt. B. Mersey, Essex.

Meretun. v. Merantun.

Mersc, 82. *Paludes*, *terra paludosa*, *locus palustris*. The Marshes. *f.* Romney Marsh.

Merscwaras, 91. The Marshlanders.

Michaelstowe, 1, *Note*. St. Michael's Mount.

Middel Angles, 15, 39. *Medii Angli*, *Angli Mediterranei*, the Inhabitants of Middle England. v. Sweorfordscyre.

Middel-Seaxe, 186. *Middilsex*, B. i. e. *Medii Saxones*. Antiquitas hunc agrum, una cum *Es*-*sexiensi*, incolebant [illegible] Camd. The County of Middlesex.

Middeltun, 114, [illegible], 157, [illegible]. *Middeltun*, Hovd. Middleton, Essex.

Monte Cassino, 248. Monte Cassino, in Italy.

Moretoin. Moretanum, 336, 337, [illegible], 339. Moretaine, or Mortagne, in France.

Mundford. Munford, 347, 348, 349. Montfort, in Bretagne.

Muntgumri, 312. *Mungumerie*, Hunt. *Mongomery*, B. Montgomery, North Wales.

Must, 155. *f.* Muston, Leicestershire.

Mustræl, (omitted in Gibson's Index,) Montreuil sur Mer, in France.

Myrce. Myrcas, 15, 40, 42, 45, 46, 50, 54, 60, 62, 65, 67, 68, 72, 75, 79, 80, 81, 82, 86, 87, 88, 90, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102, 104, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 133, 134, 135, 138, 139, 142, 146, 150, 161, 179, 181, 196, 198, 199, 200. *Mercii*; *incolæ regni Merciorum*. The Inhabitants of the kingdom of Mercia.

N.

Næsse, 236. *Generale promontoriorum nomen*. The Nesse Point, or Dungeness, Kent.

Narbona, 76, V. R. Gallia Narbonensis.

Nataulesg. Nazanleog. Nazanleot, 21. Natsley, Netley, or Nutley, Hampshire.

Nen, 155. The River Nen.

S. Neod, 364. *S. Neoti fanum*. St. Neot's.

Neomagon, 219. Nimeguen, in Flanders.

Nipe-mynster, 125, 157, 213. *V.* Celtanmynster.

Normandige. Normandig. Normandi, 102, 140, 206, 263, 278, 280, 285, 288, 290, 293, 295, 298, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 307, 308, 309, 310, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 321, 322, 323, 324, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 333, 334, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 356, 357, 358, 360, 362, 364, 365, 372. *Normannia*. Normandy.

Normen, 260, 261. The Normans, or Norwegians.

Norðburh, 42, 43. Norborough in Northamptonshire.

Norðerna cyng. Norrena cyng, 112. *Norrenorum Rex*. *Vide* Normen.

Norðfolc, 280, 289. The County of Norfolk.

Norð-hamtun. Norðamtun, 327, 342. *Northamtun*, D. K. *Northampton*, B. K. *Northamton*, K. Northampton. *Vide* Hamtun.

Nopðmanna-lande, 130. *Normanni, viri Boreales.* Northmen.

Nopðmanna-cpocer hundred, 155. Normanscross-hundred, Huntingdonshire.

Nopð-mutð, 230. The Nore.

Nopðan-hymbpar. Nopðhymbpan. Nopðhymbpar, 15, 23, 27, 28, 29, 32, 36, 37, 44, 49, 62, 63, 66, 72, 73, 74, 77, 79, 80, 81, 85, 88, 97, 98, 102, 103, 114, 116, 118, 119, 121, 122, 125, 127, 128, 138, 139, 147, 148, 149, 150, 169, 190, 196, 206, 286, 306, 310, 311, 312. *Northymbri.* The People of the Kingdom of Northumberland; i.e. from the Humber to the Tweed.

Nopðan-hymbpa land. Nopðhymbpa land, 35, 66, 79, 83, 119, 148, 286. *Northymbrorum terra.* *Vide* Nopðan-hymbpa pice.

Nopðan-hymbpa pice, 24, 36, 37, 66, 74, 149. *Regnum Northymbrorum.* Northumberland.

Nopð-Pealar. Nopð-Peal-cyn, 89, 93, 118, 119, 120, 128, 171. *Boreales Walli. Borealium Wallorum gens.* *Vide* An. DCCCCXVII. & DCCCCXVIII. The People of North Wales.

Nopð-pic. Nopht-pic. Nop-uuic, 117, 178, 280, 281, 282, 290, 342, 360, 369. *Northwick,* F. *Norwych,* M. K. *Norwic,* Hovd. i.e. *Aquilonaris sinus, castellum, vicus.* Norwich.

Nopðpege. Noppege. Noppere, 205, 216, 249, 259, 262, 275. *Norwegia.* Norway.

Nopþegar. Noppegar, 205, 262. *Norwegii.* The Norwegians.

O.

Olanige, 200. *Olanege,* F. D. Hovd. *Olney,* K. The Isle of Olney, near Gloucester.

Ongelcynne. Angelcynn.

Opcaneg. The Orkney Isles.

Ottanforda, 75. *Otteford,* F. *Otteford,* G. *Otenford, Otford,* B. Otford.

Ou, 298, 300, 313. Eu, in Normandy.

Oxna-ford. Oxne-ford. Oxena-ford. Oxene-ford. Oxen-ford, 129, 189, 184, 190, 194, 201, 207, 211, 365, 371, 374. *Oxneforda, Oxeneforda,* F. *Oxeneford, Oxineford,* Hunt. *Oxeneford, Oxenneford,* L. *Oxneford,* B. i.e. *boum vadum.* *Vide* Lamb. *Dict.* p. 244. Oxford.

Oxna-ford-scire. Oxen-ford-scire, 185, 186. *Oxinefordschyre,* Hunt. *Oxnefordschire,* B. *Ager Oxoniensis.* Oxfordshire.

P.

Paccelade, 43. *f.* Paxton, Huntingdonshire.

Pafia, 111. *Ticinum.* Pavia, in Italy.

Pampileon, 76, V. R. Pampeluna, in Spain.

Paris, 87, 110, 111. *Lutetia Parisiorum.*

Passanham, 136. Passham, Northamptonshire.

Paxtun, 154. Paston, Northamptonshire.

Pathmo, 8. The Island Patmos.

S. Pauler or Paulor mynster, 189, 203. St. Paul's, London.

Peaclond, 139. "The Peak of Derbyshire."

Pedrida. Pedreda, 47, 118. *Pelleritan,* Eth. The Parret. Whence Perrott, Petherton.

Pedridan muð, 92. *Ostium fluminis Pedredæ. Uzellæ æstuarium.* The Mouth of the Parret.

Pefenesea. Pefnesea. Pevenesea. Pefenesea. Pefensæ, 220, 233, 283, 301, 322. Pevensey, or Pemsey, Sussex.

Peitou. Peitou, 354, 355, 357, 372. *Provincia Pictaviensis.* Poitou, in France.

Peiteuin, 308. *Incola Provinciæ Pictaviensis.*

Pentecostes castel, 238. A Castle in Normandy.

Penwihtsteort, 1, 171. *Penwistril* (ad marg. al. *Penwithstrict,*) Hunt. *Penwistric,* B. *Belerium* or *Belerium.* The Land's End.

Peohtas. Pyhtas. Pehtas. Pyhtas, 1, 2, 13, 14, 25, 28, 60, 61, 102. Pehtas, Al. *Picti. Partium Borealium ultra Northymbros incolæ.* The Picts.

Peonna. Æt Peonnum, -an, 46, 197. *Pene,* M. "*In loco qui Peonnum vocatur juxta Gillingaham.*" Flor. S. Dun. Pen, near Gillingham.

Peonn-ho, 174, 175. *Penho,* F. Hunt. D. W. *Penhou,* Hovd. Pinhoe, or Pinhoo, Devonshire. Gibson and others have confounded this place with Pen, near Gillingham.

Perscora, 247, 297. "*Apyris nomine facto.*" Camd. Pershore, Worcestershire.

S. Peter mynster, 276. St. Peter's at York, commonly called York Minster.

Pincanheal, 79. *Pincanhale in Northimbria,* F. *Wincenhale,* Hunt. *Wincanheale, Phincanhal,* Hovd. *Pinchamhalch,* S. *Finchale,* W. *f.* Finchale Priory, Durham.

Pinenden, 178, Gibson's edition. Pennenden Heath, near Maidstone.

Port, 91. *In regione quæ vocatur Port,* F. *Vid.* An. DCCCXXXVII. The Isle of Portland.

Portascihð, 252. Portskewett, South Wales.

Port-loca, 132. *Portus claustrum.* Porlock-bay, Somersetshire.

Portesmuð, 21, 322, 335, 347. *Portusmuth,* K. "i. e. *Portæ ostium.* Μέγας λιμήν." Gibs. Portsmouth, Hampshire.

Portland, 234. Portland. *Vide* Port.

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Pontesbyrig, 47. Pontesbury, Shropshire.
Prifetesfod, 69. *Prifotesfod*, F. *Prifuetesflade*, W. Prifeteflodan, MS. *Ben.* Prifeteæ-- *Cant. l.* Prifetæf. Privet, Hampshire.
Pucklancirca, 148. Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire.
Punt Audemer, 348. *Pons Audomari.* Pont Audemer, in France.
Puille, 314. *Apulia.* La Puglia, in Italy.
Puntif, 341. Ponthieu, in France.

R.

Raculf. 48, 57. *Regulbium, castrum Romanorum. Raculfceaster*, Chart. An. DCCLXXXIV. "*Ego Ealhmundus Rex Cantiæ do tibi, Wihtrede, honorabili Abbati, tuæque familiæ degenti in loco qui dicitur Raculfcester, terram* 12 *aratorum quæ dicitur Sildunk.*" Raculfmynfter. An. DCLXIX. Reculver, in the Isle of Thanet.
Ræmf, 340. *Civitas Rhemorum.* Rheims.
Rafgerfh, 42, 43. Rothwell, Northamptonsh.
Rameferge. Rameſe. Rameſæie, 207, 223, 374. Ramsey, Huntingdonshire.
Readingf. Rædingf. Redingf, 99, 100, 101, 102, 179, 364. *Et Redingum*, D. *Redings, Reding*, Hunt. *Reodinges*, Hovd. *Redinges*, B. Reading, Berkshire.
S. Remi, 223. St. Remi, at Rheims.
Ricarder ruce, 173. *Normannia.* Normandy.
Rihala, 157. Ryall, Rutlandshire.
Rin, 111. The Rhine.
Ripum. v. Dupum.
Roferceaſter. v. Dorferceaſter.
Rogingham, 368. Rockingham, Northamptonshire.
Romare, 348, 370. A Castle in Normandy.
Romane, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 27, 83. The Romans.
Rome, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 25, 43, 46, 48, 50, 51, 53, 56, 57, 61, 63, 64, 66, 77, 78, 83, 84, 86, 94, 96, 102, 107, 111, 112, 140, 153, 167, 172, 202, 206, 211, 272, 314, 324, 336, 340, 345, 346, 347, 350, 351, 352, 354, 359, 360, 368. *Roma.* Rome.
Rodem, 349. Rothomagus. Rouen,
Rotomagus, 11, V.R. in Normandy.
Rudelan, 251. The Castle of Rhyddlan, or Rudland, North Wales.
Rugenore, 335. Rowner, Hampshire.
Rumcofa, 130. *Runcofa*, F. *Rumcouen*, Hunt. i. e. *amplum* vel *augustum conclave.* Runckhorne, Cheshire.
Rumen-ea, 233, 235. Romney, Kent.
Rumarige, 155, 200. i. e. *Ditella insula.* Rumsey, Hampshire.

S.

Sæferne, 121, 131, 171. *Sauerne*, Hunt. The Severn.
Sæif, 335, 360. Seez, in Normandy.
Sandlauda. Sanlauba, 112. *Scanlaudam*, Hunt. "*Locum qui dicitur Sanlaudan, inter Franciam et Armoricam situm.*" Flor. *ad* An. 891. St. Lo, in Brittany.
Sandpic, 92, 169, 179, 182, 188, 189, 193, 194, 205, 211, 215, 216, 217, 219, 220, 221, 233, 234, 235, 258, 259. Sandwich, Kent.
Sarraceni, 76, V.R.
Sarcenaf, 166. The Saracens.
Sauenni, 355. Sevigny, or Savenay, in France.
Saxonia, 76, V.R. Saxony.
Scæftesbyrig. Sceaftesbyrig, 166, 207. *Scaftebyrig*, E. *Scaftesbyrig*, F. *Schaftesbirh*, Hunt. *Schaftesbury*, B. W. *Schaftebyry*, B. *Schaftisbury*, K. Shaftsbury, Dorsetshire.
Scælfmemere, 43.
Scald, 107. *Scaldad*, F. The Schelde.
Sceapige. Scepige, 89, 94, 199, 236. *Scheapieg*, As. *Sceapege*, F. *Scepige, Scepeye*, D. *Sepeige*, Hunt. *Schepeye*, B. K. i. e. *Ovium insula.* Shepye Island.
Sceobyrig, 117. South-Shoebury, Essex.
Sceoprean, 197. ——*in Witsia, in loco qui Scearstan nominatur*, F. *Scearstan*, D. *Barstam*, Hovd. *Seorstan*, B. *f.* Sherston, Wilts.
Scergeate, 129. *Scergate*, F. D. Hovd. *Scoriate*, Br. Hunt. *f.* Sarrat, Hertfordshire.
Scerfcanf, 355. *Suessionum urbs.* Soissons.
Scipaburn. Scipeburn, 96, 97, 98, 128. *Schireburn*, M. *Syreburne, Scyreburne*, Hunt. *Schirburn, Schirbourne*, B. *Schirebourne*, S. *Schyrbourne*, K. i. e. *Limpidus* vel *clarus fons.* Sherborn, Dorsetshire.
Scotland, 140, 206, 277, 278, 285, 304, 306, 307, 317, 321, 330, 350, 353, 358, 364, 369. *Scotia.* Scotland.
Scottaf, 1, 2, 3, 12, 26, 28, 29, 34, 55, 113, 125, 142, 143, 147, 206, 307, 310, 353. *Scoti.*
Scrobbefbyrig, 196, 323. Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
Scrobbefbyrig fcyre. Scrobbfcire, 180, 310. *Scropscire*, Hunt. *Salopschire*, B. *Schropshyre*, K. *Ager Salopiensis.* "*Comitatum hunc, una cum Warwicensi, Wigorniensi, Staffordiensi, et Cestrensi, antiquitus incolebant Cornavii.*" Gibs. from Camd. Shropshire.

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Scyttenhalch, 53. *Scuttenhalch*, Hug. Cand. p. 12. *f.* Scuf--- Stibbinton, Huntingdonshire.

Scýtþa, 1. Scythia.

Sčýtcyſc, 1, 142. *Scoticus*. Scottish.

Sealpuðu, 105, 118. *Selwuda*, As. *Selewode*, B. i. e. *Sylva magna*. Selwood, Somersetshire.

Searbýriz. Searobýriz. Searobeni. Saroriberi, 24, 200, 318, 328, 344, 345, 346, 347, 351, 353, 360, 363, 365. *Sarbyria*, *Searesbyrig*, F. *Saresbiria*, F. C. *Salesbiria*, M. *Salesbirig*, *Salesbiri*, Hunt. *Searesbiri*, H. *Salesbiri*, *Saresbirie*, Hovd. *Salusbury*, *Salusbery*, *Salisbury*, K. *Sorbiodunum*. Old Sarum.

Seaxan, 15, 30, 109, 112, 145. The Saxons.

Seccandun, 72. *Secandune*, B. i. e. *Prælii collis*: secca *prælium*, & dun *mons*, *collis*. Seckington, Warwickshire.

Seatcaſ, 355. Apud *Santones* in Gallia Aquitanica. Saintes, in France.

Selesun, 77. Silton, Yorkshire, N.R.

Sempingaham, 98. Sempringham, Lincolnshire.

Seoſonburgar, 194. i. e. *Septem urbes*. *Vide* Fifburgar.

Seoleſigge, 165. Selsey, Sussex.

Sexland, 329, 353, 360. Saxony.

Sicule, 360. *Sicilia*. Sicily.

Sihzene. Sizene, 47, 110, 112, 121. *Sequana*. The Seine.

Sleapaford, 93. Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

Snaſdun, 312. *Snowdonn*, K. i. e. *nivosus mons*. Snowdon, Carnarvonshire.

Snotingaham. Snotengaham, 98, 138, 146, 269. *Snotingham*, Hunt. *Notingham*, Hunt. W. *Nothingaham*, H. *Notingaham*, R. *Snotingeham*, G. *Notingam*, Hovd. *Notingeham*, L. G. *Notyngham*, B. Nottingham.

Snotingahamſcýre, 196. *Nothynghamscire*, B. *Ager Notinghamensis*. "*Comitatum hunc, una cum Northamtunensi, Leicestrensi, Rutlandensi, Lincolniensi, ac Derbiensi, antiquitus incolebant Coritani.*" Gibs. Nottinghamshire.

Soccabýriz, 77. *Socceburg*, *Sochesburg*, D. *Socaburgh*, S. Sockburn, Durham.

Stæffoꝛd, 130. *Stafford*, Hunt. B. K. Stafford.

Stæffoꝛdſcýre, 196. *Staffordesire*, Hovd. *Ager Staffordiensis*. "*Comitatum hunc, una cum Warwicensi, Wigorniensi, parte Salopiensis, et Cestrensi olim possidebant Cornavii.*" Staffordshire.

Stane, 169, 184. "*Nomen vero accepit à saxo terminali, quod alim hic erectum erat ad designandam jurisdictionem quam civitas Londinum in fluvio habet.*" Cand. Staines, Middlesex.

Stanfoꝛdbꝛycg, 261. *Stanforchebrigge*, F. *Stainfordbriga*, Hunt. *Stanfordbrigge*, D. *Stanfordbrige*, L. *Stenefortbrugge*, K. Stamfordbridge, Yorkshire, E.R.

Stanepiz, 368. Stanwick, Northamptonshire.

Stanfoꝛd, 43, 137, 146, 155, 196, 356, 371; i. e. *vadum lapideum*. *Stamford*, S. K. *Stanforth*, K. Stanford, Lincolnshire.

Stꝛæcledpeallaꝛ. Stꝛætlędpeallaꝛ, 102, 139. *Stratduttenses*, As. *Streatgledwalli*, *Stratdutenses*, F. The Strathclyde Britons.

Stꝛand, 237. Be þam ſtꝛande. The Strand, London.

Stꝛeoneſheale, 55. *Streaneshalh*, Bed. Stꝛeoneſhalh, Al. *Streonesalh*, *Streoneshealh*, F. *Streaneshalh*, M. *Streneshal*, Hunt. *Streneshald*, i. e. *Sinus fari*, *nunc Witebi appellatur*. See Charlton's *Hist. of Whitby and Whitby Abbey*, 1779. *Streoneshalch*, D. *Streneshald*, B. *Streneshale*, *Strenshalh*, W. i. e. *Sinus fari*: *Litteris angulus*; à ſtꝛeond *littus*, & heal *angulus*. Whitby, Yorkshire, N.R.

Stꝛetfoꝛd, 53. Old Stratford, Northamptonshire.

Stupemuð, 108. The Mouth of the Stour.

Stuttevile, 329. *Stutavilla*, F. *Scutyvyll*, *ap.* Sparke. *f.* Stuttesbury, Northamptonshire.

Sumeꝛſæteaꝛ. Sumoꝛſæte. Sumæꝛſætaꝛ, 91, 194, 206, 232. *Sumerset*, L. *Somerset*, B. "*Antiquis* (*una cum agri Wiltunensis, et Hamtunensis partis interioris incolis*) *Belgæ dicebantur.*" Gibs. People of Somersetshire.

Sumeꝛſeteſcýre, 343. *Ager Sumursætensis*. Somersetshire.

Sumuꝛton, 65. *Sumerton*, Hunt. *Samarton*, B. K. *Somertone*, W. Somerton, Somerset.

Sunna, 108. The River Somme, in France.

Suðbeꝛi, 84. *Australis burgus*. Sudbury.

Suð-folc, 280. *Southfolc*, *Suffolk*, K. The County of Suffolk.

Suþgepeoꝛke, -ce, 204, 237, 239. Southwark, Surry.

Suð-hýmbꝛaꝛ, 37, 60. Opposed to Noꝛð-hýmbꝛaꝛ. The Southumbrians.

Suð-Pihtaꝛ. 25. *Australes Picti*. "*Septentrionales Picti sunt, qui arduis montium jugis ab Australibus eorum regionibus sunt sequestrati; Australes, qui intra eosdem montes sedes habant.*" Bed. The Southern Picts.

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Suðrige, Surrie, 63, 87, 90, 92, 94, 96, 136, 137. *Suthriona*, Bed. *Sutharea*, T. *Suderige*, W. *Suthregia*, F. *Suthria*, *Sudreij* Hunt. *Surrie*, Hovd. *Suthereye*, B. *Ager Surreiensis*. "*Comitatum hunc, una cum Sussexiensi, olim incolebant Regni.*" Gibs. The County of Surry.

Suð-Seaxe, 15, 29, 47, 63, 64, 75, 87, 88, 90, 120, 122, 170, 172, 183, 187, 210. *Australes Saxones*. Sussex, or the South Saxons.

Suð-Seaxna ꝓice, 90, V. R. *Australium Saxonum regnum*. "*Continebat duos comitatus quos hodie vocamus* Sussex *et* Surry, *quosque olim Regni tenuerunt.*" Gibs.

Suð-Seaxiꝛca, 182. *Australis Saxo.*

Sꝛanapic, 104. Swanwick, Hampshire. Gibs. *f.* The Bay of Swanage, Dorsetshire.

Sweðeode, 205. *Swecorum natio, Suecia, Suedia.* Swethland, Sweedland, Sweden.

Sweon, 205. *Suiones, Suedi.* The Swedes.

Swinehæfed, 52. *Swynhened, Swynshened*, K. Swineshead, Huntingdonshire.

T.

Taða, 261. Tadcaster, Yorkshire, W. R.

Taddenef-ꝛcylf, 148. *Taddenescilf*, Flor. *f.* Shelf, Yorkshire, W. R.

Tæfingꝛtoc, 172. *Vide* Æxef---

Tæmefe. v. Temefe.

Tamanweorðege. Tamaweorðige, 130, 134, 138. *Tamewordina*, F. *Tameweorde*, D. *Tameworthe*, Hunt. *Tameswrthe*, B. *Thameworth*, W. Tamworth, Staffordshire.

Tame, 158. The Tame, Oxfordshire.

Tamefmuð, 171. *Ostium Tamari fluminis.* The Mouth of the Tamar.

Tamefurðe, 149. *Vide* Tamanweorðege.

Tantun, 63. Taunton, Somersetshire.

Taf-muþa, 270. The mouth of the Taw, Taff, or Tave, in South Wales.

Tegntun, 174. An. MI. Teignton, Devonshire.

Temefe. Tæmefe, 3, 87, 92, 101, 106, 114, 115, 118, 120, 126, 172, 180, 184, 185, 186, 187, 190, 191, 195, 198, 207, 230, 276, 284. *Tamisis.* The Thames.

Temefefoꝛd, 135, 185. Temsford, Bedfordshire.

Tenercebꝛai, 329. *Tenercebrei*, F. *Trinchebrei*, Chr. Norm. A.D. 1141. Tinchbrai, in France.

Tenet, 92, 94, 97, 158, 218. *Tanetos insula*, Bed. *Tanet*, As. *Tenet*, D. *Thenet*, D. B. *Taneth*, Thanet, T. Thanet Islands.

Tetenhalle Kings, Staffordshire.

Tealwealde, 128. Tealwale, F. *Thelwald*, B. Thelwall, Cheshire.

Weoꝛpoꝛð. Weoꝛꝛoꝛð. Weoꝛpoꝛþa, 99, 149, 177, 178, 185, 308. *Tedford*, Hunt. B. *Thedforde*, W. *Sitomagus.* Thetford, Norfolk. See Martin's *Hist. of Thetford*, by Gough, 1779.

Þoꝛneye. Þoꝛneie. Þoꝛnige. Toꝛnese, 222, 374. i. e. *Spinarum insula.* Thorney, Cambridgeshire.

Þoꝛneye, 229, 231. Thorney, the ancient name of Westminster.

Þoꝛp, 155. Thorp, near Kettering, Northamptonshire.

Þꝛokonholt, 48. Trokenhole, Cambridgeshire.

Tina. Tine, 102, 286. The River Tine, Northumberland.

Tinanmuð. Tinemuð, 80, 311. *Tinemuthe*, M. D. Hovd. R. *Tynmouth*, B. Tinmouth, Northumberland.

Toꝛeceaꝛteꝛ, 134, 136. *Tripontium.* Towcester, Northamptonshire.

Tonebꝛicge, 300. *Tunebriagia*, F. *Tunebruge*, Hunt. *Tonebryge*, D. *Tunebrygge*, G. *Tunebrige*, Hovd. *Tonebrigge*, B. *Tunnebrugg*, *Tunebrig*, K. Tunbridge, Kent.

Tweonta. Tweata, 54, 138, 190. *Trehenta* (*Treenta*, C. *Trenta*, T. & W.), Bed. Tweontiꝛtweam, Al. *Trent*, B. The Trent.

Tweueꝛiꝛ, 223. Treves, in France.

Tuꝛceꝛige, 102. *Torchesige*, Hunt. *Torkesei*, Hovd. i. e. *Lintrum insula, à* tuꝛge *linter, et* ige *insula.* Torksey, Lincolnshire.

Tweonea. Tweoxnea, 124. "*Twinamburne, eodem plane sensu quo Italiæ Interamnæ.*" Camd. Christ-Church, Hampshire.

U.

Ueꝛcel, 224. *Urbs Italiæ Transpadanæ.* Vercel, or Vercelli, in Piedmont.

Ueꝛcam, 303. Fescamp, in France.

Ulpe, 220. Ulps, in Flanders.

Undale. Undela, 61, 155. Oundle, Northamptonshire.

Ungeꝛland. Þungꝛie, 248, 314. Hungaria. Hungary.

Uꝛa. Ꝟuꝛa, 126, 186. The River Use, Ise, Ose, or Ouse.

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Þæpham, 183, 185, 334. *Werham*, Hunt. F. *Wærham*, Hunt. D. *Warham*, Hunt. *Warhum*, W. B. Wareham, Dorsetshire.

Þæpincapic. Þæpincpic, 130, 218. *Warewic*, Hunt. Hovd. *Wyrengewyke*, B. *Warrewyck*, *Warwych*, *Warwyk*, K. *A Brit.* Guarth *præsidium*, Camd. *A* þæpinz *agger*, *pila*, Somn. Warwick.

Þæpincpæpcýpe, 195. *Warwikesire*, Hovd. *Ager Warwicensis.* "*Comitatum hunc, una cum Wigornensi, Staffordiensi, Salopiensis parte Cis-Sabrina, et Cestrensi, incolebant antiquitus Cornavii.*" Gibs. Warwickshire.

Þæpcbýpiz, 241. Westbury, Shropshire.

Þæpellebupne, 53. *f.* Wellbourn, Lincolnshire.

Þæpling aprpæt, 190. *Weatlingastreate*, F. *Wetlingastrete*, F. D. *Watlingastrate*, *Watlingstreet*, Hunt. *Wathlingstrete*, *Watlingastrete*, *Wathlingestrete*, Hovd. *Watlyngstrete*, K. i. e. "*Strata quam filii Watli Regis ab Orientali mare usque ad Occidentale per Anglium straverunt.*" Flor. An. 1013, p. 614. "*Secunda via principalis dicitur* Wateling-streate, *tendens ab Euro-Austro in Zephyrum Septentrionalem. Incipit enim à Dovaria, tendens per medium Cantiæ juxta London, per S. Albanum, Dunstaplum, Stratfordiam, Toucestriam, Litleburne, per montem Gilberti juxta Salopiam, deinde per Stratton, et per medium Walliæ usque Cardigan.*" Lel. *Eulog. Hist.* The Watlingstreet.

Þazele, 48. Wayleigh, or Whalley, Lancashire.

S. Þaleþi, 302. *Abbatia S. Walerici in Picardia.* St. Valeri, in France.

Þalcýnne, 244. The Welsh nation; Wales.

Þalcun, 155. i. e. *villa ad aggerem.* Walton, near Peterborough, Northamptonshire.

Þalcuile. Þaceuile, 348, 368, 373. Vatteuile, or Vaudeville, in France, near the Mouth of the Seine.

Wasconia, 76, V.R. Gascony, in France.

Þealar. Þealaz, 16, 17, 18, 28, 30, 46, 62, 67, 68, 87, 90, 130, 132, 145, 232, 286. *Walli*, *Britanni.* The Welsh, or Britons. *Vide* Somn. *Gloss.* voc. *Wallicus.*

Þeal. Þælirc man. Þilrc. Þælrc. Þýlirc, 1, 16, 93, 124, 222, 229, 309, 312, 315, 334, 342. A Welshman or Briton.

Þealon. Þalon. Þaleȝ, 309, 312, 315, 334, 337, 342, 346. *Wallia.* Wales, including the Counties of Hereford and Monmouth.

Þealingaporð. Þalingeporð. Þalingrorð, 180, 189, 871. *Walingaforda*, F. *Wallingford*, Hunt. B. Hovd. *Walmford*, Hunt. *Wallyngford*, G. *Wallyngforth*, *Wallyngfort*, K. Wallingford, Berkshire.

Þealland, 212. *Normannia.* Normandy or Bretagne; the land of the Welsh in Brittany.

Þealtham, 175. *Waltcham*, Hovd. *Waltham*, G. B. K. i. e. *Sylvestris habitatio; à* þeald *sylva*, *et* ham *domus*, *habitatio.* Waltham, Hampshire.

Þeapdbýriz, 130. *Weadbyrig*, F. *Wardebirh*, Hunt. *Wardeburgh*, B. i. e. *Arx custodiæ causa posita:* þeapd *vigilia*, *custos;* & býriz *castrum*, *arx.* Wardborough, Oxfordshire: or Wedsborough, Staffordshire, Gibs.

Þepc-Centingar, 172. *Incolæ Occidentalis plagæ Cantii.* Men of West Kent.

Þeced. Þecedporc, 132, 167, 171. *Wecheport*, Hunt. *Wesedport*, Hovd. *Weceport*, B. Watchet, Somersetshire.

Þelmerrord, 43. *Wilmesford*, B. Walmsford, Northamptonshire.

Þendel ræ, 109. *Mare mediterraneum. A* pendan *vertere*, to wind. The Mediterranean.

Þenta, 140. Monmouth.

Þeolud, 136. (*l.* Þeolud) *Welund*, F. The River Welland, Northamptonshire.

Þeorðiz, 174. Worthy, near Winchester, Hampshire.

Þepham. v. Þæpham.

Þepmingtun, 155. Warmington, near Oundle, Northamptonshire.

Þerrien, 365. Wessington, Derbyshire.

Þercmorinza land, 157. *Westmariland*, H. *Westmeriland*, R. Hovd. *Westmerland*, B. Westmorland.

Þercmýncep. Þærcmýncep, 211, 254, 255, 257, 271, 278, 282, 283, 290, 294, 297, 303, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 323, 324, 325, 327, 329, 330, 331, 338, 339, 342. *Westmoster*, *St.* i. e. *Occidentale monasterium.* Westminster.

Þerc-Seaxe. Þeart-Seaxe. Þerc-Sexar, 14, 15, 18, 21, 22, 24, 28, 30, 33, 39, 50, 57, 67, 68, 69, 83, 86, 87, 88, 90, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 101, 103, 104, 109, 111, 112, 128, 134, 136, 137, 142, 150, 179, 180, 186, 194, 195, 197, 198, 200, 207. *West-Sexe*, B. *Occidentales Saxones.* The West-Saxons; Wessex.

Þerc-Seaxna land, 20, 49, 61, 122, 144. *Occidentalium Saxonum terra.* The Land of the West Saxons.

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Peȝe-Seaxna rice, 21, 37, 54, 64, 67, 69, 77, 84, 90, 97, 171. *Occidentalium Saxonum regnum.* Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, Berks. The Kingdom of the West Saxons.

Peȝe-Pealaȝ, 80, 86, 90. *Occidentales Walli, Cornubienses.* "*Britanni vedibus pulsi à Saxonibus, in Cambriam, Cornubiam, et Scotiam secesserunt. Cambri* Nopð-Pealaȝ, *Cornubienses* Peȝe-Pealaȝ, *qui in Pictorum terram fugerunt* Sæcleðpealaȝ *appellantur.*" Gibs. *Vide* An. DCCCXIII. & DCCCXXV. "*Dani in Occidentalium Britonum terram, qui Curnalia* (*Cornwallia*) *vocatur, appulerunt.*" Flor. The People of Cornwall, called West Wales by the Saxons.

Peȝcanpuðu, 61. *Occidentalis sylva.* Westwood, Wiltshire.

Peðmoþ. Pecmoþ, 106. *Wædmor*, As. *Weadmor*, F. *Wadmor*, W. Wedmor, Somersetshire.

Pibbanðun, 26. *Wilbandonum, ap.* Gale, Script. XV. Wimbledon, Surry.

Pic, 218. Wick, Worcestershire.

Picȝanbeorhe, 92. *Wicgambeorg*, As. *Wigganbeorh*, F. *Winbeorn*, Hunt. *Wincabeorh*, Chron. de Mailros. Wenbury, or Wembury, Devonshire.

Piȝeþaceaȝtep. Piȝþaceaȝtep, 169, 360. *Wircestre*, Hunt. Hovd. Pic-þapa-ceaȝtep, i. e. *Civitas Wicciorum, Wigornia.* Worcester.

Piȝeþaceaȝtepȝcýne. Piȝþaceaȝtepȝcýne, 210, 299, 340. *Wireceastresire*, Hunt. *Wirecestersire*, Hovd. *Wircestreschire*, B. *Ager Wigorniensis.* "*Provinciam hanc, ut et Warwicensem, Staffordiensem, partem Cis-Sabrinam Salopiensis, et Cestrensem, incolebant olim Cornavii. Hwiccii etiam* (*ni fallor*) *dicebantur agri hujus ac vicinorum incolæ, per quos Sabrina cursum dirigit.*" Gibs. Worcestershire.

Piȝinȝameþe, 134, 135. *Wiggemore*, B. *Wiggmor*, K. Wigmore, Herefordshire.

Piht. Pihtland, 14, 22, 45, 47, 56, 122, 172, 175, 179, 183. *Witland*, Hunt. *Vecta, Vectis.* The Isle of Wight.

Pihtȝapaburȝ, 23. *Guuihtgaraburhg*, As. *Witgaresburch*, Hunt. *Withgaraburh*, D. i. e. *Wihtgari castellum. Vide* An. DXXXIV. *f.* Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight.

Piht-þare, 14, 47. *Vectæ incolæ.* Men of the Isle of Wight.

Piltcaȝ. Pyltȝe, 84, 103. *Incolæ agri Wiltunensis.* People of Wiltshire.

Piltan, 101, 153, 177. "*... in monte qui dicitur* Wiltun, *qui est in meridiana ripa fluminis Guilou, de quo flumine ipse ille pagus nominatur.*" Flor. from Asser. Wilton.

Piltunȝcýne, 99, 124, 170, 176, 179, 187, 194. *Wiltunscira*, F. *Wilteschire*, M. B. *Wilteseire*, Hunt. Hovd. *Wilteshire*, B. *Ager Wiltunensis.* "*Antiquis hujus Comitatus incolæ* (*una cum Somersetensibus, et Hamtunensis parte interiori*) *Belgæ vocabantur.*" Gibs. Wiltshire.

Pinburn, 63, 101, 124, 158. *Winburnminster, Winburnhamminster*, Hunt. Pinburnan mynteþ. *Vide* An. DCCXVIII. *Vindogladia.* Winburn, or Wimborne, Dorsetshire.

Pincelcumb, 240. Winchcomb, Gloucestershire.

Pindleȝorna. Pindleȝoune. Pindleȝorn, 311, 313, 315, 327, 329, 331, 334, 341, 352, 353. *Windleshora*, F. C. *Winlesores*, M. *Windleshores, Winleshores*, Hunt. Hovd. *Windeshores, Windesoure*, Hovd. *Windelsores, Windlesores, Winlesores*, G. *Windesoure, Wyndesore*, B. *Windesour, Wyndosor*, K. Windsor, Berkshire.

Pintanceaȝtep. Pintceaȝtep. Pinceaȝtep. Pinceȝtep, 38, 60, 65, 67, 68, 71, 95, 96, 122, 124, 125, 127, 128, 139, 140, 141, 149, 153, 157, 166, 169, 180, 190, 206, 207, 208, 213, 216, 222, 282, 283, 290, 294, 297, 310, 315, 317, 319, 320, 321, 323, 324, 325, 330, 346, 347, 351, 356, 359, 360, 370, 373. *Winchester*, I. *Wincestre*, Hunt. K. *Wynchestre*, K. *Venta Belgarum.* Winchester, Hampshire.

Pinþopelð, 40. *f.* Wingfield, Derbyshire.

Piphealе, 119. *Wirhale*, W. *Chersonesus in agro Cestrensi.* Wirhall, Cheshire.

Pirebec, 43. Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire.

Piteþne, 73. *Vide* Þpiteþne.

Pitham, 129. Witham, Essex.

Pipþingtun, 155. Witrington, near Peterborough, Northamptonshire.

Pitlemæne, 43, 155. *Lacus in agro Cantabrigiensi.* Witlesmere, or Whittlesey Mere.

Pocingaȝ, 76. Wockings, or Wickins, Northamptonshire.

Poðneȝbeorȝe. Poðneȝbeorh, 27, 62. *Wohnesberghe*, E. *Wodnesbeorh*, F. *Wodnesbirue*, Hunt. *Wodnesbirch*, W. Wodnesborough, Wansborough, or Wanborough, Wiltshire.

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Ƿudeſtoce, 344, 347. *Wodestoke*, F. G. K. *Wodstoc*, Hunt. *Wudestocke*, Hovd. *Wudestoc*, L. *Wodestoke*, B. Woodstock, Oxfordshire.

Ƿudiham, 336. Odiham, Hampshire.

Ƿuꞃa. v. Uꞃa.

Ƿiᵹꞃaceaſtꞃeſciꞃe, 212. Worcestershire.

Ƿyliſce axa, 222. The Welsh coast; mistaken by Florence of Worcestershire for the name of a town.

Ƿyppedeſfleot, 16. i.e. *Wippedi tranatorium*. "*Ipse* [*Hengistus*] *multos principum suorum et gentis amisit, et quendam magnum principem qui vocatur* Wipped, *ex cujus nomine locum belli illius* Wippedesflede *vocavit*." H. Hunt. *Hist. L.* 2. Wippedfleet, or Ebbfleet, Kent.

Y.

Ybeꞃnia. v. Hibeꞃnia.

Yppineſfleot, 14. *Ypewinesflet*, J. Wall.

Yꞃcingaꞅeld. v. Iꞃcingaꞅeld.

Yꞃiſcan, 244. The Irish.

Yꞃland. Yꞃlande, 122, 231, 234, 269, 270, 275, 295. *Hibernia Iorne*. Ireland.

Yꞃepa, 233. *f.* Ysendyck, in Flanders.

Yttingaꞅoꞃd, 127. *Thitingaford*, Hovd. *Ichyngford*, B. *Ittingeford*, W. Thicford, Ickford, and Ifforde. Gibs. *f.* Hitching, Herts

NAMES OF XXXIII BRITISH CITIES

EXTRACTED FROM NENNIUS.

I.	Cair Hebrauc	(*Eboracum*;) York.
II.	—— Ceint	Canterbury; or Ceint, Anglesey.
III.	—— Gurcoc	*f.* Celrchiogg, Anglesey.
IIII.	—— Guorthegern	*f.* Gwitheryn, Denbighshire.
V.	—— Gustoint	*f.* Llan-Gustenin, Caernarvonshire.
VI.	—— Guorancgon	Worcester; or Warrington.
VII.	—— Segeint	Silchester; or Segont on the Menai.
VIII.	—— Guin-truis	Norwich; or Gwynnys, Cardiganshire.
VIIII.	—— Merdin	Caermarthen.
X.	—— Peris	*f.* Llan-Peris, Caernarvonshire.
XI.	—— Lion	*f.* Caer-leon, Monmouthshire.
XII.	—— Mencipit	*f.* Mansell, Herefordshire.
XIII.	—— Caratauc	*f.* Carrog, or Carroc, Cardiganshire.
XIIII.	—— Ceri	*f.* Kerry, Montgomeryshire.
XV.	—— Gloui	Gloucester; or St. Gluvias, Cornwall.
XVI.	—— Lullid	Carlisle, Cumberland.
XVII.	—— Graunt	Grantchester, Cambridgeshire.
XVIII.	—— Daun	Doncaster, Yorkshire.
XVIIII.	—— Britoc	Bristol; or St. Breock, Cornwall.
XX.	—— Meguaid	Meivod, Montgomeryshire.
XXI.	—— Mauiguid	Menigid, Anglesey; or Mwynglawd, Denb.
XXII.	—— Ligion	Chester; or Llan-ligan, Montgomeryshire.
XXIII.	—— Guent	Caer-Gwent, Monmouthshire.
XXIIII.	—— Collon	Colchester; or St. Colan, Cornwall.
XXV.	—— Londein	London.
XXVI.	—— Guorcon	*f.* Warren, or Woran, Pembrokeshire.
XXVII.	—— Lerion	Leicester.
XXVIII.	—— Drait-hou	Drayton, Shropshire.
XXVIIII.	—— Pensavelcoit	Ilchester, Pen-Selwood.
XXX.	—— Teun	*f.* Teyn-Grace, Devonshire.
XXXI.	—— Urnahc	*f.* Llan-Fernach, Pembrokeshire.
XXXII.	—— Celemion	*f.* Kilmaen-Llwyd, Pembrokeshire.
XXXIII.	—— Loit-coit	*f.* Ludlow; or Lytchet, Dorsetshire.

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GENERAL RULES

FOR

THE INVESTIGATION OF NAMES OF PERSONS.

A.

ÆD, Ead, Ed; from eadıȝ or eaðıȝ, *easy, happy, bold*; audags, Goth. audax, Lat.; as Eadgar, Edric (Hederic), Edsy, Edwin, Edwy.

Æl, Eal, Al, Alh, Alch, Ealch; from ælc or eal, *each* or *all*; as Ælmund, Ellman; Alfred, Alhred; Ealchstan, Elston; Alric, Alaric.

Æsc, Esc, Ash, Osc, Os, Es; from æſc, implying *strength* and *courage*; as Æscwine, Oscar (Osc-gar), Osgod, ωμηλος, Osbeorn, Esborn, Osborne.

Æthel, Ægel, Egil, Ayl, El; from æþel, *noble*; as Ethelbert, Aylmer.

An, Ean, Ian; from an, in the sense of unique, particular, *qui solus*; as Eanberht, Ianbert (corruptly Lambert), Eanbald, Eanfred, Anfred.

B.

Beorht, Berht, Briht, Bright, Burt; from beoꝛht or bꝛyht, *bright*; bairht, Goth. biartur, Isl.; as Beorhtwald, Bertold, Brittel, Bretel, Brittle.

Beorn, Bern, Barn, Bron, Brun, Bruin, Browne; from beoꝛn, by metathesis bꝛeon, a man of *birth*, high-born, magnificent: as Bernard, Barnet; Brunet, Burnet; Brownrig.

Burh, Burgh, Borough, Bury, Beorg; already explained amongst Names of Places; whence the families of De Burgh, Boroughs, Vanburgh.

C.

Cen, Ken, Keene, Kin, Chin; Coen, Cohen, Conn; from cen, *keen*; cýnnan, *to ken* or *observe*; or from cýn, *kindred, royal race*, &c. Whence Kenric, Kerrick, Kerrich; Chinnery; Kinsige, Kensie, Mackenzie.

Ceol, Col, Kell; from ceol, *the keel of a ship*; as Ceolric, Coleridge; Ceolwulf, Jolliffe; Colson, Kelson.

Cot, Kyte, Keate, Kett, Kytel, Kettle; from cot, cýte, cýtel, *a small sheltered habitation;* whence Cotter, Cottrell, Cotgrave, Keating; Thurkytel, Thurtill, Turtle.

Cuth, Cud, Coote, Cutts, Coutts; from cuþ, cuþa, *well known*; as Cuthbald, Cobbold; Cuthbert, Cudbright; Cuthburg, Coburg; Cuthwulf, Cuthulf, Cuffe.

Cwen, Wen, Quin, Gwynne, Wynn; from cpen, *fair*; gwyn, Br.: whence Cwenburh, Wenman, Winnington.

D.

Dun, Don, Downe, Downes; from ðun, *a down* or *hill*; as Dunwald, Macdonald, M'Donnell; Donatt, Donatty, Dennett, Dent.

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E.

Eg, Ed, Eg, Edg, from ecg, acies, *an edge, an army*, &c.; as Edgar, Edgeworth, Edgerley, Edward, Edgworth, Ewarth.

Ald, Eld, Ald, Old, Al, Ol, from eald, *old*; as Ealdferth, Alford; Aldrich, Eldridge, Aldhelm, Aldath, Oldham.

Engle, Ingle, Ing; from angel or engel, *an angle, angel*, &c.; as Engleheart, Ingleham, Ingleton, &c.

F.

Frith, Frid, Firth, Ferth, Freoth, Fred, Frod; from ꝼꝛıð, *peace, freedom, security*; as Aldfrid, Ethelfrith, Sifferth; Freothogar, Frederic, Frowde. Also Godfrith, Geoffrey, Jeffrey, Jefferson; Homefrith, Homfray, Humphrey, Humphreys.

G.

Gar, Ger, Jar; from gar, *a weapon, a place of defence or security*; as Garrett, Gerard, Jarrett; Geere, Gerald, Fitzgerald; Garulf, Gough; Edgar, Ethelgar, Elgar.

Gewis, Wise; from ꝼıſ, ꝼıſe, ꝼıſa, *wise*; as Guise, Wise, Wiseman; Hlothwis, Louis, Lewis.

Guth, God, Good; from guþ, god, goda, *great, good*; as Guthere, Goodyear; Guthlac, Goodlake; Godward, Goddard.

H.

Hald, Heald, Hele, Hild, Hold; from healdan, *to hold*; hold, *a Danish chieftain*; as Haldiman, Hilding, Holden; Hildgard, Hillier, Helyar; Machthild, Mahilde, Maud, Matilda; the same with Hildigarth, Reginald, Ragnhold, Reynold; Thorold, Turold, Tyrrell.

Hard, Hard, Hard, Art, from heard, *a leader of people*; as Gothard, Conrad; Lambard, Lambert, Herdric, Hetrich, Hoggart, Shepherd, Shepard.

Helm, Elm, Etum; from helm, *a helmet*; as Cynehelm, Knolm, Celm; Nothelm, Needham; Ordhelm, Oram; Wulfhelm, Willem, William.

Here, Har, Her, Er; from here, *an army*; as Herman, Harman; Herewald, Haward; Hlothere, Lothario, Luther, Leder, Ledar, Lader; Holder, Hoare.

I.

Ing, Ving, Vang, Vane, Fane, Wing; from ing, *a meadow*; as Ingwald, Ivanhoe, Wingfield; it also signifies *a son*; the same with rung, *young*; as Godpulfing, *the son of Godulf*; whence Godolphin.

L.

Leod, Lid, Lud; from leod, hleod, *a people or army*; as Leodgar, Liddard, Ledyar, Ledger; Leodwall, Liddell, Hlothwig, *Ludovicus*.

M.

Mær, Mar, Mer, Mor, More, Moore; from mæp or mapa, *large or great, mere*, &c.; as Meare, Mears, O'Meara; Ethelmar, Elmer, Aylmer; Morel, Morrell, Murrell; Morehead, Morehouse: for mepe, *a lake*, and mop, *a moor*, are both so called from the general notion of extent.

Mod, Mid, Mot, Mott, from mod, *the mind*; as Dermod, M'Dermott, Macdiarmid, Daniel, Wulfmot, Willmot.

Mund, Mond; from mund, *peace*;

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as Alchmund, Amund, Hamund, Amundesay, De Mowbray, Edmund, Edmondson; Gismund, Gismund, Gibbon, Gibbons; to which may be added, Ceolmund, Cholmond, whence Cholmondeley, Cholmley, Chumley; Sigismond, Simond, Simonds, Symonds.

N.

Noth, Not, Nott, Nett, Noad, Nutt; from neod, nyd, need, aid, utility; as Ethelnoth, Alnoth, Alnatt, Allnutt; Ceolnoth, Gellett, Gillet.

O.

Ord, Orde, Word, Worth; from orð, origin, beginning; as Ordhelm, Orme; Ordric, Ordericus, Horricks, Horlocks; Ordulf, Wordsworth.

R.

Ræd, Read, Reid, Red, Rudd, Reoda, Routh; from ræd, counsel; as Æthelræd, Ethered; Baldred; Osred; Rodbert, Robert; Rodger, Roger; Rudulph.

Ric, Rich; from ric, a kingdom; as Æthelric, Elridge; Richard, Richards, Ricketts; Wulfric, Woolridge.

S.

Sige, Se, Sy; from sige, victory; as Sighere, Seager, Sayer; Sigeric, Siric; Siward; final, as Cadrige.

Stead, Sted, Stad, Stod; from stead, a habitation, a station; as Stedward, Steward, Stuart; Stoddard, Stodhart; final, as Bristed, Wigsted.

Stan, Stone; from stan, a stone; as Stanhewer, Stonehouse; final, as Dunstan, &c. according to Malmsbury.

T.

Thunnor, Tanner, [illegible], Thor, Tur; from Þor, supposed to be contracted from Þunnor, the God of thunder, and [illegible]; as Thoresby, Thorold, Thurkytel, Turton.

Thwaite, Waite; from [illegible], a watery washy place; [illegible], to wash; as Thwaites, Braithwaite, Micklethwaite, Postlethwaite.

U.

Ulf, Wulf, Wolf; from ulf, wulf, help; helpan, to help; as Deulf, Ethelwulf, Wulfstan, Wollaston, Woolston. Ælp is probably of the same import.

W.

Wald, Weld, Wild, Wold; from wald, power, strength, dominion; wealdan, to wield; as Bertwald, Berdald, Barrell, Barrett; Ethelwold, Oswald.

Weard, Ward, Werd, Word; from weard, a guard; as Ægelward, Ælfword, Ethelweard, Hereward.

Wig, Wige, Wye, Wice, Weo; from wige, a battle; wiga, a warrior; as Ælfwig, Elwy; Oswin, Oswic; Wiglaf.

Wight, Whit; from wiht, active, quick, strong; used both by Chaucer and Spenser; as Wightwick, Whittick.

Win, Wine; from win, a conflict; wine, beloved; winnan, to win, or conquer; as Edwine, Elfwin, Ethelwine, Elwin.

Worth, Worthy; from weorð, a village near the head of a river. Vide Ord, and the Rules for Names of Places.

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Avitianus, 11. V. R. Rom. preserved in *Avicennes.*
Aurelius, 9. Rom.

B.

Bachsecg, Bagsæg, 100. *Baggs, Bags.*
Badewulf, Badwulf, 79, 81. *Bealph, Biddulph, Biddle,* &c.
Bældæg, 23, 24, 28, 95. *Baldey, Beddey,* &c.
Bælesme. *Bellême, Bellamy.*
Bainard, 313, 332. *Baynard.*
Baldewin, Balduin, 210, 231, 264, 276, 317, 328, 340, 365. *Baldwin, Baldon.*
Balred, 87. *Ballard, Baird.*
Bartholomeus, 107. *Bartholomew.* Gr. from Heb. *i. e.* The son of Ptolemy.

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Basse, 87. *Bass, Bass*, &c.
Basset, 350. *Basset, Bisset, Bisse*, &c.
Bassianus, 9. Rom. from Greek.
Beaw, 95. *Bew, Bowe, Bowey, Bowes*.
Beda, 66. *Bede, Bate, Bates*, &c.
Bedwig, 96. *Bedwy, Beddoes, Betty*, &c.
Benedictus, 17, 21, 28, 208, 249, 250, 294. *Benett, Bennett*, &c. Roman.
Benesing, 129. *Benson*.
Beocca, 111. *Beeke, Beke*, &c.
Beonne, 75, 76. *Bonne, Bone*, &c.
Beonoc, 23. *Bennock, Bannock, Banks*.
Beorhtfrith, 61. *Barford*, &c.
Beorhtwald, 57, 58, 64, 65, 178, 215. *Bertwald, Berthold, Birdwood*, &c.
Beorhtwulf, 92, 122. *Bardolph*, &c.
Beorn, 77, 221. *Burn, Burns, Brown*, &c.
Beornmod, 84. *Bermott*, &c.
Beornoth, 127. *Barnot, Barnet*, &c.
Beornred, 72. *Burred, Burrett*, &c.
Beornwulf, 87, 122. *Bernulf, Barnolph, Burrell*, &c.
Berht, 60. *Burt, Beard*, &c.
Berhtinus, 357. *Bertin*, N. F.
Bernard, 346, 360. *Barnard*.
Bieda, 20. *Bidd, Budd*, &c. Vid. Beda.
Blecca, 34. *Bleeke, Bleek, Black*, &c.
Bloet, 344. *Blot, Blood*, &c.
Boniface, 34. Roman.
Bosa, 54, 56, 76. *Boss*, &c.
Botulf, 39. *Botolph, Bodulph*, &c.
Botwine, 78. *Bodwin*, &c.
Brand, 23, 24, 28, 95, 271. *Brand, Brent*.
Bregowine, Bregwine, 73. *Bragwin, Braughin, Brewin*, &c.
Brian, 353. *Brian, Bryan*, &c.
Bricius, Britius, 176. *Brice, Brize*.
Briht - - -. Vid. Beorht - - -.
Briht, 55. *Bright, Brett*, &c.
Brihteh, 210. *Brighteye, Bertie*, &c.
Brihtelm, 58. Vid. Driht-helm.
Brihtric, 19, 77, 78, 84, 90, 182. *Brittridge, Britton*, &c.
Brihtnoth, 154, 156, 167, 169. Vid. Beor-[illegible]
Brocmail, 30. *Brommall, Brommel*, &c.
Brordan, Brorda, 45, 76. *Board, Boar, Bore*, &c.
Burhelm, 87. *Burham, Bowerelm*, &c.
Burhred (annuni antiqui BYRHRED.) 93, 94, 98, 102. *Burred, Burt*, &c.
Byrhtmær, 211. *Barter*, &c.
Byrhtsige, 127. *Birtsey, Birtseg*, &c.
Byrine, 35, 36, 39. *Brine, Perrin*, &c.
Byrnstan, 140, 141. *Burnstan*, &c.

C.

C. Vid. K.
Cada, 48. Vid. Ceadda.
Caduugeaun, 315. *Cadogan*.
Cainion, 96. *Cain, Cannon*, &c.
Calixtus, 240, 250. Rom. from Gr.
Cameleac, 131. *Camlac, Camock*, &c.
Caradoc. Vid. Cradoc.
Ceadda, 48. *Chad, Chadds*, &c.
Ceadwalla, Cadwalla, 18, 21, 55, 56. *Cadwallo, Cadwall, Cadell, Cheadle*, &c.
Ceawlin, 18, 24, 26, 27, 50, 57, 61, 88, 96. *Cowling, Coulings, Collings, Collins*, &c.
Celestinus, 12. Rom. *Celestine*.
Celm, 19. From *Cenelm, Kemling*, &c.
Cenbyrht, 47, 55. *Kinbert, Cibbet*, &c.
Cenferth, 50. *Kenforth, Kenford*, &c.
Cenfus, 50. *Kinfus*, &c.
Cenred, 19, 57, 60—62, 88, 92. *Chinder, Kinder*, &c.
Centwine, 16, 54, 55. *Kentwin, Canton*, &c.
Cenwalh, 18, 37—39, 46, 47, 49. *Kenwall, Kennell, Chintal*, &c.
Cenwulf, 82, 86, 126. *Kenulph*, &c.
Ceol, 18, 30. *Cole, Keoll, Kell*, &c.
Ceolburh, 85. *Cholbury, Kilbury*, &c.
Ceolmund, 122. *Cholmond*; whence *Cholmondeley*; and by contraction, *Cholmley*, and *Chumley*.
Ceolnoth, 89, 99. *Chilnot, Kelnoth*, &c.
Ceolred, 61, 62, 77, 93. *Cholred, Kelled*.
Ceolric, 27. *Coleridge, Kelrich*, &c.
Ceolwald, 19, 57, 95. *Colewald, Cowald*.
Ceolwulf, 18, 28, 29, 50, 54, 66, 73, 75, 80, 82, 86, 102, 104. *Jolliffe*, &c.
Ceorl, 92. *Churl, Serle*, &c.
Cerdic, 17—19, 21, 22, 24, 28, 50, 56, 57, 72, 78, 95. *Chardic, Chard, Chard*.
Cirencius, 86. V. R. Gr. Q. If preserved in *Cheyney, Chamney*, or *Samey*.
Ciricius, 180. Gr. Whence perhaps *Kirk*.

and *Church* through the medium of the Saxon and Anglo-Norman.
Cissa, 16, 17. *Chisse, Cheese,* &c.
Clapa, 217. *Clappe*; whence *Clapham.*
Claudius, 6, 7. *Cloud, Clutton,* &c.
Cledauc, 139. *Cloddock, Clack,* &c.
Clemens, 8, 149. *Clement.*
Cnebba, 26, 34, 72. *Knapp, Knibbs,* &c.
Cnut, 190, 192—197, 199—203, 205—208, 210, 213, 254, 282, 288, 296, 340. *Nott, Knott, Knotts, Knox.*
Cola, 174. Vid. Ceol.
Colman, 48. *Coleman.*
Columba, 25, 26. *Columb, Glubbe.*
Commail, 26. *Connel,* &c.
Cona, 247. *Conn, Cohn,* &c.
Condidan, 26. *Candid, Candy.*
Constantinus, 143. *Constantine.* Rom.
Cornelius, 10. V.R. *Cornel, Currel, Curl.*
Crudoc, 252. Contracted from Caradoc. *Cradock, Craddock, Crook, Crook, Croke, Croker,* &c.
Creoda, 19, 72, 95. *Creed.*
Crispin, 329, 333. *Crispin.*
Cristian, 278. *Christian.* Rom. from Gr.
Cristina, 290. *Christiana, Christina.*
Cryda, 97, 98. See Creoda.
Cumbra, 69. *Cumber, Combes, Kimber.*
Cutha, 26—28, 30, 56, 65, 95. *Coote, Cotes, Coates, Coutts, Cutts,* &c.
Cuthbald, 46, 50, 53. *Cuthbold, Cobbold.*
Cuthberht, (numismatic antiqui CUDBERHT,) 35, 67, 72, 75. *Cuthbert, Cudbert, Cuddy,* &c.
Cuthburh, 19, 68. *Cuthbury, Cudbery, Cowberry,* &c.
Cuthgils, 50. *Cowgils, Cowels,* &c.
Cuthred, 19, 36, 38, 47, 67, 68, 98. *Cowred, Cowrie, Currie, Curry,* &c.
Cuthwine, 19, 26, 67, 84, 65, 95. *Cuthen, Cudwin,* &c.
Cuthwulf, 19, 26. *Cudulph, Coffe.*
Cwenburh, 19, 63. *Cwenburga, Cunnbury, Queenborough,* &c.
Cwichelm, 27, 30, 33, 34, 36, 39, 47. *Quicheline, Cookham,* &c.
Cymen, 16. *Cumyn, Comyn, Cuming, Cumming, Chum, Shum,* &c.
Cynebald, 54, 77. *Kibald, Keble,* &c.
Cynebriht, 83. *Kimber.* Vid. Cenbyrhte.
Cynegils, 18, 30, 34, 36, 38, 39, 54, 57. *Kingils,* &c.
Cyneheard, 68, 69, 77. *Kinnaird, Kinear.*
Cyneweard, 157, 161. *Kennard,* &c.
Cynewold, Cynewald, 34, 72. *Kinnald,* &c
Cynewulf, 19, 63, 66, 69, 71, 75—77. *Kenulph,* &c.
Cynric, 18, 19, 21—24, 28, 30, 50, 56, 57, 68, 95. *Kenrick, Kerrick,* from the hard c; and from the soft c, *Chinnery, Cherry,* &c.
Cyrillus, *Cyril, Cherril,* &c. Gr.
Cyrran, *Curran, Curwen.*

D.

Dagobert, 62. *Daybright, Dapper,* &c.
Danihel, 61, 63, 65, 67, 68. *Daniels,* &c.
Dauid, 352, 353, 365, 369. *Davidson, Davies, Davis, Dawes, Dawson,* &c.
Denulf, 127. *Duff, M'Duff,* &c.
Deus-dedit, 40—46, 48. Lat. from Sax. *Godiffe, Goodiffe, Goodeve,* &c.
Diocletianus, 10. Roman. Not retained.
Dionysius, 22, 32. V.R. *Dennis, Dennison, Tennison, Tinson,* &c.
Dolfin, 305. *Dolphin, Dauphin,* &c.
Domitianus, 8. Roman. Not preserved.
Donatus, 179, Gibson's edition. Rom. Q. if retained.
Donnaldus, 179, Gibson's edition. *Donnald, Donaldson, M'Donald, Macdonnell.*
Drihthelm, 58. *Drittelm, Drettel.*
Dubslane, 113. *Duslane, Slane, M'Slane, Sloane,* &c.
Dudda, 89. *Dudd, Dodd, Dodds, Dowde, Deedes,* &c.
Dudoc, 224. } *Duddock, Duck, Duke,* &c.
Dudue, 250. }
Dun, 67. *Dunn, Donne, Down, Downes.*
Dunecan, 307, 310. *Duncan.*
Dunstan, 139, 150, 152, 156, 163, 167. *Tonston, Tonson,* &c. William of Malmsbury seems to derive this name from dun, *a hill,* and stan, *stone.* It is a contraction, perhaps, from dungedjetan, dun jean; Dunjean; signifying *most noble.*

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Eadbald, Eadbold, 30, 32, 35, 36, 58, 80. *Ebold, Ebbald, Edbal*, &c.

Eadberht, 40, 64, 66, 68, 72, 74, 81, 82, 86. *Edburt, Ebert*, &c.

Eadburg, 72. *Edbury, Ebury*, &c.

Eadgar, 90, 152, 155, 157, 158, 160, 161, 200, 272, 292, 294—296, 317, 329, 330. *Edgar, Egerton*, &c.

Eadgith, 215. *Editha, Edith*.

Eadhed, 54. *Edhid, Head, Eade*, &c.

Eadhelm, 65. *Edelm, Elm, Emm*, &c.

Eadmund, 90, 99, 141, 146, 147, 150, 158, 159, 194—198, 200. *Edmund, Edmond*.

Eadnoth, 189, 199, 222. *Ednoth*, &c.

Eadred, Edred, 99, 148, 149.

Eadric, 182, 184, 188, 194, 195, 198—201. Vid. Ædric.

Eadsige, 174, 210, 211, 213, 219, 224. *Edsy, Easy*, &c.

Eadulf, 122, 139, 176. *Eddulph*, &c.

Eadweard, 99, 124—129, 131, 133—139, 146, 161, 163, 165, 191, 192, 210, 212, 213, 215, 218, 219, 226, 232, 238, 247, 255, 282, 290, 306, 321. *Edward, Edwards*, &c.

Eadwic, Eadwig, 20, 150, 185, 201. *Edwy, Eady, Ady, Addison*, &c.

Eadwine, 28, 32—36, 88, 167, 260, 276. *Edwin*.

Eadwold, 126. *Edwald*.

Eafa, 19, 95. *Eafy, Iffey*, &c.

Ealbright, 64. *Elbert, Albert*.

Ealchere, 92. *Aller, Eller*, &c.

Ealchstan, 94, 98. *Alston*, &c.

Ealdbriht, 63. *Elbright*, &c.

Ealdferth, 61—63. *Alfrith*, &c.

Ealdred, 223, 242, 270. *Eldred*.

Ealdulf, 76, 169. *Aldulf*, &c.

Ealhead, 122. *Aller*, &c.

Ealhere, 94. *Yeller, Haller, Holler*, &c.

Ealhmund, 19, 74, 78, 95. *Elmer*, &c.

Ealhstan, 87. *Elston*, &c.

Ealhswithe, 125, 127. *Alsey*, &c.

Eanbald, 77, 79, 81—83. *Enbold*, &c.

Eanberht, 85. *Enbert*, &c.

Eanfled, 33. *Enfled*, &c.

Eanfrith, [illegible]

Eanwulf, 91. *Enulph*, [illegible]

Eardwulf, 91, 95. [illegible]

Earnulf, 110, 118. *Ernulph*, [illegible]

Eata, 54, 66, 74. *Yeats, Yates*, [illegible]

Eawa, 62, 72. *Ewer, Yeo*, &c.

Ecga, 76. *Edge, Hedges*, [illegible]

Ecgbriht, 19, 32, 48, 49, 59, 63, 64, 66, 74, 78, 84—90, 95, 130. *Egbert*, [illegible]

Ecgferth, Ecgfrith, Egfrith, [illegible] 54, 55, 60, 61, 72, 75, 78, 80. *Edith, Edgeworth*, &c.

Ecgulf, 122. *Edgwulf, Edgill*, [illegible]

Ecgwald, 65. *Edgewald, Edgwall*, [illegible]

Edred, Eadred. *Eldred, Eadie*, [illegible]

Egbalth, 56. *Edgebald, Ebbald*, [illegible]

Egel - - -. Vid. Æthel - - -.

Eglaf, 205. *Eglaff, Elf*, [illegible]

Elesa, 17, 24, 28, 95. [illegible]

Eleuther, 10. *Al* [illegible] rius. Gr.

Elias, 318, 332. *Lias, Ayes*, [illegible]

Enoh, 96. *Enoch, Hank*, [illegible] *Hemsiker*, &c. Heb.

Enos, 96. *Hanes, Haynes*, [illegible]

Eoda, 314. *Yoda, Yea, Hoda*, [illegible]

Eohric, 127. *Eoric, Yorrick, Yorke*, &c.

Eomer, 33, 34, 72. *Eamer, Hamer, Homer, Emerson*, &c.

Eoppa, 19, 23, 45, 47, 49, 53, [illegible] *D'Eoppa, Doppa, Toop*, &c.

Eormenric, 24, 30. *Ermin*, [illegible] *ridge*, &c.

Eorpwald, 35. *Orpwald*, [illegible]

Eourard, 260. [illegible]

Eowils, 129. *Hewils, Hewlin*, &c.

Ercenberht, 26. Vid. [illegible]

Ercongota, 27. [illegible]

Ermenred, 26, 37. [illegible]

Ernulf, 330, 334, 346, [illegible]

Esa, 23. *Essey, Isle, Esse*, [illegible]

Eala, 17, 24, 28, 95. *Eale, Eales*, [illegible]

Eugenius, 260. *Eugene*, [illegible]

Eunomius, 11. V. R. [illegible]

Eustace, Eustathe, 326, 331, [illegible]

Eustice, Nutcy, [illegible]

F.

Faramundus, 12. V. R. [illegible]

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[illegible], [illegible]. *[illegible], Faridl.*
Farlia, [illegible]. *[illegible], &c.*
Felix, 36, Rom. Whence *Fellisow.*
Feologild, 89. *Fleologild, Field, &c.*
Fergus, [illegible]. *Ferrion, Farren, &c.*
Finn, 23, 99. *Fink, Fine, &c.*
Florentinus, [illegible]. *Florentine.* Rom.
Forthere, 33, 61, 66. *Forder, &c.*
Forthred, 85. *Fordred, Ferrell, &c.*
Fream, ([illegible] in nom.) 100, 109. *Freme, Freeme, Fane, Vane.*
Freawine, 17, 24, 28, 95. *Frewin.*
Freothegar, 17, 24, 28, 95. *Frethyar, Freyer, Frere.*
Freotholaf, [illegible]. *Frithloff, Freyloff, &c.*
Frethogis, [illegible]. *Frithis, Frish, &c.*
Frithobertht, 74. *Fraibert, Fribbert, &c.*
Frithogist, 169. *Frithist, Frethyst, &c.*
Frithestan, [illegible], 140. *Friston, Freston.*
[illegible], [illegible], 73, 85. *Frithald, Frittle, &c.*
Frithowulf, [illegible], 23, 24, 95. *Frithwulf, Frywulf, &c.*
Froda, 113. Gibs. *Frode, Frowd, &c.*
Frythegith, 85. *Frith, Frithson, &c.*
Fulk, 340. *[illegible], Foulkes, &c.*

G.

[illegible], 8, 9. *Gay, Hayes, &c.*
Genta, 23, 99. *[illegible], [illegible].*
[illegible], [illegible], 340. Rom. from Gr.
Georgius, 197. *George, Gorges.*
Gerent, 61. *[illegible]*
Gervasis, [illegible], [illegible], 258, 259. *Fervis.*
Geta, 10. Rom. not preserved.
Gifemund, [illegible]. *Gibbon, Gibbens.*
Gifferd, [illegible], [illegible], 346, 259. *Gifford.*
Girard, [illegible], [illegible]. *Girard, Garrett, [illegible]*
Giso, 260. *[illegible], [illegible], [illegible].*
Giwis, Gewis, 24, 95. *Wise.*
Goda, 107. Good, and its compounds.
Godefreith, [illegible], 360. *Godfrey, Geoffry, Jeffray, Jeffreys, &c.*
Godrum, 103, 105, 113. *[illegible].*
Godun, Godwine, 169, 174, [illegible], [illegible], 207, [illegible], 214, 215, 220, 227, [illegible], 231, 233, [illegible], 240, 241, 250. *Godwin, Goodwin, Godding, [illegible], [illegible], &c.*
Godwulf, 23, 95. *Godolph, Godolphin, &c.*
Gordianus, 29. *Gordon.* Latino-Barb.
Gosfrith, Gosfreith, Gosfrei, i. e. *God's-frith.* Vid. *Godefreith.*
Gratianus, 11. *Gratian.* Rom.
Gregorius, 17, 25, 27—29, 73, 140, [illegible]. *Gregory.* Rom. from Gr.
Griffin, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 251. *Griff, Grant, Greave, Graves. Griffin* itself is supposed to be a corruption of *Griffith.*
Grimbald, 278. *Grimold, &c.*
Grymkytel, 210, 216. *Grimketel, Kettell.*
Gryth, or Grytth, [illegible]. *Grith, &c.*
Gunner, 157. *Gore, Gower, &c.* Preserved in *Gunnersbury, Gunnerby, Gunby.*
Gunnilde, 215. *Gunnilda.*
Guthferth, 129, 147. } *Goddart, Goddard,* &c.
Guthfrith, 140. }
Guthlac, 62. *Goodlake, Gully, &c.*
Gyric, 153. *Geary, Gerson, &c.*

H.

Hacun, 205. *Haquin, Hacco, Hawkin, Hawkins,* &c.
Hælfwin, 134. *Haffin, Havin, &c.*
Hæsten, 114, 116, 117. *Hastings.*
Hamalri, 348. Vid. Amalri.
Hardacnut, 207, 209, 212, 232. *Hardyknut, Arnutt,* &c.
Hareld, Harold, 100, 149, 207—209, 211, 227, 229, 231, 234, 239, 241, 252, 253, 257, 263, 283. *Harrett, Herrott, Heard.*
Hathra, 95. *Hather, Heather, &c.*
Heabyrht, 85. *Hibbard, Hubbard, Hobart, Hibbert, Heber, Heberden, &c.*
Heaca, 216, 248. *Hatch, &c.*
Headda and Hedde, 58, 60, 156. *Heed, Heath, &c.*
Heahmund, 101. *Hammond.*
Heahstan, 124. *Heston, &c.*
Healfdene, 100, 102, 103. *Halden, Holden, Yalden, &c.*
Heanric, Heanrig, Heanri, Henri, 266—374, *passim. Henry, Harry, Harries, Harris, Harrison,* &c.
Hearbeorht, 76, } *Herbert, Harbord,* &c.
Heardberht, 83. }
Hedde. Vid. Headda.

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Hengest, 14—16. *Engist, Hinx, Hengist, Hickman*, &c.
Herbeard, 308, } Vid. Hear-
Herebryht, 91, } ec.
Hereferth, 89, } *Harvey, Erith*, &c.
Herefrith, 45. }
Herelufu, 166. *Harlove, Harlow.*
Hereman, 215, 223, 294. *Herman, Orman.*
Heremod, 95. *Hermott*, &c.
Hereward, 275, 277. *Harward.*
Hering, 29. *Herring.*
Herodes, 4, 6, 18. Heb. *Herod.*
Higbald, 62, 77, 81, 84. *Hibbold, Ibbott, Ibbotson*, &c.
Higebriht, 75, 78. *Eyebright.* Vid. Heabyrht.
Higwais, 99; *l.* Hingwar; *q. vid.* Unless *Higgs, Hickes, Higgeson*, &c. be referred to this source.
Hilda, Hild, 55. *Hilda.*
Hingwar, 99. *Anger, Ongar.*
Hlothhere, 49, 56. *Lothaire, Lowther*, &c.
Hlothwig, Hlowig, 109. *Louis, Lewis*, &c.
Honorius, 34, 35, 39, 350, 359. Rom.
Horsa, 14, 15. *Horser, Horseman*, &c.
Howel, 138. *Howell, Hual, Hoël.* Br.
Hroald, 131. *Rowell, Rolles, Rolleston.*
Hrothulf, 111. *Rodolph, Rolfe, Roffe*, &c.
Huda, 94. *Hody, Hudson, Hyde*, &c.
Hugo, 176, 299, 310, 312, 317, 347—349, 352, 357, 358, 368. *Hughes, Hughson, Hewson; Higges, Higgeson; Hickes.*
Hunberht, 93. *Humbert, Hubert*, &c.
Hunferth, 67, 68. *Humfrey, Humphreys.*
Hussa, 29. *Huss, House*, &c.
Hwala, 95. *Wall, Weal*, &c.
Hygbald, 62. Vid. Higbald.
Hyldrinc, 143. *Holditch*, &c.

I.

Jacobus, 5—7. *Jacques, James.*
Janbyrht, 74, 78, 79. *Yanbert.*
Jared, 96. Heb. *Yared.*
Icel, 34, 72. *Ichel, Itchel*, &c. preserved in Itchel-hampton.
Ida, 23, 24, 27, 49, 55, 65. *Ide, Ides, Iddison*, &c.
Jehmarc, 206. *Gemarr, Yemar.*
Jeothwel, 138. *Jewell.*
Jeruman, 42, 45. *Jerman, Jermyn.*
Ignatius, 9. Rom.
Immine, 45. *Hemmin, Hemming*, &c.
Ine, 19, 57, 58, 61—64, 95. *Ines, Inces.* The name in Scotland is perhaps derived from *inis*, a vale.
Ingild, 19, 63. } *Inglis, Ingle*, &c.
Ingils, 95. }
Ingin, 29. *Hingin, Engins, Higgins, Higginson*, &c.
Ingwald, 65. *Ingold, Gold, Gould, Goldborough*, &c.
Innocentius, 11, V. R. Rom.
Inwære, 104. Vid. Hingwar.
Inwidda, 143. *Inwitt, Inott*, &c.
Joannes, 5, 6, 8, 18, 56, 63, 335, 336, 338, 339, 346, 351, 352, 354, 355, 360, 362, 363. *Johnes, Jones, Johnson, Jackson.*
Itermon, 95. *Etterman, Ettman.*
Ithamar, 40, 42, 45. *Idmore*, &c.
Judas, 52, 166. Heb. *Judd.*
Judoc, 125. *Juddoc, Jukes, Judd*, &c.
Julius, 2. Rom.
Justus, 29, 32, 34. Rom.
Juthytta, 109. *Judith, Judy.*

K. Vid. in C.

Karl, Karolus, 76, 79, 84, 85. Vid. *Charles, Charleton, Carlton, Charlton.*
Kenulf. Vid. Cenulf.
Kyneburg, 41, 42, 44, 45, 52, 157.
Kyneswith, 41, 42, 44, 45, 52, 157.
Kynsige, 242, 250. *Kinsey*, &c.

L.

Lamech, 96. Heb. not preserved.
Landfranc, Lanfranc, 271, 272, 297, 302. By metathesis, *Frankland, Franklin*, &c.
Laurentius, 31, 325, 352. *Laurence.*
Leo, 13, 82, 83, 86, 219. *Lyon, Lyons, Lens*, &c.
Leodulf, 166. *Lodolph.*
Leodwald, 65, 66, 216. *Leddle, Liddle*, &c.
Leofgar, 246. *Lufgar.*
Leofric, 174, 207, 228, 230, 247, 248. *Leverich, Leveridge, Lourie, Lourie*, &c.

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Leofruna, 187. *Luffwen.*
Leofsige, 170. *Lovesie*, &c.
Leofwine, 174, 185, 187, 201, 203, 275. *Lefwine, Leavin, Lubin*, &c. and Latinized *Lubinus.*
Lifing, 189, 216. *Liffey*, &c.
Lilla, 33. *Lilly*, &c.
Liofa, 148. Lioua and Ioue, N. S. whence *Love* and *Lowe.* In the printed copies of Flor. we find *Leonew* for *Leowem.*
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N. B. If any names are omitted in this Index, the reader is requested to look for them in the General Index. The orthography will be much illustrated by a reference to the legends on the Anglo-Saxon coins; some of which have been here incidentally noticed. They will be found in the Plates annexed to the Appendix.

THE END.

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DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE PLATES.

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